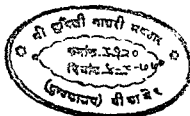
MASTER GUIDE To R. A. S. EXAM.

(For Emergency Recruitment)

(The book covers all Compulsory papers of General Hindi, General English & Essays, General Knowledge and Everyday Science including General Knowledge of Rajasthan)

By

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VIDYA BHAWAN

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निबन्ध

1. आपात् कालीन स्थिति-अनुशासन पर्व

संसार के सबसे बड़े प्रजातंत्र पर आन्तरिक असुरक्षा और आर्थिक अस्थिरता के बादल छा गए। विघटनकारी एवं अराजकतावादी तत्वों ने अपनी राष्ट्रद्रोही गतिविधियों से देश में संदेह एवं अविश्वास का वातावरण बना दिया। हर क्षेत्र में घोर निराशा व्याप्त हो गई। इन असामाजिक तत्वों ने अप्रजातान्त्रिक तरीके अपना कर हिंसा और रक्तपात का सहारा लिया। राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ, आनन्द मार्ग, जमाइते इस्लामी जैसी संस्थाओं ने विदेशी शक्तियों के इशारों पर खेलना शुरू कर दिया। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि हमारे देश की युवा शक्ति गुमराह होने लगी जो शक्ति देश की उन्नति में लगनी चाहिए थी वो ही देश को विनाश के पथ पर ले जाने लगी। बस, ट्राम, रेलगाड़ी, सरकारी इमारतें जलाई जाने लगीं। फैक्ट्रीयों व कारखानों में तालेबंदी, घेराबंदी, व काम रोको जैसी प्रवृत्तियों ने डेरा जमा लिया। स्कूलों कालेजों, दफ्तरों आदि में घोर अनुशासनहीनता फैल गई। लोग काम करने से जी चुराने लगे। नौकरशाही, लालफीताशाही और भ्रष्टाचार ने देश को रसातल में पहुँचा दिया। आए दिन की हड़तालें, सत्याग्रह और अफवाहों ने देश में ऐसा वातावरण बना दिया कि साधारण मनुष्य का जीना कठिन हो गया। तस्करों जमाखोरों और काला बाजारी करने वालों की बन आई। मुनाफाखोरों ने गरीब जनता को खुलकर लूटना शुरू कर दिया। अनेक भ्रष्ट व्यापारियों ने खाद्य पदार्थों एवं औषधियों में मिलावट कर देशवासियों को तबाह करने की धारणा बना ली। जनता बेरोजगारी, अशिक्षा भ्रष्टाचार आदि से पहले ही दुःखी थी और महँगाई ने तो सबकी कमर ही तोड़कर रख दी। सभी आवश्यक वस्तुएं अचानक बाजार से अन्तर्ध्यान हो गईं। गरीब जनता के लिए जीना असंभव हो गया और सहन करने की सीमा समाप्त हो गई।

उन्होंने अपना पहला निशाना बनाया। उनकी चिता की आग अभी ठंडी भी नहीं हुई थी कि मुख्य न्यायाधीश श्री ए. एन. रे पर बम्ब से प्रहार किया। सौभाग्य से वे बच गए। इन देश द्रोहियों के पास एक लम्बी सूची थी जिसके अनुसार वह धीरे धीरे देश के समस्त नेताओं एवं उच्च प्रशासन अधिकारियों को बिलकुल समाप्त करना चाहते थे। सरकार से ये सब बातें छिपी नहीं थी। अंत में मजबूर होकर सरकार को सख्त कदम उठाने ही पड़े।

26 जून सन् 1975 को भारत के राष्ट्रपति ने अपनी शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए आपात् कालीन स्थिति की घोषणा की। संविधान द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों के अंतर्गत उन्हें यह अधिकार प्राप्त है कि आंतरिक असुरक्षा एवं आर्थिक अस्थिरता के समय में राष्ट्रपति आपातकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा कर सकते हैं। ये घोषणा बिलकुल उपयुक्त समय पर की गई। यदि इसमें और ढील दी जाती तो शायद स्थिति काबू से बाहर हो जाती और बहुत सम्भवतया गृहयुद्ध हो जाता। अराजकतावादी तत्वों के मनसूबों पर पानी फिर गया और सरकार ने समय रहते विघटनकारी तत्वों का फन कुचल दिया। ऐसा करना इसलिए भी आवश्यक था कि कुछ सिरफिरों ने देश की पुलिस तथा सेना को विद्रोह की सलाह देना शुरू कर दिया था।

आपात् कालीन स्थिति की घोषणा ने जादू का कार्य किया। अग्नि भड़क उठी थी उसके शमन के लिए दमकल (फायर ब्रिगेड) की शीघ्र ही आवश्यकता थी। राष्ट्रपति ने अपनी शक्ति का प्रयोग कर देशद्रोहियों के सपनों को चकनाचूर कर दिया। देश की सुयोग्य प्रधान मन्त्री ने 21 सूत्रीय आर्थिक कार्यक्रम का सूत्रपात किया जिससे निराशा के बादल छटने लगे। एक नए युग का सूत्रपात हुआ। निराशा और अविश्वास की काली अन्धेरी रात समाप्त हुई और नया सवेरा मुसकराने लगा। भारत की सहनशील जनता को एक नए विश्वास का संबल मिला। देश में एक नयी चेतना, स्फूर्ति तथा अनुशासन की लहर दौड़ गई। वास्तव, काम से जी चुराने की प्रवृत्ति, चोरबाज़ारी, लालफीताशाही का अन्त हो गया। सभी स्कूलों, कॉलेजों, विश्वविद्यालयों, बसों, दफ्तरों, फैक्ट्रियों व कारखानों में 'कर्म' की पूजा होने

लगी। सोया भारत अंगड़ाई लेकर उठ खड़ा हुआ और उन्नति की राह पर अग्रसर हो चला। इसे जादू या चमत्कार नहीं कहें तो और क्या कहें। जो आवश्यक वस्तुएं ढूंढने से भी नहीं मिलती थीं अब सबको सरलता से उपलब्ध होने लगीं और आसमान को छूने वाले भाव नीचे आने लगे। गेहूं जो कि ढाई और तीन रुपए किलो तक मिलता था, अब एक रु. किलो आसानी से मिल रहा है। तेल, घी, दालें, कपड़ा व अन्य सभी आवश्यक वस्तुएं पहिले से काफी सस्ती हो गईं। दुकानदारों ने मूल्य सूची व भंडार सूची लगाना शुरू कर दिया। सरकार ने भ्रष्ट और काम चोर अफसरों एवं कर्मचारियों को अनिवार्य सेवा निवृत्ति दे दी। मीसा और भारत रक्षा कानून के अन्तर्गत तस्करों, जमाखोरों व कालाबाजार करने वालों को जेल में डाला जाने लगा। आयकर की चोरी रोकने के लिए स्वेच्छा से सम्पत्ति की घोषणा करने वालों को अवसर दिया गया जिसके बहुत आशाजनक परिणाम निकले। तस्करों, जमाखोरों व आयकर न देने वालों के घर छापे पड़ने लगे। इस लपेट में बड़े-बड़े राजा महाराजा और तस्करी दुनियां के बड़े नामी गामी व्यक्ति आ गए और उनकी गैर कानूनी प्रवृत्तियां समाप्त कर दी गईं। ग्रामीण जनता को राहत देने के लिए उन्हें जमींदारों और साहूकारों के चंगुल से मुक्त किया गया। उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए उन्हें बैंकों से ऋण प्राप्त करने की सुविधाएं प्रदान की गईं। खेतीहर मजदूर जिस भूमि को जोतते चले आ रहे थे उसका उन्हें स्वामी बना दिया गया। बेगार प्रथा का अन्त कर एक बहुत बड़ी सामाजिक कुरूचि का अन्त कर दिया। इधर शहरी सम्पत्ति की सीमा निर्धारण करके सरकार ने नागरिकों के समानता के अधिकार की रक्षा की।

अब देश के सभी क्षेत्रों में उन्नति के दर्शन होने लगे। उद्योग, शिक्षा, व्यवसाय, कला, तकनीकी ज्ञान, अणु अनुसंधान आदि सभी क्षेत्रों में विकास दृष्टिगोचर होने लगा। सभी नागरिकों को स्वतन्त्रता और समानता के अधिकार का पूर्ण लाभ देने की दृष्टि से सरकार ने शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में अनेक परिवर्तन करने का निश्चय किया। तकनीकी शिक्षा को प्रोत्साहन देकर विद्यार्थियों को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने की ओर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। बढ़ती हुई आबादी को रोकने के लिए परिवार नियोजन के कार्यक्रमों में तेजी लाई

जा रही है। इधर देश के वातावरण में सुधार होने से व्यापार एवं उत्पादन पर भी अनुकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है। पहले तालाबंदी, घेराव तथा हिंसा से भयभीत होकर व्यापारियों ने नये उद्योग प्रारंभ करना बंद कर दिया था और फैक्ट्रियों तथा कारखानों में उत्पादन गिर गया था। लेकिन आपातकालीन स्थिति के बाद तथा प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमति इन्दिरा गांधी के 21 सूत्रीय आर्थिक कार्यक्रमों के लागू होने पर व्यापार, उत्पादन आदि में आशातीत वृद्धि हुई है। हमारे देश में निर्मित हस्तकला की वस्तुओं की संसार के सभी देशों में बहुत माग बढ़ गई है। निर्यात में अपूर्व उन्नति हुई है। कई मामलों में देश आत्म निर्भर हो चला है। एक अंग्रेजी कहावत है कि 'भगवान भी उसी की मदद करता है जो स्वयं अपनी मदद करता है।' अतः प्रकृति ने भी हमारी मदद की। वर्षा आदि ढंग से हुई जिसके फलस्वरूप अनाज प्रचुर मात्रा में हुआ। सब ओर सुख, शान्ति और समृद्धि का वातावरण बन गया। अब लोक कल्याणकारी राज्य के सुनहरे स्वप्न को साकार करने का समय आ गया है। समाजवाद की मंजिल अब अधिक दूर नहीं है। विदेशों में भी भारत की प्रतिष्ठा को चार चांद लग गए हैं। भूमिगत अणु-विस्फोट, आर्यभट्ट की पृथ्वी की परिक्रमा आदि घटनाएं इस बात का संकेत है कि भारत विश्व के किसी भी उन्नतिशील देश के समकक्ष बैठने का हकदार है। आओ हम इस नये स्वर्ण युग का स्वागत करें और सुदृढ़ भारत का निर्माण करें।

2. इन्दिरा गांधी के दशक की उपलब्धियां

अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस की अध्यक्षा, केन्द्रीय सरकार की सूचना एवं प्रसारण मन्त्री जैसे महत्वपूर्ण पदों पर रहने के बाद एक योग्य पिता की सुयोग्य पुत्री ने 13 जनवरी 1966 को भारत जैसे विशाल देश की प्रधान मंत्री का पद संभाला। अद्भुत सूझ-बूझ, कूटनीतिक चातुर्य, अदम्य साहस निर्भीकता आदि गुणों की खान श्रीमती गांधी ने देश के शासन की बागडोर अपने हाथ में लेकर एक नये युग का सूत्रपात किया। इन दस वर्षों में देश के सामने अनेक समस्याएं आई लेकिन इस सिंह वाहिनी दुर्गा ने उन सभी समस्याओं को सरलता से सुलझा दिया। देश विदेश के राजनीतिज्ञ इसकी क्षमता और कौशल को देखकर दंग रह गए। देश के अनेक दिग्गज राजनेता इनके तेज

के सम्मुख फीके पड़ गए और नत मस्तक हो गए।

भारतवर्ष की प्रतिष्ठा को संसार में ऊंचा उठाने के लिए कुछ इन दस वर्षों मे हुआ उतना पहिले नहीं हुआ। बीच मे दे[illegible] कीर्ति कुछ धूमिल हो चली थी लेकिन इन्दिरा गांधी ने सत्ता में आते ही स्थिति की गंभीरता को समझ लिया। प्रतिक्रियावादी एवं विघटनकारी तत्वों ने इन्दिरा गांधी के श्रेष्ठ कार्यों मे बाधा पहुंचाने की दृष्टि से देश और समाज में अराजकता फैलानी चाही लेकिन इन्दिरा की दृष्टि से यह चाल छिपी नहीं रह सकी और उसने समय रहते उचित कदम उठाकर स्थिति पर काबू पा लिया।

इन्दिरा के शासन काल में अनेकों ऐसी घटनाएं और विशेषताएं देखने मे आई जिन्होंने उसकी सफलता में चार चांद लगा दिये। आर्थिक अस्थिरता को दूर करने के लिए रुपए का अवमूल्यन कर श्रीमती गांधी ने अपनी सूझबूझ और साहस का परिचय दिया। देश के नव-निर्माण के रथ को सही ढंग से आगे बढ़ाने के लिए चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना का निर्माण किया। सहकारिता व समाजवाद का विकास करने के लिए समय-समय पर कई ऐसे कदम उठाए गए जिनसे भारत का मस्तक गौरवोन्नत हो उठा। वे इस बात को गहराई से समझती हैं कि असली भारत गांवों में बसता है। कृषि की उन्नति में ही देश की उन्नति निहित है अतः जन साधारण को लाभान्वित करने के लिए श्रीमती गांधी ने बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की घोषणा की। इसे सुनते ही विरोधी नेता तो जैसे चकित ही रह गए। भारतीय जनता को सही अर्थों में समानता का पाठ पढ़ाने के लिए इन्दिरा ने भारतीय नरेशों के प्रीवीपर्सों तथा विशेषाधिकारों की समाप्ति कर दी। एक झटके में ही राजे, महाराजे साधारण नागरिकों की कोटि मे आकर खड़े हो गए। ये भी एक चमत्कारपूर्ण उपलब्धि थी।

देश मे फैली बेकारी, भ्रष्टाचार, भुखमरी आदि को दूर करने के लिए हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने दृढ़ संकल्प किया। किसानों, इन्जीनियरों, डाक्टरों तथा लघु उद्योगों की स्थापना करने के इच्छुक लोगों को उचित ब्याज पर कर्जा देने की बैंकों द्वारा व्यवस्था की गई। बेकारी को दूर करने के लिए अनेकों नवीन योजनाएं नियान्वित की गई। खादी ग्रामोद्योग को प्रोत्साहन देकर

मिक एवं मजदूर वर्ग की दशा सुधारने का प्रयत्न किया गया। भूमिहीन
षकों की मजबूरी को दूर करने के लिए उन्हें भूमि का वितरण किया गया
और जिन व्यक्तियों के पास बेहिसाब भूमि थी उनसे उसे प्राप्त करने के लिए
भूमि सीमा निर्धारण कानून बनाया गया। इधर शहर के निवासियों को
राहत देने के लिए शहरी सम्पत्ति निर्धारण का कार्य भी हाथ में लिया गया।
इन प्रयासों के करने से घोर असमानता की खाई को पाटने में कुछ सहायता
मिली। अत्यन्त निर्धन लोगों को जीवन में सुखी बनाने हेतु उन्हें आवासीय
सुविधाएं प्रदान की गई। अब हर राज्य में हाउसिंग बोर्ड है जो जनता को
सस्ते दामों में मकान बनाकर देने के कार्य में संलग्न है।

राजनैतिक, आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक आदि कोई से भी पक्ष
पर दृष्टिपात करें तो हमें उन्नति के ही दर्शन होंगे। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने
गरीबी रूपी कलंक को भारत माता के देदीप्यमान ललाट से हमेशा को धो-देने
का संकल्प संजोया है। भारत की गरीब जनता को अपनी प्रिय एवं प्रतिभा
शाली नेता से बहुत आशाएं हैं। जब फासिस्ट प्रवृत्तियों ने सर उठाने क
कोशिश की और देश में लूटपाट, घेराव, हड़ताल, हिंसा व भड़काने वाल
घटनाओं का सुनियोजित कार्यक्रम प्रारंभ हुआ तो हमारी सुयोग्य प्रधान मं
ने उनके सर को कुचल डाला। संकीर्णता एवं साम्प्रदायिकता फैलाने वा
संस्थाओं को अवैध घोषित कर दिया गया तथा राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक स
जमायते इस्लामी तथा आनन्द मार्ग जैसे दलों के मन्सूबों पर पा
फिर गया।

जब चोर बजारी, तस्करी जमाखोरी आदि बुराइयों ने देश
अर्थव्यवस्था को कमजोर बनाने की कोशिश की तो इन्दिरा ने उच्चकोट
के तस्कर एवं जमाखोरों को कारागार में पहुँचाकर ही दम लिया। भारत
रक्षा अधिनियम और मीसा के सामने किसी की एक न चली और अच्छे-अच्छे
तस्कर सम्राट धूल चाटने लग गए। बहुत से ऐसे पूंजीपति भी थे जिन्होंने
बहुत-सा काला धन दबा रखा था। उन्हें स्वेच्छा-पूर्वक अपने धन को घोषित
करने का सुनहरा अवसर प्रदान किया। देखते ही देखते करोड़ों को छिपी
सम्पत्ति प्रकाश में आ गई। टैक्स की चोरी करने वालों के विरुद्ध अब

कठोर से कठोर कदम उठाए गए तो बहुत से लोग सभल गए। उनकी समझ में यह भलीभाति आ गया कि उनकी पोल अब और अधिक नहीं चल सकती अतः उन्होने पूर्ण टैक्स चुकाने मे ही अपना कल्याण समझा। परिणामस्वरूप सरकार की आय मे आशातीत वृद्धि हुई। सरकार ने गेहू आदि आवश्यक वस्तुओ के थोक व्यापार का अधिग्रहण कर इस क्षेत्र मे चली आ रही वर्षों की कालाबाजारी एवं धाधली को समाप्त कर दिया। जब बाजार से दैनिक आवश्यकताओं की वस्तुओ को लोप होने लगा तो आवश्यक वस्तु कानून बनाकर इस नकली कमी को दूर किया गया। परिणाम सबके सामने है अनेकों वस्तुओं के दामो में काफी गिरावट आई है तथा भावो मे स्थिरता आई है।

हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री ने जब ये देखा कि सरकारी कर्मचारी परिश्रम से जी चुराने लगे हैं और उनके कार्यकलापो में शिथिलता आती जा रही है तो उन्होने सरकारी मशीनरी में भी सुधार किया। उनके सख्त आदेशो का ऐसा प्रभाव हुआ कि आलसी व काम चोर कर्मचारी भयभीत हो उठे। उन्होने अपने आप में सुधार कर लिया और जो अपेक्षित सुधार नहीं कर सके उन्हें सेवाओ से मुक्त कर दिया गया। समय की पाबन्दी, कार्य कुशलता, कर्मठता आदि गुणों को सभी ने अपने जीवन मे उतारना प्रारम्भ कर दिया।

विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में भी इन्दिरा युग मे अनेको सफलताएं मिली जिससे भारत की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिष्ठा में चार चाद लग गए। भारतीय वैज्ञानिको ने पोकरण क्षेत्र में भूमिगत परमाणु विस्फोट करके सारे ससार को चौंका दिया। परमाणु शक्ति सम्पन्न राष्ट्रों का एकाधिकार समाप्त हो गया। एक बार को तो वे बौखला से गए लेकिन ससार में शक्ति की पूजा सदैव से ही होती आई है फलतः सभी को चुप हो जाना पड़ा। इन्दिरा गांधी ने भारत की प्राचीन सांस्कृतिक परम्पराओं को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए यह स्पष्ट कर दिया कि हमारा देश इस परमाणु शक्ति को सदैव मानव कल्याण एवं शान्तिपूर्ण कार्यों में ही लगाएगा। फिर भी कुछ डरपोक देश ऐसे हैं जिनकी हालत खस्ता हो गई। उनके प्रधान मंत्री और राष्ट्राध्यक्षो की नींद हराम हो गई। वे जिस भारत को एक साधारण-सा देश समझते चले आ रहे थे उन्हें अब

वास्तविकता का पता लगा तो वे भयत्रस्त होकर थर थर कांपने लगे। उन्होंने विदेशों से अणु और परमाणु बम मांगने का आग्रह भी से तीव्रतर कर दिया।

डा भाभा, डा सेठाना आदि भारत के वैज्ञानिक सपूतों ने अंतरिक्ष के क्षेत्र में भी अपनी दुदुभी बजा दी। आर्यभट्ट उपग्रह रूसी राकेट की मदद से सफलतापूर्वक छोड़ा गया। अतिशीघ्र ही आर्यभट्ट द्वितीय के छोड़े जाने की तैयारियां हो रही हैं। वह दिन दूर नहीं जब टैलीविजन एवं आधुनिकतम कैमरों आदि से लैस आर्यभट्ट द्वितीय शीघ्र ही पृथ्वी का परिक्रमण कर रहा होगा।

राष्ट्र मण्डलीय संसदीय सम्मेलन, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महिला वर्ष का भारत में आयोजन, विश्व हिन्दी सम्मेलन आदि अनेक ऐसी घटनाएं हैं जिनमें हमारी प्रधान मंत्री का एक नया रूप निखर कर भारतीय जनता के समक्ष आया है। न्यूनतम वेतन कानून, साहूकारी प्रथा का उन्मूलन, दहेज प्रथा विरोधी कानून, सड़क परिवहन की उन्नति के लिए राष्ट्रीय परमिट दिए जाने की योजना, शिक्षा पद्धति में सुधार आदि अनेक ऐसे कदम हैं जो हमारी प्रधान मंत्री उठा रही हैं। उनकी दृष्टि से समूचे राष्ट्र का हित ही सर्वोपरि है। हमें आशा ही नहीं बल्कि पूर्ण विश्वास है कि वे सिंह वाहिनी दुर्गा का अवतार, हमारे देश की उन्नति करने में कोई भी कसर नहीं उठा रखेंगी। हमारा राष्ट्र शीघ्र ही संसार के प्रथम श्रेणी के राष्ट्रों की पंक्ति में जाकर खड़ा हो जायगा।

3. भारत में प्रजातंत्र का भविष्य

भारत के आसपास जापान को छोड़कर लगभग सभी देशों में सैनिक या अर्द्ध सैनिक सरकारें हैं जहां तानाशाही का बोलबाला है। तानाशाही के दुष्परिणामों को देखते हुए दुनियां के सबसे बड़े प्रजातंत्र की रक्षा करना एवं इसका समुचित विकास करना अति आवश्यक है। प्रजातंत्र ही एक ऐसी शासन प्रणाली है जिसमें बिना हिंसा अथवा रक्तपात किए संवैधानिक तरीके से सरकार को बदला जा सकता है। यही एक ऐसा तंत्र है जहां एक

साधारण आदमी भी सरकार के निर्माण में अपना योगदान देता। अभी तो इसे प्रजा का शासन, प्रजा के द्वारा शासन एवं प्रजा के लिए शासन कहा जाता है। स्वतंत्रता और समानता के सिद्धान्तों पर आधारित यह शासन प्रणाली सभी आधुनिक एवं प्राचीन प्रणालियों में सर्वश्रेष्ठ है क्योंकि इसमें हर व्यक्ति को अपनी योग्यता बढ़ाने, धन कमाने तथा अन्य सभी क्षेत्रों में स्वतन्त्रतापूर्वक उन्नति करने का अधिकार दिया जाता है। दूसरी ओर समानता का अधिकार भी है जिसका अर्थ है सबको समान अवसर। सच्चे प्रजातंत्र में किसी को यह कहने का अवसर नहीं मिलता कि उसे अपनी उन्नति और विकास के लिए अवसर नहीं प्रदान किया गया।

सैकड़ों वर्षों की पराधीनता के पश्चात् भारतवर्ष पराधीनता की बेड़ियों से मुक्त हुआ। इन 29 वर्षों में देश में 5 बार महा निर्वाचन हो चुके हैं। जनता ने अपनी इच्छानुसार मत देकर सरकार के निर्माण में अपना योगदान दिया है। इससे स्पष्ट होता है कि धीरे-धीरे प्रजातन्त्र की जड़ें अब भारत में गहरी होती चली जा रही हैं। यदि इसमें कुछ कमियां भी हैं तो उसके पीछे कुछ कारण हैं। कालांतर में जब वे कमियां दूर हो जाएंगी तो प्रजातन्त्र का सुन्दर स्वरूप निखर कर सामने आएगा। संसार में ब्रिटेन के प्रजातन्त्र को एक आदर्श के रूप में माना जाता रहा है क्योंकि ब्रिटेन में प्रजातन्त्र प्रणाली का क्रमिक एवं स्वाभाविक विकास हुआ है। वहां का जन मानस इस संपूर्ण प्रक्रिया का साक्षी है। हमने भी इस प्रणाली को अन्य सभी शासन प्रणालियों की तुलना में श्रेष्ठ जानकर ही अपनाया है। इसलिए इसे सफल बनाना हम सबकी नैतिक जिम्मेदारी है। केवल सरकार की आलोचना करने से कोई खास परिणाम नहीं निकलने वाला है। सरकार भी तो हमने ही बनाई है। हममें से ही कुछ लोगों को चुनकर अपने प्रतिनिधि रूप में हमने राज्य एवं केन्द्र की विधान सभाओं में भेजा है। ये प्रतिनिधि ही देश के शासन का संचालन करते हैं। इस तरह हम कह सकते हैं कि सरकार के साथ-साथ जनता का भी उत्तरदायित्व किसी भी रूप में कम नहीं है बल्कि अधिक ही है। यदि लोग देश में अनुशासन बनाए रखें तथा अपने कर्त्तव्यों को सही ढंग से निभाएं तो देश में प्रजातंत्र की जड़ें

(हुत मज़बूत हो सकती है। आज सरकार को विवश होकर आपात् कालीन स्थिति लागू करनी पड़ी है जिससे देश के वातावरण में आश्चर्य-जनक परिवर्तन देखने को मिले है। जो कुछ बातें आज जनता ने अपनाई हैं वे सब बातें साधारण समय में भी जनता को स्वेच्छा से अपनानी चाहिए थी। आज देश की प्रधान मंत्री ने हमें जो कड़ी मेहनत, दूर दृष्टि, लगन व ईमानदारी से कार्य करने का नारा दिया है वे केवल आपात् कालीन स्थिति के लिए ही नहीं है। अपने देश को सम्पन्न और सबल बनाने के लिए हर ईमानदार नागरिक को अपनी पूर्ण निष्ठा एवं क्षमता के अनुसार कार्य करना चाहिए। कठोर परिश्रम तब लगन के लिए कोई विशेष समय नहीं हुआ करता। इन गुणों को सदैव के लिए अपने जीवन मे जो लोग उतार लेते हैं उन लोगों द्वारा निर्मित राष्ट्र दिन प्रतिदिन उन्नति के मार्ग पर अग्रसर होता हुआ विश्व के सर्वश्रेष्ठ राष्ट्रों की पंक्ति मे जाकर खड़ा हो जाता है। परंतु यह सब अचानक ही नहीं हो जाता। जिन राष्ट्रो ने ऐसा स्थान प्राप्त कर लिया है उसके पीछे उनकी वर्षों की साधना छिपी पड़ी है।

सरकार एवं सरकारी अफसरों का भी प्रजातंत्र को सफल बनाने में बहुत कुछ योगदान होता है। उच्च अधिकारियों को अपने ईमानदारी पूर्ण व्यवहार से समस्त जनता का विश्वास प्राप्त करना चाहिए। देश मे फैले भ्रष्टाचार, जमाखोरी, मुनाफाखोरी, कालाबाजारी, तस्करी व मदृय ई आदि को दूर करना उसका कर्तव्य है। इन कार्यों को सही रूप में करने के लिए उन्हें जनता का सहयोग प्राप्त करना अनिवार्य है तभी ये बुराईयां दूर हो सकती हैं और लोकतंत्र की नीवें मजबूत हो सकती है।

जनतंत्र का एक और बड़ा स्तंभ होता है—विरोधी पार्टियां। इन विरोधी पार्टियों की आलोचना से भयभीत होकर सरकार को हमेशा सजग रहना पड़ता है। लेकिन इसका यह अर्थ नहीं है कि विरोधी दलो का एक मात्र कार्य है सरकार के श्रेष्ठ अथवा बुरे सभी कार्यों की आलोचना करना। यह कोई स्वस्थ परम्परा नहीं है। गलत कार्यों की आलोचना भी की जाय लेकिन श्रेष्ठ कार्यों के लिए प्रशंसा एवं समर्थन भी उतना ही आवश्यक है। बहुधा देखने में आता है कि विरोधी दल अपनी समस्त शक्ति का अपव्यय

कार्य की आलोचना में ही किया करते हैं। विरोधी दलों को चाहिए कि सरकार का विरोध करने के अलावा कुछ अन्य ठोस कार्य भी करें। उनके पास अपना कुछ ठोस कार्यक्रम होना चाहिए जिसे वे अपनी पूर्ण श्रद्धा एवं लगन के साथ पूरा करें। ऐसा करने से धीरे-धीरे जनता में उनके दल की साख निर्मित होगी। उनका एक अपना उच्च स्थान बनेगा जो भविष्य में उनको सत्ता प्राप्त कराने में भी सहायक होगा। आज विरोधी दलों के पास कोई ऐसे कार्यों की सूची नहीं है जिसे दिखाकर वे गौरव से ये कह सकें कि हमने जनहित के लिए ये कार्य किए हैं। जनता की सेवा करने के लिए सत्ता में होना कोई अनिवार्य शर्त नहीं है। जो सत्ता प्राप्त करने के लालच से ही सेवा करता है उनकी सेवा सच्ची सेवा नही कहलाती है।

कई बार ऐसा देखने में आता है कि कतिपय विरोधी दल सरकार का विरोध करते-करते ऐसी बातें कर बैठते हैं जो देश विरोधी होती है। जिनसे देश ऊंचा उठने के बजाय पतन के गर्त में जा सकता है। देश की पुलिस व सेना आदि को कानून न मानने की सलाह देना कहां तक न्यायसंगत है। यह विरोध नहीं देश-द्रोह है। इस प्रकार की गतिविधियों पर नियंत्रण लगाना अति-आवश्यक है। अतः सभी दलों के लिए आचार संहिता बननी चाहिए ताकि सब अपनी-अपनी मर्यादाओं में रहकर देश की उन्नति में अपना योगदान दे सकें। बहुत से व्यक्ति अपने छोटे से स्वार्थों के वशीभूत होकर सत्ता हथियाने के लिए ओछी राजनीति का सहारा लेते हैं। वे उच्च पद प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से अपने समस्त सिद्धान्तों को तिलांजली देकर अन्य दल में सम्मिलित हो जाते हैं। इस नैतिक गिरावट को दूर करने के लिए सरकार निकट भविष्य में ही कानून बनाने वाली है। यदि विरोधी दल अपना नैतिक स्तर और मनोबल को सदैव ऊंचा रखे तो देश में सशक्त विरोधी दल की स्थापना हो सकती है जो कि एक उन्नत प्रजातंत्र के लिए अनिवार्य है।

हमारे देश का यह सौभाग्य है कि हमारे देश की बागडोर प्रारम्भ से ही सुयोग्य हाथों में रही है पंडित नेहरू ने अपनी योग्यता एवं दूरदर्शिता से देश में प्रजातंत्र की नींव रखी और उसके विकास के लिए सतत प्रयत्नशील रहे। हमारे इस सर्वसत्ता सम्पन्न गणराज्य का यह गौरव रहा है कि

हिन्दुओं का प्रबल बहुमत होते हुए भी मुस्लिम नागरिकों को "राष्ट्रपति" जैसे सर्वोच्च पद पर आसीन होने का अवसर मिला। प्रजातंत्र के जनक ब्रिटेन को भी आज तक यह गौरव नहीं मिला है कि कोई महिला देश के शासन की बागडोर संभाले। संसार के सबसे बड़े प्रजातंत्र में प्रधान मंत्री पद का श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी द्वारा सुशोभित किया जाना यह सिद्ध करता है कि हमारे प्रजातंत्र में सभी को समान अवसर प्राप्त है। स्वतंत्रता एवं समानता का अधिकार केवल दिखाने के लिए ही संविधान में सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है।

जैसे-जैसे समय बीत रहा है जनता अपने अधिकारों एवं कर्त्तव्यों के प्रति जागरुक होती जा रही है। आज जनसाधारण को पांच महा चुनावों में सक्रिय भाग लेने का अनुभव है। हर मनुष्य अनुभव से ही सीखता है। जनता ने बहुत कुछ सीखा है और बहुत कुछ सीखना अभी शेष भी है। हमारे दृष्टिकोण में विशालता एवं उदारता तब ही आ सकती है जब हम दूसरे के विचारों को धैर्यपूर्वक सुनने की क्षमता रखते हों तथा उनका आदर करना भी जानते हों। वाल्तेयर ने कहा है "हो सकता है मैं आपके विचारों से सहमत न होऊँ फिर भी विचार प्रगट करने के आपके अधिकारों की रक्षा करूंगा।" फिर हमारे जैसे देश में विचार वैभिन्न्य हो जाना कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है क्योंकि हमारे यहां अनेक धर्म, सम्प्रदाय, जातियां, भाषाएं संस्कृतियां तथा राजनैतिक दल हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में विचारों की उदारता का होना बहुत आवश्यक है। तभी हम एक दूसरे की भावनाओं का आदर कर सकेंगे और संकीर्णताओं से ऊपर उठकर देश का कल्याण कर सकेंगे। इस क्षेत्र में शिक्षा का प्रचार ही एक मात्र कारगर उपाय सिद्ध हो सकता है। शिक्षित एवं प्रबुद्ध नागरिक ही दूसरे के दृष्टिकोण को भलीभांति समझ सकते हैं। शिक्षा का काफी प्रचार एवं प्रसार हुआ है फिर भी बहुत उन्नति होना शेष है। भारत में प्रजातंत्र का भविष्य बहुत उज्ज्वल है। हमारा राष्ट्र इस परीक्षा में अवश्य ही खरा उतरेगा।

4. परिवार नियोजन

सन् 1932 में संयुक्त भारत की जन संख्या केवल 30 करोड़ थी। सन् 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार भारत की जन संख्या 56 करोड़ आंकी गई जिसमें पाकिस्तान और बांगला देश की 15 करोड़ जनसंख्या सम्मिलित नहीं है। इस जनसंख्या में 1951 से 61 तक 2.2% की वृद्धि तथा उसके पश्चात् 2.5% की वृद्धि हो रही है। 1990 में भारत की जनसंख्या दुगुनी हो जायगी। यदि इसी गति से जनसंख्या को बढ़ने दिया तो विस्फोटक स्थिति के आने में अधिक समय नहीं लगेगा। इसलिए सरकार, विचारकों, राजनीतिज्ञों, सामाजिक कार्यकर्त्ताओं तथा प्रबुद्ध जनों का कर्तव्य है कि वे सब इस समस्या से निबटने के लिए युद्ध स्तर पर काम में लाए जाने वाले उपायों को अपनाएं। यदि ऐसा नहीं किया गया, तो हमारे राष्ट्र के सामने बेकारी, आर्थिक विषमता, सामाजिक असमानता, भुखमरी, राजनैतिक अस्थिरता आदि समस्यायें बड़े विशाल रूप में आ जाएंगी। हमारी सारी योजनाएं और विकास के लिए निश्चित किए गए सारे लक्ष्य अर्थहीन बनकर रह जाएंगे।

इन सब समस्याओं पर काबू पाने के लिए जहां अधिक अन्न उपजाना तथा औद्योगिक उन्नति करना अनिवार्य है वहीं परिवार नियोजन का प्रचार एवं प्रसार भी उतना ही आवश्यक है। प्राचीन भारत में बुजुर्ग लोग अपनी बहू बेटियों को आशीष देते समय यह कहना नहीं भूलते थे कि 'पुत्रवती भव'। ये सबसे बड़ा आशीर्वाद माना जाता था। लेकिन इसके साथ ही सैंकड़ों पूर्व पुत्रों की तुलना में एक गुणी और योग्य पुत्र की प्रशंसा की जाती थी। अब परिस्थितियां बिल्कुल भिन्न हैं। पहले इतनी महंगाई नहीं थी। जमीन व उत्पादन अधिक था, खाने वाले की संख्या कम थी। आज की घोर महंगाई में सारा परिवार भी कमाकर भोजन नहीं जुटा पाता है ऐसे कुसमय में परिवार की निरंतर वृद्धि करते रहना महा पाप है। आज प्रत्येक मां-बाप को यह सोचना चाहिए कि हम अपनी सीमित आय से कि ये बच्चों को शिक्षा देकर समाज और राष्ट्र का महत्वपूर्ण अंग बना सकते हैं। यदि हम इस योग्य नहीं हैं तो फिर हमें सन्तानोत्पत्ति करने का अधिकार

नहीं है। हमारी भूल को नवागत प्राणी क्यों भोगे ? इसे व्यक्तिगत या एक परिवार का मामला मानकर नहीं छोड़ा जा सकता। इसके परिणाम बड़े भयंकर होंगे जिनकी चपेट में सारा राष्ट्र आ जाएगा। हमारी सारी योजनाएं जैसी की तैसी रखी रह जाएंगी। वर्तमान युग में जीवन स्तर में निरन्तर वृद्धि हो रही है। केवल सन्तान उत्पन्न कर देने से ही हमारा कर्तव्य समाप्त नहीं हो जाता उसकी उचित शिक्षा-दीक्षा, रहन-सहन, कपड़े आदि पर होने वाला व्यय पहले की तुलना में काफी बढ़ गया है। इस घोर महगाई के युग में परिवारों को रोटी, कपड़ा, मकान, शिक्षा, दवाई आदि प्राप्त करने के लिए जी तोड़ परिश्रम करना पड़ता है फिर भी आशाजनक परिणाम नहीं निकलते। 50% परिवारों के सदस्य आज भी अधनंगे रहते हैं और पौष्टिक भोजन से वंचित रहते हैं। फलतः वे आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन के शिकार हो जाते हैं जो कि अपने आप में एक अभिशाप है। गत 25 वर्षों में खाद्यान्नों में केवल 20% की वृद्धि हुई है। उत्पादन में 15% की लेकिन जनसंख्या में दो गुनी वृद्धि हुई है। प्रतिवर्ष 40 लाख व्यक्ति काम चाहने वाले वर्ग में बढ़ जाते हैं। इधर गांवों में भी बेरोजगारी बढ़ती ही जा रही है क्योंकि भूमि पर दिन प्रतिदिन जनसख्या का भार बढ़ता ही चला जा रहा है।

सरकार की ओर से परिवार नियोजन को सफल बनाने के लिए क्या कुछ नहीं किया गया लेकिन उसके अनुपात में उतने आशाजनक परिणाम नहीं निकले। गत दस वर्षों में हिन्दुओं की सख्या में तो कुछ कम वृद्धि हुई है। किन्तु मुसलमानों की जनसख्या में 38·85% की वृद्धि तथा इसाईयों में 32·60% की वृद्धि हुई है। सिक्ख सम्प्रदाय की जनसख्या में भी वृद्धि हुई है। कुछ जातियां जनसख्या बढ़ाकर राजनैतिक सौदेबाजी में विश्वास रखती है। लेकिन ऐसी स्थिति नहीं आ सकती है। बड़े परिवारों का आर्थिक पिछड़ापन आज के युग में हानिकारक ही रहता है लाभकारक नहीं।

केन्द्र ने राज्य सरकारों को परिवार नियोजन के लिए अपार धनराशि दी है। इस मद के अन्तर्गत खर्च होने वाली राशि का 90% तक

केन्द्र से दिया जाता है। चौथी योजना में परिवार नियोजन के लिए 315 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान है। इस राशि से शहरों व देहातों में परिवार कल्याण एवं नियोजन केन्द्र खोले जाएंगे, व नसबन्दी, लूप, गर्भ निरोधक गोलियों आदि की व्यवस्था की जायगी। राज्य के विकास के लिए केन्द्र से जो भी धन दिया जायगा उसका 8% परिवार नियोजन के कार्यों पर खर्च करना अनिवार्य होगा। सरकार ने शादी की उम्र भी इसीलिए बढ़ा दी है। अब एक लड़का 21 वर्ष और लड़की 18 वर्ष की होने से पूर्व शादी नहीं कर सकेंगे। इस नियम का सख्ती से पालन किया जाएगा। जो इस नियम को तोड़ेंगे उन्हें न्यायालय द्वारा दण्डित किया जा सकेगा। सरकार ने अनचाही सन्तान के गर्भपात के लिए भी कानूनी स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी है अर्थात् गर्भपात को वैध करार दे दिया है। कहने का मतलब यह है कि सरकार तो अपनी तरफ से पूर्ण प्रयत्न कर रही है कि तेजी से बढ़ती हुई आबादी को रोका जा सके लेकिन इसमें सन्तोषजनक सफलता तभी मिल सकती है जब कि जनता का प्रत्येक वर्ग एवं जाति इस समस्या की गम्भीरता को समझ कर इसमें अपना पूर्ण सहयोग प्रदान करें। अल्प संख्यक जातियां व्यर्थ ही भयभीत है और अपनी संख्या को बढ़ाने में लाभ समझती हैं। ऐसा तो हो नहीं सकता कि वो बहु संख्यक बन जावें। इसके विपरीत उनका रहन-सहन का स्तर अवश्य गिर सकता है। इसलिए गरीबों और पस्तों की भीड़ बढ़ाने से कोई विशेष लाभ नहीं मिल सकेगा। व्यापारी वर्ग भी परिवार नियोजन मे आस्था नहीं रखता। व्यापारी सोचते हैं कि अधिक सन्तान होने से व्यापार में सहयोग मिलेगा और बाहर से नौकर नहीं रखने पड़ेंगे। हो सकता है कि उनका सोचना ठीक भी हो लेकिन जैसा कि पहले भी कहा जा चुका है कि यह एक व्यक्तिगत या एक परिवार का मामला नहीं है। इससे हमारे राष्ट्र का हित जुड़ा हुआ है। अतः इस मामले में मनमानी छूट नहीं दी जा सकती है। सुयोग्य, सुशिक्षित एवं स्वस्थ सन्तान थोड़ी भी हो तो लाभदायक होती है। कमजोर, सुस्त, जाहिल और अशिक्षितों की भीड़ बढ़ाने से कोई फायदा नहीं है।

केन्द्र सरकार ने अभी नसबन्दी को अनिवार्य करने का फैसला नहीं लिया है लेकिन जो राज्य सरकारें अनिवार्य नसबन्दी पर कानून बनाना चाहें

परिवार नियोजन के असफल होने के दो प्रमुख कारण और भी हैं पहला कारण है सभी परिवारों में 'लड़के' के प्रति मोह। हर माता-पिता चाहते हैं कि उनके घर में लड़का ही पैदा हो जिससे वह बड़ा होकर उन्हें कमा कर खिलाए। उसकी शादी में उन्हें दहेज नहीं देना पड़ेगा। बल्कि दहेज मिलेगा जो कि परिवार के काम आएगा। दहेज को अवैध घोषित करने के बाद अब धीरे-धीरे परिस्थितियों में अन्तर तो अवश्य आएगा। अभी तो स्थिति यह है कि लड़के के चक्कर में कई परिवारों में पांच-पांच या इससे भी अधिक लड़कियां इकट्ठी हो जाती हैं और फिर भी लड़का पैदा नहीं होने से यह जुआ चलता रहता है।

एक और कमी जो खटकती है वह है नसबंदी कराने वालों को आवश्यकता होने पर पुनः सन्तान उत्पन्न करने योग्य बनाने की प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाना। इस सम्बन्ध में अभी हमारी चिकित्सा सुविधाएं एवं उपकरण आदि संतोषजनक नहीं हैं। परिणामतः लोग कतराते हैं। जब उन्हें इस बात का पूर्ण विश्वास हो जाएगा। कि यदि दुर्भाग्य से उनकी सन्तान की मृत्यु हो जाए तो उन्हें पुनः सन्तान उत्पन्न करने योग्य बना दिया जायेगा तो फिर वे नसबन्दी कराने में नहीं हिचकिचाएंगे।

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5. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महिला वर्ष

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ ने सन् 1975 को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महिला वर्ष के रूप में मनाए जाने की घोषणा की। इस निर्णय के अन्तर्गत विश्व में नारियों की दशा को सुधारने का बीड़ा उठाया गया ताकि महिलाएं भी अपनी क्षमता के अनुसार देश व समाज के नव निर्माण में अपना योगदान दे सकें, महिलाओं पर होने वाले अन्याय व अत्याचार की समाप्ति की जा सके तथा उन्हें सामाजिक समानता सही अर्थों में मिल सके। ये निर्णय अचानक ही नहीं लिया गया। इससे पूर्व भी संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ का ध्यान कई बार महिलाओं की दयनीय दशा की ओर गया और सन् 1946, 1967, 1970 तथा 1972 में भी महिलाओं की समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए कई प्रस्ताव पारित किए गए और निर्णय लिए गए।

हमारे भारतवर्ष में प्राचीन समय से नारियों का बहुत ऊंचा स्थान रहा है। वैदिक काल में हमारे यहां की नारियां स्वतन्त्र विदुषी थीं। वे यज्ञ आदि सभी प्रकार के अनुष्ठानों में भाग लेती थी तथा ग्रन्थों की रचना में सहयोग देती थी। इस सम्बन्ध में मैत्रेयी गार्गी, अपाला, लोपा घोषा आदि के नाम उल्लेखनीय है। इन विदुषी महिलाओं ने अनेकों ग्रंथों की रचना की। इसके पश्चात् महाकाव्य युग (रामायण महाभारत) में महिलाओं की प्रतिष्ठा में कुछ ह्रास हुआ लेकिन समाज में उन्हें बराबरी का स्थान ही मिलता रहा। मुगल काल में परिस्थितियां तेजी से बदलीं। बादशाहों की वासना से बचने के लिए पर्दा प्रथा और बाल विवाह जैसी कुरीतियों ने जन्म लिया। ऐसे समय में भी कुछ नारी रत्न ऐसी हुई जिन्होंने नारी की प्रतिष्ठा को उठाने में सहयोग दिया जैसे रजिया बाई, चांद बीबी, अहिल्या बाई होल्कर आदि। ब्रिटिश युग में पुनः स्थिति में परिवर्तन आया। भारतीयों ने अंग्रेजी साहित्य का अध्ययन किया और अंग्रेजों की सभ्यता के सम्पर्क में आए। कुछ भारतीयों को विदेश जाने का भी अवसर मिला, वहां उन्होंने यूरोपीय देशों की महिलाओं को देखा और समाज में उनकी महत्ता को निकट से परखा। उनकी समझ में आ गया कि भारतीय नारी के उत्थान के लिए अभी बहुत कुछ करना शेष है। अनेकों महिलाओं ने भारतीय स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में अपना अपूर्व योगदान देकर देश को दासता के बंधन से मुक्त कराया। सरोजनी नायडू, विजय लक्ष्मी पंडित, कस्तूरबा गांधी मृदुला साराभाई, श्रीमती एनीबेसेन्ट ऐसी महिलाएं हैं जिन्होंने अपनी विद्वता एवं कार्य कुशलता से देश के इतिहास में अपना स्थान बना लिया।

अब हम इस समस्या का जो अंधेरा पक्ष है उस पर भी दृष्टिपात करें। वैदिक काल से स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति का समय भारतीय नारी के दुःखपूर्ण इतिहास की गाथा का युग है। महिलायें अनेकानेक बन्धनों में जकड़ी रहीं उनके जीवन में अनगिनत विवशताएं, वेदनाएं और अकथनीय यातनाएं अपना प्रभाव जमाए रहीं। वे सदैव पुरुषों की कृपा पर ही आश्रित रहीं। समाज में लड़की का जन्म सदैव अभिशाप ही माना गया। लड़कों के जन्म पर खुशी के उत्सव मनाए जाते हैं और लड़कियों के जन्म पर समस्त परिवार शोक में डूब जाता है। इसके पीछे सर्वप्रमुख कारण दहेज के दानव का है। लड़की के पैदा होने वाले दिन से ही मां बाप को उसके विवाह के लिए दहेज

छुड़ाने की चिन्ता सवार हो जाती है। पर्दा प्रथा, बाल विवाह, सती प्रथा, अशिक्षा, घोर सामाजिक असमानता एवं आर्थिक दासता आदि अनेक सारी बाधारियां चली आ रही थी जिन्होंने नारी के पैरों में लोहे की भारी जंजीरें डाल दी थीं और नारी की उन्नति का मार्ग अवरुद्ध कर दिया था। कुछ समाज सुधारकों का ध्यान इस ओर गया। वे अपने चिन्तन से निर्णय पर पहुंचे कि जीवन रूपी गाड़ी के स्त्री और पुरुष दो पहिए हैं। इनमें से एक पहिया तो बिल्कुल जाम हो चुका था। अतः स्वामी विवेकानन्द, स्वामी दयानन्द, राजाराम मोहनराय, श्री ईश्वरचन्द्र विद्यासागर, श्री मदन मोहन मालवीय, महर्षि कर्वे, महात्मा गांधी आदि ने इस तथ्य को समझा और इन सभी ने नारी उत्थान के लिए जीवन भर प्रयत्न किए।

इस प्रकार के सुधारकों के प्रयत्नों के फलस्वरूप बाल विवाह, सती प्रथा, पर्दा प्रथा आदि कुरीतियां धीरे-धीरे समाप्त होने लगीं। सरकार ने भी शारदा एक्ट, हिन्दू कोड बिल आदि अनेक कानून बनाकर नारी की दशा को सुधारने का प्रयास किया। भारतीय संविधान में नारी को समानता का स्थान दिया गया और मत देने का अधिकार भी प्रदान किया गया। सरकार एवं शासन की दृष्टि में आज स्त्री एवं पुरुष में कोई अन्तर नहीं है। संसार में आज भी अनेक देश हैं जहां नारियों को पुरुषों के समान मत देने का अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं है। प्रजातन्त्र की जननी ब्रिटेन में भी मत का अधिकार प्राप्त करने के लिए महिलाओं को अनेकों वर्षों तक कठिन संघर्ष करना पड़ा बड़ी कठिनाइयों के उपरान्त सन् 1928 में उन्हें मत देने का अधिकार प्राप्त हुआ। अब समस्त विश्व में धीरे-धीरे परिस्थिति बदल रही है। शिक्षा के प्रसार के साथ ही महिलाओं में जागरण एवं चेतना आती जा रही है। आज नारियां अध्यापिका, डाक्टर, इन्जीनियर, नेता, वकील, उच्च अधिकारी, प्रशासन मन्त्री विधायक एवं समाज सेवी जैसे कार्यों को अपना कर पुरुषों के बराबर आने के प्रयास में संलग्न हैं। आज हम शिक्षा, कला, विज्ञान, रचनात्मक कार्य, प्रशासन, वाणिज्य संस्थान, सचार केन्द्र आदि विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में पहले की अपेक्षा अधिक महिलाओं को कार्यरत पाएंगे। वे सभी क्षेत्रों में अपनी योग्यता, कार्यकुशलता एवं क्षमता में किसी भी दृष्टि से पुरुषों से कम नहीं पड़तीं। कहीं-कहीं तो वे पुरुषों को काफी पीछे छोड़ देती हैं। लेकिन हमें उनकी इस उन्नति से संतुष्ट होकर नहीं बैठ जाना चाहिए। हजारों वर्षों का

पिछड़ापन इतनी शीघ्रता से दूर नहीं हो सकता ।

आज भी भारत एव विश्व में महिलाओं की कई ऐसी समस्या
कि उन्हें सुलझाए बिना नारी की उन्नति के मार्ग नहीं खुल सकते । अ
दहेज की कुप्रथा सारे समाज को त्रस्त किए हुए है । उन्हें आर्थिक और
जिक स्वतन्त्रता कानून की दृष्टि में ही प्राप्त है लेकिन वास्तविकता कुछ
ही है । शिक्षा का इतना प्रसार होने हुए भी अधिकांश नारियां अशिक्षि
भारत में नवीनतम आंकड़ो के अनुसार केवल 7.4% महिलाएं ही
हैं । 81·7% महिलाएं पूर्ण रूप से अशिक्षित हैं । नारी जागरण
शहरों तक ही सीमित है । अब आवश्यकता इस जागरण और चे
ग्रामों में पहुँचाने की है । हम चाहें तो कुछ गिनी चुनी महिलाओं
कण्ठस्थ करके सुना सकते हैं और कह सकते हैं कि वे देश के उच्च
आसीन रही हैं जैसे श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, श्रीमती भंडारनायके (लंका
मन्त्री), श्रीमती नन्दिनी सत्पथी (उडीसा की भूतपूर्व मुख्यमन्त्री). श्रीमत
मायर (इजराइल की भूतपूर्व प्रधान मन्त्री) । परन्तु इन नामों का उ
हम वास्तविकता को नहीं छिपा सकते । आज आवश्यकता है ना
की, दहेज प्रथा के उन्मूलन की, नारी को सही अर्थों में आर्थिक तथा
स्वतन्त्रता दिलवाने की । यदि जीजा बाई और पुतली बाई जैसी म
सकें तभी शिवाजी और गांधीजी जैसे सपूतों का निर्माण हो सकेगा
नारी को बंधन मुक्त कर सके उसे अकथनीय विवशताओं, वेद
यन्त्रणाओं से छुटकारा दिला सके तभी वह मनुष्य की सच्ची
सकेगी । केवल मन राजी करने के लिए उसे अर्धांगिनी आदि स
कुछ नहीं बनेगा । उसकी आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक दासता समाप्त
"प्रसाद" का स्वप्न पूरा होगा उन्होंने कामायनी में लिखा है ।

"नारी तुम केवल श्रद्धा हो
विश्वास रजत नग पग तल में
पीयूष स्रोत सी बहा करो
जीवन के सुन्दर समतल में"

6 भिक्षा वृत्ति उन्मूलन

अनेकों बार ऐसा देखने मे आता है कि विदेशी पर्यटक जब दर्शनीय स्थलों को देखने जाते हैं तो बहुत से भिखारी उन्हें घेर लेते हैं और उनसे अच्छी खासी रकम ऐंठ लेते हैं। यही विदेशी जब अपने देश को लौटते हैं तो हमारे देश के बारे मे कितना गलत विचार बनाकर जाते हैं। वे अपने देश की पत्र-पत्रिकाओं मे लेख लिखते हैं और यहां के खींचे हुए चित्रों से अपने कथन की पुष्टि करते हैं। कितना गलत असर पड़ता है वहां के देशवासियों पर विदेशों के सभी लोग तो भारत आकर देख नही सकते, वे भारत से लौटे हुए पर्यटकों के लेखों और चित्र आदि के आधार पर हमारे देश के बारे मे अपनी धारणाएं बनाते हैं। क्या हम इस कलंक को धो नहीं सकते। किसी तीर्थ स्थान पर निकल जाइए वहां भिखारियों की फौज आपके स्वागत के लिए तैयार मिलेगी। आप उनसे कितना ही दामन बचाए लेकिन वे हाथ धोकर आपके पीछे पड जाएंगे और आपकी अंटी में से पैसे निकलवा कर ही दम लेंगे। इनमें से 20 से 25 प्रतिशत तो अपाहिज होते हैं बाकी सब तो स्वस्थ होते हैं। ये लोग पक्के कामचोर और आलसी होते हैं। इनका मूलमंत्र होता है :—

> "अजगर करे न चाकरी, पंछी करे न काम
> दास मूलका कह गए, सबके दाताराम।"

ये लोग भारत के नाम पर कलंक हैं। ये हमारे समाज का एक ऐसा विकृत अंग है जिसे दिखाने में हमें शर्म आती है। हम अन्य देशों के सामने ज्यादा बढ़-बढ़ कर बात नहीं कर सकते। ये हमारी ऐसी कमजोरी है जिनकी वजह से कि हमको बहुत नीचा देखना पड़ता है। जब भारत के निवासी बाहरी देशों मे भ्रमण आदि के लिए जाते हैं तो बहुत से विदेशी भी उनसे पूछते हैं सुना है आपके देश में भिखारियों की बहुत अधिक संख्या है क्या यह सच है? अब उन्हें क्या उत्तर दिया जाय।

अब प्रश्न यह उठता है कि लोग भिखारी क्यों बन जाते हैं। इसके तीन प्रमुख कारण हैं—साधनहीनता, बेरोजगारी एवं आलस्यवृत्ति। एक राज्य का उदाहरण ही स्थिति की गम्भीरता को समझने के लिए पर्याप्त है। महाराष्ट्र की साढ़े पांच करोड़ की आबादी में लगभग तीन लाख भिखारी हैं इनमें से

को लाभ तो ऐसे हैं। जिन्हें मजबूरियों ने भिखारी बना दिया है। वे काम करना चाहते हैं लेकिन उन्हें काम नहीं मिलता। शासन भी यह जानता है कि कुछ गिरोह औरतों और बच्चों को बलपूर्वक अपंग करके उनसे भीख मंगवाते हैं। कुछ लोगों ने धर्मस्थलों के नाम पर भीख मांगने का सरल और सुरक्षित मार्ग अपना लिया है। इस सामाजिक व्याधि को दूर करने के लिए महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने आदेश जारी कर दिया है उसमें भी यह प्रावधान है कि जो भिखारी शारीरिक दृष्टि से सक्षम होने के बावजूद भी श्रम करने से इन्कार करेगा उसे बम्बई से भगा दिया जाएगा।

महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने कुछ समय पूर्व भिखारी हटाओ अभियान शुरू किया। योजना के अनुसार जो भिखारी शारीरिक श्रम करने में असमर्थ होंगे उन्हें ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भेज दिया जाएगा। विकलांगों को धर्मशालाओं और सरकार द्वारा प्रारम्भ किए जाने वाले केन्द्रों में भेजा जाएगा। यह बात ध्यान में रखी जाएगी कि बच्चे अपने अभिभावकों से तथा पत्नियां अपने पतियों से अलग न होने पाएं। विकलांग भिखारियों को भोजन तथा शरण प्रदान करने के लिए धर्मादा संस्थाओं को सक्रिय किया जाएगा। सरकार ने समाज के पीड़ित लोगों को राहत पहुंचाने के लिए एक समिति गठन की है। भिखारियों, अनाथ बच्चों, निराश्रित स्त्रियों और विकलांगों को राहत देने तथा उनके पुनर्वास के लिए मुख्य मन्त्री राहत कोष के अन्तर्गत एक पृथक् कोष स्थापित करने का भी निश्चय किया है। इसी प्रकार अन्य राज्य सरकारों को भी चाहिए कि वे भी ऐसे ही सक्रिय कदम उठावें और सहानुभूतिपूर्ण दृष्टिकोण अपना कर इस समस्या को सुलझाएं। वे अपने राज्य की अनेकों समाज सेवी संस्थाओं का इसमें सहयोग प्राप्त कर सकती हैं।

भिखारियों की संख्या को बढ़ाने में कुछ हमारे धार्मिक रीति-रिवाज भी जिम्मेदार हैं। हमारे धर्मों में दीन दुखियों पर आवश्यकता से अधिक दया दिखाकर उन्हें और अधिक पंगु बना देने की प्रथा चली आ रही है। यदि हम वास्तव में उनके सच्चे हितैषी हैं तो हमें चाहिए कि उन्हें भीख न देकर किसी काम धन्धे से लगावें, उन्हें श्रम का महत्व समझावें। गांधीजी ने कहा था कि "ईश्वर ने आदमी को मेहनत करके खाने के लिए बनाया है, जो बगैर मेहनत किए खाते हैं वे चोर हैं।" उनकी सोई हुए आत्मा को जगाने की आवश्यकता है। उन्हें इस योग्य बनाना है कि वे अपनी रोजी रोटी स्वयं कमा सकें। केवल 2–4 दिन भीख देने से उनका कोई लाभ नहीं हो सकता।

बल्कि मुफ्त की रोटियां मिलने से वे और भी अधिक आलसी और कमजोर हो जाते हैं। कुछ दानी सज्जन दान इसलिए भी करते हैं कि उनको अपने पर लोक को सुधारने की चिन्ता है। उनका दान देने के पीछे एक स्वार्थ निहित है। यदि वे अधिक दान पुण्य करेंगे तो हमारी प्राचीन धार्मिक मान्यताओं एवं धर्म ग्रन्थों में लिखे अनुसार उनके लिए स्वर्ग में स्थान सुरक्षित हो जायगा। उन्हें इससे कोई मतलब नहीं कि उनके द्वारा दिये हुए दान का उपयोग कहां और कैसे हो रहा है। वे तो केवल इस बात से सन्तुष्ट हैं कि उन्होंने दान कर दिया है और उनका परलोक सुधर गया है यदि उन्हें पुनः इस संसार में जन्म लेना पड़ा तो उनका दिया हुआ दान कई गुना होकर उन्हें वापस मिल जायगा। इस प्रकार के अनेकों हास्यास्पद मान्यताएं हमारे समाज में और लोगों के मस्तिष्क में घर किए हुए हैं। इनसे छुटकारा पाना जरूरी है। अन्यथा इस विषबेल को नियमित रूप से पानी मिलता रहेगा और ये विकसित होती रहेगी। जहां एक ओर भीख मांगने पर नियन्त्रण लगाने की आवश्यकता है वहां दूसरी ओर भीख देने पर भी प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहिए तभी कुछ लाभ हो सकता है।

कई बार तो भिखारियों के ऐसे रोचक किस्से सुनने को मिलते हैं कि सुनकर आश्चर्य होता है। बहुत से ऐसे नये-नये हथकण्डे अपनाते हैं कि अच्छे-अच्छे लोग चक्कर में आ जाते हैं। वे प्रातः काल जब अपने घर से भीख मांगने के कार्य पर निकलते हैं तो उन्हें काफी तैयारी करनी पड़ती है कुछ को हाथ पैरों में पट्टियां बांध कर लंगड़ा, लूला बनना पड़ता है। कुछ जबर-दस्ती गूंगे, अंधे अथवा बहरे बन जाते हैं। ये ही गूंगे और बहरे एकांत में बड़ी अच्छी तरह से आपस में बातचीत करते हैं और अच्छी आमदनी होने पर ये ही भिखारी सिनेमा देखने का आनन्द उठाते हैं। लंगड़े, लूले भिखारी

कुछ राज्य सरकारें इस देश में सतत प्रयत्नशील हैं उन्होंने बड़े शहरों में भिक्षा निवारण गृह स्थापित किए हुए हैं। हालांकि वे नियमित ढंग से चल रहे हैं पर व्यवस्था संतोषजनक न होने के कारण कुछ भिखारी तो उन गृहों में पड़े-पड़े रोटियां तोड़ रहे हैं और अपराध वृत्ति वाले भिखारी भाग जाते हैं। गृहों में कई बार भिखारी संगठित होकर कर्मचारियों पर आक्रमण कर देते हैं। इसलिए योजना में सुधार किया जा रहा है और रोजगार गारंटी के अन्तर्गत नहर बनाने और छोटी बड़ी नदियों और तालाबों पर बांध और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सड़कें बनाने के काम किए जा रहे हैं।

फिलहाल भिखारी हटाओ योजना बड़े-बड़े शहरों में ही लागू की जा रही है साथ ही पर्यटन स्थलों से भी भिखारियों को हटाया जाने वाला है। सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि इन जगहों से भिखारियों को हटाने के बाद वे छोटे शहरों और गांवों में फैल जाएंगे और उनके बाद उन्हें पकड़ना तथा उनका उनका पुनर्वास करना एक कठिन कार्य हो जायगा। अनेक भिखारी ऐसे हैं जो एक जगह से दूसरी जगह चले जाते हैं। स्पष्ट है कि सरकार द्वारा इस अभियान को तेज करने के परिणाम स्वरूप हजारों भिखारी सीमावर्ती राज्यों में चले जायेंगे अतः इस योजना को राष्ट्र व्यापी बनाने की आवश्यकता है। यह निश्चय किया गया है कि पहले बड़े शहरों और पर्यटन स्थलों से भिखारियों को हटाया जाय उनके बाद जो समस्याएं आए उन पर विचार करके भविष्य का मार्ग प्रस्तावित किया जाय। भीख मांगने के साथ-साथ भीख देने के कार्य को भी अपराध माना जाए। हाला कि ऐसा करने से सरकार के ऊपर दोहरी जिम्मेदारी आ जाती है। उसकी जिम्मेदारी यह होती है कि कोई भी भिखारी भूखा न रहने पाये और हर आदमी को उसकी योग्यता के अनुसार काम मिले। यह एक ऐसी समस्या है, जिसके समाधान के बारे में सोचते हुए किसी भी सरकार का चिन्तित होना स्वाभाविक है।

इस प्रकार इस समस्या के तीन चार मुख्य पहलू बनते हैं। सबसे पहिले तो भिखारियों के हृदय से भिक्षावृत्ति के घृणा पैदा करने की आवश्यकता है। इसके साथ जनता को भी इस बात को भलिभांति समझा देना है कि वे भिखारियों को भीख देकर इस समस्या को सुलझाने के बजाय और उलझा रहे हैं। यदि भिखारियों को कोई भीख देगा ही नहीं तो मजबूर

होकर वे अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होने का प्रयास करेंगे। जब तक उन्हें बिना परिश्रम किए हुए खाने को मिलता रहेगा वे परिश्रम से जी चुराते ही रहेंगे। सरकार को इस सबन्ध में कानून तो बनाने ही चाहिए और साथ ही अनेक परोपकारी सस्थाओं का सहयोग लेकर इस दिशा में हर सम्भव सुधार करने चाहिए तभी यह कलंक हमारे देश के मस्तक से मिट सकता है। ये एक प्रकार का कोढ़ है जो वर्षों से ठीक होने का नाम ही नहीं लेता। कोई ऐसी शल्य चिकित्सा आदि की विधि निकालनी पड़ेगी तभी इससे छुटकारा मिल सकता है।

7. सिनेमा से लाभ तथा हानियाँ

आज के वैज्ञानिक युग में मानव अनेक प्रकार की कुण्ठाओं, चिन्ताओं तथा परेशानियों का शिकार बना रहता है। समाज में आर्थिक तथा अन्य कई प्रकार की विषमताएं हैं। इसके साथ ही जीवन अत्यधिक व्यस्त एवं नीरस होता चला जा रहा है। इसलिए पहले की अपेक्षा आज के युग में मानव को मनोरंजन की अधिक आवश्यकता है। मनोरजन के सभी आधुनिक साधनों में सिनेमा का स्थान सर्वोपरि है। कुछ मनोरजन ऐसे हैं जिनका उपयोग केवल उच्च वर्ग के लोग ही कर सकते हैं। जैसे टेलीविजन। लेकिन फिल्म के साथ ऐसी बात नहीं है। इसका आनन्द साधारण मनुष्य भी ले सकता है। थोड़े से पैसे खर्च करके मनुष्य कुछ समय के लिए अपनी चिन्ताओं को भूल जाता है तथा अभिनय व संगीत आदि से अपना मनोरजन कर लेता है। हाल ही में कुछ प्रान्तों की सरकारों ने मनोरंजन कर में काफी वृद्धि कर दी है। ऐसा करने से जहां सिने दर्शकों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है वहां फिल्म निर्माता भी निरुत्साहित हुए हैं। एक साथ इतना कर बढ़ जाने से टिकटों के दामों में काफी वृद्धि हो गई है। इसके फलस्वरूप साधारण स्थिति के लोग जो सिनेमा देखकर आसानी से अपना और अपने परिवार का मनोरजन कर लिया करते थे अब उनके लिए समस्या खड़ी हो गई। वे बढ़ी हुई दरों के टिकट खरीदने में अपने आपको असमर्थ पाते हैं। अतः सरकार को चाहिए कि सिनेमा जैसे सुलभ साधन को कर वृद्धि कर दुर्लभ नहीं बनावे ताकि हारे थके लोगों को अपनी थकान मिटाने के सस्ते साधन से वंचित नहीं होना पड़े।

बहुत समय से अधिकांश लोगों ने अपने मन एवं मस्तिष्क में एक पूर्वाग्रह पाल रखा है वे फिल्म का सम्बन्ध तुरन्त ही सैक्स और अनैतिकता से जोड़ लेते हैं। ये माना कि अधिकांश फिल्मों में उत्तेजनापूर्ण एवं कामुकता भरे दृश्य होते हैं लेकिन फिर भी कुछ अच्छे चित्र ऐसे भी होते हैं जिनमें इस प्रकार की अश्लीलता बिलकुल नहीं होती। जिन लोगों ने पूर्वाग्रह बना हुए हैं वे इस बात की कल्पना भी कर सकते कि कोई फिल्म अश्लील दृश्यों से रहित भी हो सकती है।

यह बात भी विचारणीय है कि धीरे-धीरे पुरानी मान्यताएं बदल रही हैं और नयी उनका स्थान ले रही हैं। भारत के कुछ पिछड़े लोग आज के इस वैज्ञानिक प्रगति के युग में भी 80–90 साल पीछे के युग के में रह रहे हैं। उन्हें चाहिए कि वे जमाने के साथ चलें और अपने अन्दर कुछ परिवर्तन लाएं। अपने मन और मस्तिष्क को खुला रखें ताकि उनकी विचारधारा उदार बने। कहने का यह अर्थ नहीं है कि फिल्मों के अश्लील दृश्यों को हम सहन करें या उन्हें अनदेखा कर दें। परन्तु जो सहज और स्वाभाविक प्रेम दृश्य है उन पर आपत्ति करना उचित नहीं प्रतीत होता। इस बात को साहित्य के क्षेत्र से उदाहरण लेकर और भी स्पष्ट किया जा सकता है। भक्तिकाल में कई कवियों ने राधा और कृष्ण को लेकर अति श्रृंगारिक रचनाएं की हैं। यदि उसी प्रकार की रचनाएं आज का कोई कवि करे और उसमें राधा-कृष्ण को बीच में लाकर उसे धार्मिकता का पुट नहीं दे तो जनता उसकी रचनाओं को एकदम अश्लील और आपत्तिजनक घोषित कर देगी। यदि वह उन पर धार्मिकता की चाशनी चढ़ा दे तो फिर सारी आपत्तियां समाप्त हो जाएंगी। अतः ये ध्यान देने योग्य बात है। अति तो हर चीज की बुरी होती है। मेरे इस कथन का यह तात्पर्य कदापि नहीं है कि हम फिल्मों के अर्धनग्न दृश्यों को सराहें। लेकिन दूसरी ओर यह भी ठीक नहीं है कि यदि नायक नायिका के हाथों को अपने हाथों में ले तो हम एकदम अप्रसन्न हो जाएं और कहने लगें कि चित्र अश्लील है। हो सकता है कि आपको यह तर्क कुछ अटपटा लगे लेकिन अत्यधिक पिछड़ापन तो त्यागना ही पड़ेगा। ये ठीक है कि आप एकदम अल्ट्रामॉडर्न नहीं बने परन्तु पुरानी दकियानूसी को तो अवश्य ही छोड़ दें।

अब फिल्मों में चुम्बन के मामले को ही ले लें। राज खोसला ने अपनी

रिपोर्ट में चुम्बन के पक्ष में अपनी राय दी है। इस पर बहुत हंगामा मचा। लेकिन गहराई से सोचा जाय तो चुम्बन के दृश्यों से कोई विशेष हानि नहीं है। कुछ पुराने विचार के लोग यह पढ़ते ही चौंकेंगे और मेरे मत से एकदम अपनी असहमति व्यक्त करेंगे। चलो मानले की चुम्बन के दृश्य फिल्म में नहीं रखे जाय। लेकिन क्या अधिकांश फिल्में ऐसी नहीं हैं जिनमें चुम्बन का दृश्य तो नहीं दिया जाता लेकिन उसकी कमी को पूरा करने के लिए सैकड़ों फीट रील नष्ट कर दी जाती है और दृश्य इतने अधिक उत्तेजक एवं कामुकतापूर्ण हो जाते है कि उनकी तुलना मे चुम्बन का दृश्य कहीं अधिक ठीक रहता।

फिल्मों मे जो हिंसा मारपीट, हत्या, शराब व बाथरूम आदि के दृश्य दिए जाते हैं उनके लिए फिल्म निर्माता और निर्देशक तो दोषी हैं ही लेकिन क्या दर्शक वर्ग भी इसके लिए उतना ही दोषी नहीं है। यदि दर्शक इस बात के लिए कटिबद्ध हो जाएं कि जिस फिल्म मे अश्लील और आपत्ति-जनक दृश्य होगें हम सब उसका सामाजिक बहिष्कार करेंगे तो फिर कौन निर्माता ऐसी फिल्में बनाने का दु साहस करेगा। परन्तु वस्तु स्थिति कुछ और ही है। जिस चित्र में अधिक से अधिक कामुकतापूर्ण दृश्य होते हैं वह उतनी ही अधिक बाक्स आफिस पर सफल होती है। ऐसी फिल्मों को देखने के लिए जनता उमड़ पड़ती है। निर्माता लाखों करोड़ों कमा लेता है। दूसरी ओर यदि कोई निर्माता प्रयोगात्मक, साफसुथरी और कलात्मक फिल्में बनाता है तो सिनेमा हाल खाली पड़ा रहता है। निर्माता को लागत निकालना तो दूर रहा लाखो का घाटा उठाना पड़ता है। अत: इस आर्थिक युग में भला ऐसा कौन होगा जो आदर्शवादी बनकर बाबाजी बनने के लिए तैयार होगा। किसी भी क्षेत्र में ले लो—निर्माता वही वस्तु बनाता है जिसे जनता पसन्द करती है और जिसकी बाजार में मांग रहती है। यदि लोग परिष्कृत फिल्मों का आदर करना सीखें और ऐसे निर्माताओं और निर्देशकों को सहयोग देकर उत्साहित करें तो शनैः शनैः वातावरण मे परिवर्तन हो सकता है।

जब कोई व्यक्ति फिल्म देखने जाता है तो उसका प्रथम एवं प्रधान ध्येय मनोरंजन का ही होता है वह वहां कोई उपदेश ग्रहण करने के लिए नहीं जाता है। उसके लिए संसार में और बहुत से स्थान हैं। वह बहुत कुछ

अर्जित करता है। आज विश्व के अनेकों देशों में भारतीय फिल्मों की मांग है। हमारे देश में अब तक 15000 से ऊपर फिल्में बन चुकी हैं। इस समय हमारे यहाँ लगभग 75 स्टूडियो हैं। फिल्मों को निर्माण की गति को ध्यान में रखते हुए सिनेमाघरों की संख्या कम है। इस दिशा में अभी सुधार एवं वृद्धि की काफी गुंजाइश है।

अश्लीलता को रोकने के लिए सेन्सर को अधिक सख्ती करनी चाहिए जनता को नीचे स्तर की फिल्मों का बहिष्कार करना चाहिए। इधर फिल्म निर्माताओं को भी उनके भावी पीढ़ी के प्रति जो उत्तरदायित्व है उसका ध्यान रखना चाहिए और फिल्म मे गन्दे दृश्यों की भरमार नहीं करनी चाहिए। साथ ही यदि जनता भी अच्छी फिल्मों का स्वागत करे तो फिर फिल्म निर्माता भी हमें अच्छी फिल्में देने के लिए प्रेरित हो जाएगे।

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8. भारत एवं परमाणु शक्ति

18 मई 1974 भारत के इतिहास में एक अत्यन्त ही महत्वपूर्ण दिन था। इस दिन राजस्थान के पोकरण गाँव के निकट 8 बजकर 5 मिनिट पर भूमिगत परमाणु विस्फोट सफलतापूर्वक किया गया। इस प्रकार के विस्फोट करने का गौरव विश्व में केवल पांच देशों को प्राप्त था। भारत इस शृंखला मे छठा है। पहले पांच हैं अमरीका, रूस, ब्रिटेन, फ्रांस व चीन।

19 अप्रैल, 1975 के स्वर्णिम प्रभात की पावन बेला में भारत ने अन्तरिक्ष युग में प्रवेश किया। हमारे वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा निर्मित उपग्रह आर्यभट्ट को रूसी राकेट की मदद से अन्तरिक्ष में छोड़ा गया। अब वह सफलतापूर्वक पृथ्वी की परिक्रमा कर रहा है। सन् 9 8 तक आर्य भट्ट II को छोड़ने की तैयारियाँ की जा रही हैं। बहुत संभवतया इसे भारतीय राकेट द्वारा ही छोड़ा जायगा तथा यह टेलीविजन व कैमरा आदि आधुनिकतम यन्त्रों से युक्त होगा।

भारत के वैज्ञानिकों ने अपने कौशल, ज्ञान, बुद्धिमत्ता, परिश्रम और लगन से जो अभूतपूर्व कार्य कर दिखाए हैं उससे भारत देश की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दर्शित मे अपूर्व वृद्धि हुई है। एशिया उप-महाद्वीप की राजनीति पर इसके गहरे और दूरगामी परिणाम होंगे।

न्यूजवीक पत्रिका को दिए गए एक इन्टरव्यू में हमारे देश की भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने आणविक शक्ति वाले देश और आणविक हथियारों वाले देश के अन्तर को समझाते हुए बतलाया कि भारत एक आणविक शक्ति वाला देश है। उन्होंने आगे कहा, "भारत एक से अधिक बार इस बात को साफ कर चुका है कि वह नई तकनीक से काम लेता है। भारत ने अन्य देशों के दृष्टिकोण को समझने का हमेशा प्रयास किया है। लेकिन भारत जैसे विशाल देश के लिए टैक्नालोजी तथा अन्य क्षेत्रों में दूसरे देशों पर आश्रित रहना किसी भी दृष्टि से उचित नहीं है। हम परमाणु शक्ति का उपयोग कृषि, ऊर्जा, चिकित्सा आदि के क्षेत्रों में कर रहे हैं।" कितने स्पष्ट और सुलझे हुए विचार हैं। इतने पर भी यदि किसी देश को हमारे उच्च उद्देश्यों में शंका हो तो इसमें हमारा कोई अपराध नहीं है।

आज हमारे देश में डा. होमी जहांगीर भाभा, डा. विक्रमसाराभाई, डा. सेठाना, डा. रामन्ना आदि अनेक वैज्ञानिक प्रतिभाएं हैं जो आणविक क्षेत्र में नवीन अनुसंधान में रहते हैं। वे परमाणु शक्ति के अधिक से अधिक क्षेत्रों में शान्तिपूर्ण उपयोगों की संभावनाओं का पता लगाने में अपना पवित्र योगदान दे रहे हैं। भारत ने जब भूमिगत परमाणु विस्फोट सफलतापूर्वक सम्पन्न किया तो देश में अद्भुत प्रसन्नता एवं आत्म-विश्वास की लहर दौड़ गई। लेकिन दुनिया के अनेकों राष्ट्र हमारी उन्नति को देखकर जल भुन गए। उन्होंने अनर्गल प्रलाप और व्यर्थ की आलोचना द्वारा हमारी सफलता को ईर्ष्या की दृष्टि से देखा क्योंकि परमाणु शक्ति के क्षेत्र में उनका एकाधिकार समाप्त हो गया।

आज संसार के परमाणु शक्ति सम्पन्न देश इस बात को भली भांति जानते हैं कि एटम और हाईड्रोजन बम्ब बनाकर भले ही रख लें लेकिन इनके प्रयोग करने का मौका शायद ही कभी आए। यदि महायुद्ध आने पर भूल से भी किसी राष्ट्र ने परमाणु हथियारों का सहारा लिया तो गजब हो जायगा। आज विज्ञान इतना विकसित हो चुका है कि वायुयान द्वारा इन बम्बों को दूसरे देश के ऊपर जाकर गिराने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। युद्ध शुरू होने पर हजारों मीलों पर दूर बैठे वैज्ञानिक अपने शस्त्रास्त्रों से घन्टों एवं मिनटों में विनाश की लीला कर सकते हैं। इसलिए इन संहारक अस्त्रों के निर्माण की

दौड़ में हिस्सा लेने से कोई विशेष लाभ नहीं मिलने वाला। लेकिन अपने देश की सुरक्षा, अपने अधिकारों तथा स्वतन्त्रता की रक्षा के लिए तथा एशिया एवं विश्व में शान्ति सन्तुलन बनाए रखने के लिए यदि आवश्यक समझा गया तो भारत परमाणु अस्त्र अवश्य बनाएगा। हम बिना कारण किसी को छेड़ना नहीं चाहते लेकिन यदि कोई देश अपनी शक्ति के मद में अन्धा होकर हमारी स्वतन्त्रता पर कुठाराघात करने का प्रयास करेगा तो हम उसके आक्रमण का मुँहतोड़ जवाब भी देंगे। वे देश ये नहीं समझें कि भारत एक शान्तिप्रिय देश है और वह हमारे दबाव में आ जाएगा। हमारी अहिंसा वीरों की अहिंसा है। हम परमाणु शक्ति के क्षेत्र में जो उन्नति कर रहे हैं उसके पीछे हमारा कोई गलत उद्देश्य नहीं है। विश्व के अन्य देशों ने परमाणु के रहस्यों को जानकर परमाणु अस्त्रों के अम्बार लगा लिए हैं। स्थिति यहाँ तक पहुँच गई है कि उनके भंडार स्वयं उनके देश के लिए भय का कारण बनते जा रहे हैं। हमारी सरकार और हमारे प्रतिभावान वैज्ञानिक यदि चाहें तो कुछ समय में ही परमाणु अस्त्रों के निर्माण की तकनीक की जानकारी कर सकते हैं। परन्तु हम इस बात को भली भांति जानते हैं कि परमाणु शक्ति को विनाशात्मक कार्यों में लगाकर हम इस अपार शक्ति का दुरुपयोग ही करेंगे। यही शक्ति यदि रचनात्मक एवं शान्तिपूर्ण कार्य में लगाई जाए तो यही अभिशाप, वरदान में परिवर्तित हो सकता है।

संसार के समस्त प्रबुद्ध विचारक एक मत होकर परमाणु शक्ति के विनाशात्मक उपयोग के विरुद्ध हैं। वे इस शक्ति के महान विध्वंसात्मक रूप की कल्पना से सिहर उठते हैं। वे इस बात को भी समझते हैं कि संसार के कुछ सिर फिरे राजनीतिज्ञ सत्ता के पीछे होश न होकर बेजोड़ तानाशाह होने के स्वप्न देखते हैं। ऐसे राजनीतिज्ञ चाहते हैं कि इन अस्त्रों की आड़ में वे छोटे एवं कम शक्तिशाली राष्ट्रों को भयभीत करते रहें उनके ऊपर राजनैतिक तथा अन्य प्रकार दबाव डालकर उनकी उन्नति का मार्ग अवरुद्ध करते रहे हैं। यदि वे अपने संकुचित उद्देश्यों में सफल होते रहते हैं तो मानव की प्रगति का रथ द्रुतगति से आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है। अत: आवश्यकता है परमाणु शक्ति के विनाशात्मक रूप के विरुद्ध वातावरण तैयार करने की।

हमारे देश ने जो परमाणु के क्षेत्र में ज्ञान अर्जित किया है उसके पीछे

मानव कल्याण की भावना निहित है। हमने जो विस्फोट किया है वह हमें अनेकों नवीन जानकारी देने में सहायक सिद्ध होगा। हम इस प्रकार के विस्फोट से भूतापीय ऊर्जा प्राप्त कर सकते हैं, खनिज पदार्थों का पता लगाकर उन्हें आसानी से निकाल सकते हैं, तेल की खोज कर सकते हैं, पर्वतों को चीरकर सड़कें तथा रेल मार्ग और नहरें बना सकते हैं। इसकी सहायता से रेगिस्तान की अनुपयोगी भूमि को उपजाऊ भूमि में परिवर्तित किया जा सकता है। प्राकृतिक गैसों के बहाव में सहायता, हार्बर, चट्टानी बांध, भूमिगत जलाशय आदि अनेक ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जहां परमाणु शक्ति का शान्तिपूर्ण उपयोग क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन ला सकता है।

पोखरण में किए गए भूमिगत विस्फोट से हमें यह भी ज्ञान हुआ कि इस प्रकार के विस्फोट चट्टानों को तोड़ने में कितने सहायक हो सकते हैं। हमने इस महान प्रयोग द्वारा यह भी सीखा कि रेडियो सक्रियता की सीमा क्या हो सकती है और उसे किस प्रकार से और भी नियन्त्रित किया जा सकता है। हमारे इतने हानि रहित विस्फोट को देखकर विश्व के अन्य परमाणु शक्ति सम्पन्न देश भी आश्चर्यचकित रह गए क्योंकि इससे पूर्व किसी देश ने भी रेडियो सक्रियता को इतना अधिक नियन्त्रित नहीं किया था। इस विस्फोट से जनित रेडियो आइसटोप्स विभिन्न भयंकर रोगों की चिकित्सा एवं किसानों को खाद के रूप में लाभकारी सिद्ध हो रहे हैं।

अभी तो हमने परमाणु शक्ति के क्षेत्र में प्रवेश किया है। इस शक्ति के शांतिपूर्ण प्रयोग की अन्य सम्भावनाओं का धीरे-धीरे और पता लगेगा। हमारी इस सफलता से बौखलाकर कनाडा ने हमारे देश को दी जाने वाली परमाणुविक सहायता तुरन्त बन्द कर देने का निर्णय ले लिया।

ब्रिटेन, अमेरिका आदि ने भी जी भरकर हमारी सफलता पर खेद प्रकट किया। उनकी राय में भारत जैसे देश को जहां गरीबी, बेरोजगारी और पिछड़ापन है आणविक हथियार बनाना हास्यास्पद है। लेकिन मि. हण्फ्री ने कहा कि "मुझे विश्वास है कि भारत परमाणु शक्ति का उपयोग कभी संहारात्मक क्षेत्र में नहीं कर सकता। फ्रांस ने हमारे प्रयासों की सराहना की और भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों को उनकी सफलता के लिए बधाई देकर उन्हें उत्साहित किया। रूस जैसे मित्र देश ने हमारी सफलता पर हर्ष व्यक्त किया

और पार्य भट्ट उपग्रह को राकेट की सहायता से पृथ्वी की कक्षा में स्थापित कर अपने सहयोग का प्रमाण दिया। हमारे भूमिगत परमाणु विस्फोट से कुछ पड़ोसी देश तो भय से आतंकित हो गए। उन्होने रोष पूर्वक शब्दों में कहा, " हम घास खाकर रह लेंगे लेकिन हम भी परमाणु अस्त्र प्राप्त करके रहेंगे। यदि हम स्वयं उसका निर्माण नहीं कर सके तो अन्य राष्ट्रों से ले लेंगे।"

हमारा उद्देश्य किसी को आतंकित करना नहीं है। यदि कोई व्यर्थ मे ही डरता है तो डरा करे। हमें तो अपने देश का निर्माण कर उन्नति के शिखर पर पहुँचना है। हम मानवता के विकास मे अपना यथाशक्ति योगदान देकर संसार से गरीबी अशिक्षा आदि को दूर कर एक सुखी एव समृद्ध विश्व की कल्पना को साकार करना चाहते हैं। हम परमाणु शक्ति का उपयोग शान्तिपूर्ण कार्यों में ही करेंगे और ससार को यह दिखा देंगे कि इस शक्ति को किस प्रकार अभिशाप से वरदान मे परिवर्तित किया जा सकता है। हमारे वैज्ञानिक और हमारी सरकार सैद्धान्तिक रूप से इस शक्ति के शान्तिपूर्ण उपयोग मे ही विश्वास करते हैं। हमे आशा है कि यह विश्वास सदा अडिग रहेगा।

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9. विज्ञान अभिशाप या वरदान

एक दार्शनिक ने कहा है "मानव पक्षियों की तरह आकाश में उड सकता है, मछलियों की तरह सागर मे तैर सकता है, लेकिन अभी तक उसने पृथ्वी पर मनुष्यो की भांति रहने की कला नहीं सीखी है।" आज के युग की वैज्ञानिक उन्नति के संदर्भ मे यह बात काफी सच है। मानव ने संपूर्ण प्रकृति को अपने वश मे कर लिया है। कल तक जिस प्रकृति की शक्ति से वह भय खाता था आज उसी प्रकृति को उसने अपने पूर्ण नियन्त्रण में कर लिया है। हरहराती नदियो की गति को रोक कर उसने बांध बना लिए हैं और नदी एक आज्ञाकारिणी सेविका की तरह मानव द्वारा निर्मित बिजली की मशीनो को चलाने मे सहयोग देती है। इस प्रकार मनुष्य ने जल थल एव नभ पर विजय प्राप्त कर दिग्दिगंत में अपनी विजय की दुंदुभी बजादी है। उसने भौतिक क्षेत्र में इतनी अधिक उन्नति कर ली है कि यदि मनुष्यों के पूर्वज कब्र से निकल कर ससार में आजाये तो उन्हें विश्वास नहीं आएगा

कि यह वही संसार है जिसमें कि वे रहा करते थे। वास्तव में पिछले 100 साल में दुनियां में इतनी अधिक उन्नति हुई है जितनी कि पहले हजारों वर्षों में भी नहीं हुई। लेकिन केवल मात्र भौतिक उन्नति ही सब कुछ नहीं है। आज मनुष्य यंत्रों के अत्यधिक प्रयोग के कारण स्वयं भी एक यंत्र बनकर रह गया है। आज उसका व्यवहार भी यांत्रिक हो चला है। उसने सौन्दर्य बोध और नैतिक बोध को तो जैसे खो ही दिया है जिनके बिना जीवन सही अर्थों में जीवन नहीं रह जाता। आज मानव के मन में भय, कुण्ठा, निराशा और असंतुष्टी बढ़ रही है। आज विश्व का भविष्य एक दम अनिश्चित हो गया है। कौन जाने निकट भविष्य में कैसी संकटपूर्ण घड़ी उपस्थित हो जावे। इस विज्ञान ने जहां मनुष्य को अगणित सुख एवं सुविधाएं प्रदान की हैं वहां दूसरी ओर महान विनाशकारी एवं संहारक शस्त्र भी प्रदान किये हैं। आज मनुष्य के पास एक से एक भयंकर बम्ब हैं जैसे एटम बम्ब, हाइड्रोजन बम्ब, नाइट्रोजन बम्ब तथा अनेकों प्रकार के न्यूक्लीयर बम्ब। इनके भी ऊपर उसके पास हैं दूरमारक मिसाइल्स। बमों को तो हवाई जहाज में ले जाकर शत्रु देश पर गिराना पड़ता है परन्तु मिसाइल्स की सहायता से तो अपने देश में बैठे बैठे ही शत्रु के ठिकानों पर आक्रमण किया जा सकता है। ये शक्तिशाली मिसाइल्स उन ठिकानों को तहस नहस करके वापस भी आ सकते है।

मनुष्य को विज्ञान ने जो भयंकर विनाशकारी अस्त्र दिए है ये बहुत ही खतरनाक हैं। इसकी तुलना हम बन्दर के हाथ में उस्तरा देने के उदाहरण से भी कर सकते है। बन्दर में अक्ल नहीं है वह उस उस्तरे से स्वयं का गला भी काट सकता है। इसी तरह से मनुष्य भी इन अस्त्रों से स्वयं का सर्वनाश करने पर तुला हुआ है। कैसी विचित्र बात है—एक ओर वैज्ञानिक जीवन को सुखी और सुविधापूर्ण बनाने के लिए—रेडियो, घड़ी, मशीन, पंखा, कार, हवाई जहाज, टेलीफोन, टेलीविजन आदि एक से एक सुन्दर वस्तुओं का आविष्कार कर रहा है और दूसरी ओर संहार के भयंकर से भयंकर अस्त्रों का भी निर्माण कर रहा है। ये तो वही बात हुई कि कोई मनुष्य एक तरफ तो एक बढ़िया हरा भरा बगीचा लगाने में काफी परिश्रम करे और दूसरी तरफ से उसमें आग भी लगादे। हर कोई ऐसे व्यक्ति को पागल की ही संज्ञा देगा। यही हाल आज के वैज्ञानिक मानव का है। बम्ब और मिसाइल्स आदि इतनी अधिक संख्या में निर्मित किए जा चुके हैं कि वे संसार के समस्त

व्यक्तियों को सातबार मारने की सामर्थ्य रखते हैं। क्या पता एक बार के मारने से कोई जीवित बच जाय तो। इसलिए काफी पक्का प्रबन्ध किया गया है। तभी तो बर्नार्ड शा ने अपनी हमेशा की स्टीली और व्यंगपूर्ण भाषा में कहा है, "चतुर्थ महायुद्ध हुआ तो वह मुक्कों और पत्थरों से लड़ा जाएगा।" चतुर्थ महायुद्ध होने की बिलकुल संभावना नहीं है क्योंकि तृतीय महायुद्ध के होम में सारा संसार जलकर भस्मी भूत हो जायगा। इसलिए समझ नहीं आता कि जब मानव ही नहीं रहेगा तो फिर ये सुख सुविधाओं का अम्बार किस के लिए लगाए जा रहे है। आज वैज्ञानिक उन्नति के दुष्परिणाम हर क्षेत्र में देखने को मिलते हैं। सब तरफ अत्याचार एवं अमानुषिकता का साम्राज्य है। मानव 'शैतान' हो गया है। उसने इन्सानियत से सम्बन्ध तोड़कर 'हैवानियत' से नाता जोड़ लिया है।

अब सोचने वाली बात ये है कि इस सब बर्बादी के लिए कौन उत्तरदायी है। विज्ञान न तो अपने आप में अच्छी है और न बुरी। उसका अच्छा या बुरा होना उसके प्रयोग पर निर्भर करता है। आग अपने आप में बहुत शक्तिशाली होती है। इसी आग से लोहे को तरल बनाकर अनेक प्रकार की मशीनों का निर्माण किया जाता है और यही आग गांव और शहर को जला भी सकती है। अतः यदि कोई कहे कि आग का प्रयोग बिलकुल वर्जित कर देना चाहिए तो इसमें कहां की समझदारी है। विज्ञान को गलत मार्ग पर ले जाने वाले है वे सिर फिर राजनीतिज्ञ जो सत्ता को हथियाने और बढ़ाने के मद में पागल हो उठे हैं। जो व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थों के वशीभूत होकर सारे संसार के विनाश की चिन्ता नहीं करते। संसार जाय भाड़ में, उन्हें अपार शक्ति चाहिए, सत्ता चाहिए चाहे उसे प्राप्त करने के लिए उन्हें लाखों प्राणियों की बलि ही क्यों न देनी पड़े। इन मदान्ध दानवों ने वैज्ञानिकों को अपना गुलाम बना लिया और उन्हें भयंकर से भयंकर शस्त्रों का आविष्कार करने के लिए विवश किया। इनमें अधिकांश वैज्ञानिक ऐसे थे जो हृदय से मानवता का बुरा करना नहीं चाहते थे, लेकिन इन पद लोलुप शिकारियों के सामने उन्हें विवश होकर झुकना पड़ा और उनके हाथ मजबूत करने के लिए नये नये संहारक अस्त्र शस्त्रों का निर्माण करना पड़ा। यदि वे ऐसा नहीं करते तो जीवित नहीं रह सकते थे। कहावत भी है कि मरता क्या न करता।

वैज्ञानिक उन्नति की गाथा गाने वाले ये भूल जाते हैं कि इस विज्ञान ने जहाँ हमारी औद्योगिक उन्नति की है वहीं हवा और जल का इतना प्रदूषण किया है कि बड़े एवं औद्योगिक नगरों की वायु में सांस लेना भी कठिन होता जा रहा है। हवा में जहर घुल रहा है। बड़े बड़े कल, कारखाने, मोटर और ट्रक दिन रात धुआं उगल रहे हैं जिससे समस्त वातावरण दूषित हो रहा है। फैक्ट्रीयों आदि से निकलने वाली डिस्चार्ज कैनाल का यदि कोई पशु, पक्षी पानी पी ले तो तुरन्त ही उसकी मृत्यु हो जाती है। तो ये है वैज्ञानिक युग की देन।

अब तक जितनी बात कही गई है उसका यह तात्पर्य कदापि नहीं है कि विज्ञान बहुत हानिकारक है और शीघ्र ही उसे त्याग देना चाहिए। यह तो एक शक्ति है और वह भी अपरिमित। यह हम पर निर्भर है कि हम उसका उपयोग कैसे करते हैं। जहाँ अणु विस्फोट में लाखों प्राणियों की जानें ली जा सकती हैं वहाँ अणु शक्ति को शान्तिपूर्ण एवं रचनात्मक कार्यों में लगाकर सारे संसार का स्वरूप भी बदला जा सकता है। इस अणुशक्ति से विशाल बिजली घर चलाए जा सकते हैं। यातायात के साधनों को आश्चर्य-जनक रूप से द्रुतगामी बनाया जा सकता है। रेगिस्तान समाप्त करके खानें खोदने, तेल प्राप्त करने आदि ऐसे अनगिनत कार्य हैं जिनमें अणुशक्ति का सदुपयोग कर गजब ढाया जा सकता है। लेकिन अधिकांश देश तो अणुशक्ति का दुरुपयोग करने पर तुले बैठे हैं। यदि मानव समझदारी से काम ले तो कृषि, उद्योग व्यापार, स्वास्थ, शिक्षा आदि समस्त क्षेत्रों में विज्ञान के सहयोग से चमत्कार पैदा किया जा सकता है। आज हर एक श्रम साध्य कार्य यंत्रों द्वारा होता है। बचे हुए समय को कला की साधना में लगा कर जीवन को सरस बनाया जा सकता है।

जो विज्ञान हमारे लिए एक अभिशाप होता जा रहा है वह एक वरदान भी सिद्ध हो सकता है। यही तो वह विज्ञान है जो अन्धो को आंखे दे सकता है लंगडे को पैर, बहरों को कान, गूंगे को वाणी प्रदान कर सकता है। अब असुन्दरता किसी के लिए अभिशाप नहीं बन सकती। प्लास्टिक सर्जरी द्वारा उस व्यक्ति को सुन्दर बनाया जा सकता है। चिकित्सा के क्षेत्र में चल रहे कार्य को देखकर ऐसा लगता है कि अब वो दिन दूर नहीं जब मनुष्य के शरीर के सभी अंग घड़ी के पुर्जों के तरह से बदले जा सकेंगे।

दिल, गुर्दे, फेफड़े, यकृत आदि कुछ भी खराब हो गया है तो पुराने को निकाल कर नया लगा दिया जाएगा। अभी ये कल्पना लगती है लेकिन इसे यथार्थ होने में अधिक समय नहीं लगेगा। कौन जानता था कि मानव चन्द्रमा पर विजय प्राप्त कर लेगा। कुछ वर्षों पहले ये भी एक कल्पना थी। इसी तरह अन्य ग्रहों पर पहुँचने के जो स्वप्न देखे जा रहे हैं वे निकट भविष्य में ही साकार हो जाएंगे। अतः आवश्यकता है भौतिक एवं आध्यात्मिक उन्नति के समन्वय की बिना आध्यात्मिक उन्नति के भौतिक उन्नति विनाश की ओर ले जा सकती है।

10. राजस्थान में पर्यटन

भारतवर्ष के अनेक प्रदेशों में राजस्थान को वीर-प्रसूता भूमि अपना अलग ही गौरव रखती है। राजस्थान का इतिहास राजपूतों के शौर्य व पराक्रम की अनुपम गाथा है, जिसके द्वारा हमारे सामने त्याग एवं अनुपम साहसिकता के उदाहरण प्रकट होते हैं। प्राय सारे इतिहासकारों ने क्षत्रियों की गौरव-गाथा गाई है। इसका गौरवशाली अतीत, विविध रंगों की पोशाकें भव्य स्थापत्यकला, लुभावने मेले व तीज त्यौहार, मनमोहक प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य आदि दर्शकों को मन्त्र-मुग्ध किये बिना नहीं रहते।

राजस्थान का गुलाबी नगर भारत का पेरिस कहलाता है, जो कि समस्त देश का एकमात्र सुनियोजित ढंग से निर्मित नगर है, जिसके विस्तृत बाजारों और गुलाबी भवनों को देख नेत्र शीतल हो जाते हैं। इसका नितान्त सुनियोजित विन्यास, एवं परिपूर्ण निर्माण इसे विश्व के सर्वश्रेष्ठ सुन्दर नगरों में स्थान दिलाता है। जयपुर नगर में अनेकों दर्शनीय स्थल हैं। हवा महल, जन्तर मन्तर, चन्द्र महल-संग्रहालय, राम निवास बाग, सिसोदिया उद्यान, आमेर के महल आदि। इस नगर को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नगर घोषित किया गया है एवं वर्तमान में इसको नया स्वरूप प्रदान किया जा रहा है। जयपुर के पास बसा अजमेर नगर ख्वाजा मुइनुद्दीन चिश्ती की दरगाह के लिये प्रसिद्ध है, जहां दुनियां के हर कोने से मुस्लिम सम्प्रदाय के लोग जियारत करने आते रहते हैं। अजमेर से केवल दस मील की दूरी पर हिन्दुओं का पवित्र तीर्थ

स्थान पुष्कर राज है, जहां कि वनावली बहुत सौन्दर्यमयी है। पर्यटकों के लिये अलवर का पर्याप्त महत्व है क्योंकि यहाँ शेर व चीते आदि का शिकार बहुतायत से होता है। भरतपुर का घाना पक्षी विहार विदेशी पर्यटकों के लिए आकर्षण का अपना प्रथम स्थान रखता है। जोधपुर का दुर्ग प्रख्यात है एवं यहाँ का मण्डोर उद्यान पर्यटकों के लिये काफी आकर्षण रखता है। इसी प्रकार बीकानेर व बूंदी के गढ़ (किले) भी विदेशियों के लिये दर्शनीय हैं। उदयपुर की प्रसिद्ध झीलें, सुन्दर बाग-बगीचे एवं अनूठी नैसर्गिक सुन्दरता अन्य कहीं अपनी उपमा नहीं रखती। इस नगर में काफी रमणीयता व रोचकता है जो कि दर्शकों का मन बहुपाश करती है। चित्तौड़गढ़ को देख राजपूतों के शौर्य व पराक्रम की याद रोमांचित कर देती है। यहाँ का दुर्ग व विजय-स्तम्भ अपनी भव्यता का उदाहरण नहीं रखते।

माउन्ट आबू के प्राकृतिक दृश्यों एवं मूर्तिमान सौन्दर्य को देख दर्शक मन्त्र-मुग्ध हो जाता है। जैसलमेर ने अपने प्रसिद्ध राज्य-प्रासादों एवं कलात्मक उपलब्धियों के लिये लोकप्रियता प्राप्त की है। राजस्थान में स्थान-स्थान पर भव्य देवालय एवं गौरवशाली राज्य-प्रासाद इस प्रदेश की स्थापत्य गौरव गाथा का जैसे एक स्वर से बखान करते हैं। माउन्ट आबू पर देलवाड़ा के प्रख्यात मन्दिर हैं। राजस्थान के भव्य राज्य प्रासाद अपनी स्थापत्य कला के कारण विश्व के कला प्रेमियों को आनन्दित करते हैं।

आमेर का राज महल, मुबारक महल, चन्द्र महल, अजमेर में अढ़ाई दिन का झौंपड़ा, चित्तौड़-स्थित विजय-स्तम्भ राजस्थान की स्थापत्य कला का व्यापक वर्णन करते हैं।

समस्त विश्व में राजस्थान अपनी कला व कारीगरी के लिये प्रसिद्ध है। जयपुर में पीतल, कांसे, आदि के ऊपर मीनेकारी का काम एवं तराशी हुई बेल-बूटों की कारीगरी अपने सौन्दर्य की उपमा नहीं रखती। उनके द्वारा मूल्यवान विदेशी मुद्रा तो अर्जित की ही जाती है साथ ही साथ हमारे देश की सांस्कृतिक आकृति भी विदेशों में मुखरित होती है। राजस्थान के रत्न व जवाहरात डॉलर कमाने के अच्छे साधन हैं। कहा जाता है कि विश्व के कोने-कोने से चल कर विदेशी करोड़ों के जवाहरात खरीदने जयपुर आते हैं।

इसके अलावा राजस्थान में तैयार हुए वस्त्र आदि से काफी कुछ विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की जाती है। जरीदार किनारे वाली कोटा मसुरियां साड़ियां, जोधपुर की टाँई और डाँई वाली साड़ियां, सांगानेर की उच्च कोटि की छपाई विदेशी पर्यटकों को काफी पसन्द आती हैं।

राजस्थान में बनी दस्तकारी की सामग्रियां जगत प्रसिद्ध हैं। चमड़े के बटुऐ, मसालिया, लकड़ी के खिलौने, कागज की लुगदी से बने खिलौने, लाख की चूड़ियां, चीनी मिट्टी के बर्तन, हाथी दांत व चन्दन से बने खिलौने, बांस की टोकरियां और अन्य सैकड़ों प्रकार की वस्तुयें विदेशी पर्यटक लोग खरीदते रहते हैं।

अन्य बातों के अलावा राजस्थान में तीज-त्यौहार व मेले भी काफी आयोजित होते हैं। गणगौर एव तीज के मेले पर रंग-बिरंगी पोशाकें पहिने राजस्थान की महिलाओं को सरलता से भुलाया नहीं जा सकता।

राजस्थान सरकार का पर्यटन सूचना केन्द्र दर्शनीय स्थानों के बारे में सम्पूर्ण जानकारी देता रहता है, जिसमे महत्वपूर्ण नगरों को हवाई यात्रा का विवरण, रेल व सड़क मार्ग के बारे में विस्तृत सूचनाऐं, होटल एवं अन्य आवास गृह आदि की भरपूर जानकारी व पर्यटकों के लिये मार्ग दर्शक आदि का प्रबन्ध पर्यटन सूचना केन्द्र द्वारा प्रदान किये जाते हैं। प्रदेश के अन्य प्रमुख स्थलों पर अवकाश गृह, यूथ होस्टल, विश्राम-गृह एव डाक बगले स्थापित हैं जहाँ कि पर्यटकों की प्रत्येक आवश्यकताऐं पूर्ण की जाती हैं। कहीं-कहीं फाइव स्टार होटल भी हैं जहां अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ढंग की साज सज्जा उपलब्ध हो सकती है। फाइव स्टार होटलों के अलावा अन्य कई अच्छे होटल हैं जहां पर्यटकों को काफी आराम व सुविधा से ठहरने का अवसर मिल जाता है। जय महल पेलेस होटल, रामबाग, राजमहल होटल, राजस्थान स्टेट होटल, एल. एम बी होटल आदि राजस्थान की प्रसिद्ध होटलें मानी जाती हैं। इनके अलावा अन्य आवासीय प्रबन्ध की दृष्टि से राजस्थान स्टेट होटल, उम्मेद भवन पैलेस जोधपुर। अशोका होटल, गार्डन होटल एव मोटल, कोटा होटल, लेक पैलेस होटल, कीर्ति विलास होटल एवं अजन्ता होटल उदयपुर काफी लोकप्रिय हैं।

सामान्य हिन्दी

व्याकरण

मनुष्य अपने भावों तथा विचारों को दूसरे पर जिस साधन से व्यक्त करता है, वह भाषा है। मानवीय विचार वाक्य रूप में भाषा के माध्यम से प्रस्तुत किये जाते हैं। सार्थक शब्द ही वाक्य रचना को सुन्दर और सशक्त बना सकते हैं। निरर्थक शब्दों का भाषा में कोई महत्व नहीं है।

सार्थक शब्द विभिन्न आधारों पर आधारित माने जाते हैं। उत्पत्ति के आधार पर सार्थक शब्द तत्सम, तद्भव, देशज और विदेशी हो सकते हैं। संस्कृत से बिना रूप परिवर्तन किये आने वाले शब्द तत्सम तथा संस्कृत शब्दों के विकृत रूप तद्भव कहलाते हैं। साधारण बोलचाल के शब्द देशज तथा विदेशी भाषा से आये शब्द विदेशी कहे जाते हैं।

रूप परिवर्तन के आधार पर शब्द विकारी तथा अविकारी कहे जाते हैं। जिनमें व्याकरण के नियमानुसार रूपान्तर होता है उसे विकारी शब्द कहते हैं। जैसे—संज्ञा, सर्वनाम, क्रिया और विशेषण। जिन शब्दों में व्याकरण के नियमों का उल्लंघन होता है, उसे अविकारी शब्दों की संज्ञा दी जाती है। इसमें अव्यय वर्ग के शब्द आते हैं।

सम्पूर्ण शब्द समूह को व्याकरण के आधार पर पाँच भागों में विभक्त किया जा सकता है—

1. संज्ञा

किसी वस्तु के नाम को बोध कराने वाले शब्दों को संज्ञा कहते हैं। जैसे—श्याम, गंगा, किताब, घोड़ा आदि।

संज्ञा तीन प्रकार की होती है

(i) व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा—विशेष व्यक्ति, स्थान और पदार्थ का नाम व्यक्ति वाचक संज्ञा कहलाती है। जैसे—राम, हिमालय, बंगाल आदि।

(ii) जातिवाचक संज्ञा—जिसमें एक ही जाति के अनेक पदार्थों का बोध हो, उसे जातिवाचक संज्ञा कहते हैं। जैसे—मनुष्य, पहाड़, चिड़िया, नदी आदि।

(iii) भाववाचक संज्ञा - किसी पदार्थ के गुण, स्वभाव तथा कार्य का बोध होने को भाववाचक संज्ञा कहते है। जैसे—सुन्दरता, बचपन और नम्रता आदि।

2. सर्वनाम

संज्ञा के स्थान पर प्रयोग में लाये जाने वाले शब्दों को सर्वनाम कहते है। जैसे—सीता बाजार गई है और वह शाम को लौटेगी। इस वाक्य में 'वह' शब्द सीता के लिये प्रयुक्त हुआ है।

सर्वनाम के छः भेद हैं

(i) पुरुष वाचक—पुरुष के स्थान पर प्रयुक्त होने वाले सर्वनाम जैसे—मैं, हम, तुम, वह, वे आदि।

(ii) निश्चय वाचक—किसी निश्चित वस्तु का बोध कराने वाले सर्वनाम निश्चय वाचक कहलाते हैं। जैसे—यह, ये आदि।

(iii) अनिश्चय वाचक—यह वह सर्वनाम है जिससे किसी निश्चित वस्तु का बोध न हो। जैसे—कुछ, कोई आदि।

(iv) सम्बन्ध वाचक—यह सर्वनाम सम्बन्ध प्रकट करते हैं। जैसे—उसका, जिसका आदि।

(v) निज वाचक—इसमें कर्ता के साथ सम्बन्ध प्रकट होता है। जैसे—आप, अपना आदि।

(vi) प्रश्न वाचक—ये सर्वनाम प्रश्न का बोध कराते हैं। जैसे—कौन, क्या, किसका आदि।

3. विशेषण

जो शब्द संज्ञा और सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताये उसे विशेषण कहते हैं। जैसे—खट्टा, मीठा, काला, थोडा आदि।

विशेषण के छः भेद है—

(i) गुण वाचक—रंग, आकार और गुण सम्बन्धी विशेषता प्रकट करने वाले शब्दो को गुण वाचक विशेषण कहते हैं। जैसे—बड़ी नदी, धर्मात्मा मनुष्य, पीला कपड़ा, अच्छा वक्ता आदि।

(ii) संख्या वाचक—ये संख्या सूचित करने वाले विशेषण हैं। जैसे चारों तीर्थ, तीन लोक, पाँच किताबें, कुछ फल आदि।

(iii) परिमाण वाचक—जो विशेषण नाप, तौल का बोध कराते हैं।
जैसे—एक मील, एक मीटर कपड़ा, आधा किलो सेव आदि।

(iv) संकेत वाचक—जो विशेषण संज्ञा की ओर संकेत करते हैं। वे संकेत वाचक विशेषण कहलाते हैं। जैसे—यह, वह, वे, ये आदि।

(v) व्यक्ति वाचक—व्यक्तिवाचक विशेषण व्यक्ति वाचक संज्ञा की विशेषता बतलाता है। जैसे—विलायती कुत्ता, देशी कपड़ा आदि।

(vi) विभाग वाचक—भिन्नता को प्रकट करते हुए संज्ञा शब्द की विशेषता बताने वाले शब्द विभाग वाचक विशेषण कहलाते हैं। जैसे—इस कक्षा की प्रत्येक छात्रा को यहां खड़ा करो। 'प्रत्येक' शब्द विभाग वाचक विशेषण है।

4. क्रिया

क्रिया उसे कहते हैं जिससे किसी काम अथवा व्यापार का बोध होता है। जैसे—उठना, चलना, पीना, दौड़ना आदि।

क्रिया के दो भेद होते है—

(i) अकर्मक क्रिया—जिस क्रिया में कार्य का आधार कर्ता हो और उसमें कर्म करने वाला नहीं हो उसे अकर्मक क्रिया कहते हैं। जैसे—मोहन बोलता है, कबूतर उड़ता है आदि।

(ii) सकर्मक क्रिया—सकर्मक क्रिया उसे कहते हैं जिसमें क्रिया कर्म सहित होती है। जैसे—कृष्ण ने कंस को मारा।

5. अव्यय

अव्यय के अन्तर्गत वे शब्द आते हैं जो व्याकरण के नियमों से बाहर होते हैं। जैसे—परन्तु और आदि।

अव्यय तीन प्रकार के होते हैं—

(i) सम्बन्धवाचक अव्यय—जो अव्यय शब्द संज्ञा या सर्वनाम का सम्बन्ध अन्य शब्दों से बतलाते हैं, उन्हें सम्बन्धवाचक अव्यय कहते हैं। जैसे—'घर के पीछे स्कूल है।' 'के' शब्द सम्बन्धवाचक अव्यय है।

(ii) विस्मयादि बोधक अव्यय—विस्मय, शोक, पीड़ा, हर्ष, आशीर्वाद, घृणा का बोध कराने वाले शब्द विस्मयादि बोधक अव्यय कहलाते हैं। जैसे—ओह ! मैं कहां आ गया ? भगवान तुम्हारा भला करे। 'ओह' 'भगवान' ! शब्द विस्मयादि अव्यय हैं।

(iii) **समुच्चय बोधक अव्यय**—समुच्चय बोधक शब्द वे शब्द होते हैं जो शब्द, वाक्य तथा वाक्यांश को जोड़ते हैं । जैसे —मैं और माला प रही है । 'और' शब्द समुच्चय बोधक अव्यय है ।

लिंग

स्त्री और पुरुष का बोध संज्ञा के जिस रूप से होता है उसे लिंग कह हैं । लिंग दो प्रकार के होते हैं—

1. **पुल्लिंग**—इसमें पुरुष जाति का बोध होता है । जैसे—आदमी, हाथी घोड़ा, चन्द्रमा, हिमालय आदि ।
2. **स्त्रीलिंग**—इसमें स्त्री जाति का बोध होता है । जैसे—नदी, बकरी भेड़, मेज, पृथ्वी आदि ।

वचन

किसी वस्तु का एक या एक से अधिक होने का बोध कराने वाले शब्द वचन कहलाते हैं । वचन के दो भेद है—

1. **एक वचन**—जिस शब्द से यह बोध होवे कि वस्तु एक ही है । वह एक वचन कहलाते है । जैसे —राम जा रहा है, मीना पढ़ रही है मैं जाऊगा, आदि ।
2. **बहुवचन**—जिन शब्दों से यह बोध होवे कि वस्तु एक से अधिक है उसे बहुवचन कहते हैं । जैसे—वे जा रहे हैं, हम पढ़ रहे हैं, वे जायेगे ।

कारक

जो शब्द वाक्यों में अन्य दूसरे शब्दों के साथ, मुख्यतः क्रिया के साथ विभिन्न ठीक सम्बन्ध प्रकट करते हैं उन्हें कारक कहते है । कारक आठ प्रकार के होते हैं ।

1. **कर्ता कारक**—जो कार्य करने वाले को प्रकट करता है उसे कर्ता कारक कहते है । जैसे - मैंने दूध पीया, राम ने किताब खोयी आदि ।
2. **कर्म कारक**- जिस पर क्रिया का फल पड़े उसे कर्म कारक कहते है जैसे—राम ने किताब खोयी ।
3. **सम्प्रदान कारक**—जिसके लिये क्रिया की जाती है उसे सम्प्रदान कारक कहते हैं । जैसे यह आम कमल को दे दो ।

आरम्भ नहीं हो चुका हो किन्तु आगे कुछ समय बाद होने वाला
ह क्रिया के रूप से ज्ञात होते उसे क्रिया का भविष्य क
हते हैं। जैसे मैं दिल्ली जा वह आगरा जायेगा, राम पुस्तक
रहा होगा, आदि।

समास

विभक्ति रहित दो या दो से अधिक शब्दों के योग को समास क
क्ति रहित शब्द सन्धि के नियमानुसार जोड़ दिये जाते हैं जिससे ए
स्वतन्त्र शब्द की उत्पत्ति हो जाती है। समास द्वारा बड़ी से ब
भी संक्षेप में सुन्दर ढंग से अभिव्यक्ति की जा सकती है। समा
के होते हैं —

द्व समास इस समास में वाक्य के दोनों पद समान रूप से प्रधा
होते हैं तथा इनको जोड़ने वाले शब्द 'और' 'अथवा' तथा 'या' लु
होते हैं। जैसे —माता-पिता राधा-कृष्ण घी-दूध, दाल-रोटी। इन
'और' शब्द का लोप है।

द्विगु समास—द्विगु समास का प्रथम पद संख्या वाचक अर्थात् सं
बोधक होता है तथा दूसरा पद प्रधान होता है, जो यह प्रकट कर
कि किस वस्तु में कितनी वस्तुओं का समावेश किया गया है
जैसे—त्रिलोक, पंचवटी, सप्तर्षि, नवनिधि, नवरत्न आदि।

कर्म धारय समास—इसमें सम्पूर्ण शब्दों की विभक्ति में उपमेय-
उपमान अथवा विशेष्य-विशेषण का सम्बन्ध होता है। जैसे—नील
काश, महर्षि श्वेताम्बर, महापुरुष, भव सागर, चन्द्रानन, विद्या
आदि।

तत्पुरुष समास—इसमे प्रथम पद गौण अर्थात् अप्रधान और द्वितीय
पद प्रधान होता है। कर्ता कारक और सम्बोधन कारक को छो
कर सभी कारकों को प्रयुक्त किया जाता है। जैसे—हस्त गत, रेखां
कित, बालामृत, गुरु दक्षिणा, राजमाता, विदेशागत आदि।

अव्ययी भाव समास—इस समास मे अधिकांशतः प्रथम पद अव्य
होता है और उसका रूप वचन लिंग तथा कारक मे परिवर्तित नहीं
होता है, एक समान रहता है। जैसे—यथा शक्ति, आजीवन, दिनों
दिन, नित्य प्रति आदि।

6 **बहु ब्रीहि समास**—इसमें वाक्य के दोनों पद ही अप्रधान अथवा गौण होते है। तब उनके शाब्दिक अर्थ को जोड़ कर नया ही अर्थ निकाला जाता है। जैसे 'नीलकण्ठ' इसमें नील तथा कण्ठ दोनों पद ही गौण है। 'शिव' अर्थ ही यहा प्रधान है अर्थात् ऐसा कोई जिसका गला नीला है।

लोकोक्तियां

लोकोक्तियां यथार्थ जीवन में जुड़ी हुई वह उक्तियाँ है जो मानव-जाति के विकास के साथ विकसित होती चल रही है। उक्तियां लिखित में तो नाम मात्र है किन्तु बोलचाल की भाषा में बहुत अधिक प्रयुक्त की जाती हैं। लोकोक्तियां मानव जीवन के एक पक्ष को ही नहीं बहु पक्षों को मुखरित करती हैं। यदि किसी लोकोक्ति में सामाजिक और लौकिक सत्य प्रकट होता है तो कोई मानव के कार्य कलाप के प्रति व्यंग छिपाये हुए है तथा कुछ मनुष्य को हास्य परिहास द्वारा मुखरित करती हैं। साहित्य मे लोकोक्तियों के प्रयोग करने से भाषा भावपूर्ण, रोचक, आकर्षक और सजी हुई हो जाती है। आश्चर्य है कि लोकोक्तियां शिक्षित वर्ग की अपेक्षा ग्रामीणजनों में अधिक प्रचलित है तथा बड़े ही सुन्दर और सफलतापूर्वक प्रयोग में लायी जाती है। वैसे आजकल के साहित्य में भी इसे अच्छा स्थान मिलने लगा है, बिना लोकोक्तियों का प्रयोग किये भाषा मे आकर्षण और भाव समाहित हो ही नहीं पाते हैं।

लोकोक्तियां और उनके प्रयोग

1. **अंधा क्या चाहे दो आंखें**—इच्छित वस्तु मिलना—अनिल नौकरी के लिये आया था। उसे आते ही नौकरी मिल गई। ठीक ही कहा है" ' अन्धा क्या चाहे दो आखें।
2. **अन्धी पीसे कुत्ता खावे**—असावधानी से अयोग्य को लाभ होना-भारत की सम्पत्ति को राजा लोग अन्धी पीसे कुत्ता खाय के समान पेंशन के रूप में ही खा रहे थे।
3. **अकेला चना भाड़ नहीं फोड़ सकता**—अकेला व्यक्ति महान् कार्य नहीं कर सकता—देश की उन्नति के लिए सभी का सहयोग आवश्यक है, क्योंकि अकेला चना भाड़ नहीं फोड़ सकता।
4. **अधजल गगरी छलकत जाय**—छोटे आदमी दिखावा बहुत अधिक करते

है। पिता को तो केवल सौ रुपये वेतन मिलता है किन्तु पुत्र विद्या-लय में इतना अभिमान दिखाता है कि बरबस यह कहना पड़ता है कि अधजल गगरी छलकत जाय।

अपनी अपनी डफली अपना-अपना राग —मत वैभिन्न्य होना—बड़ी सभाओं में किसी किसी प्रस्ताव का पास कराने में देरी लग जाती है। वहाँ सभी व्यक्ति अपनी अपनी डफली अपना अपना राग अलापते रहते हैं।

आँख का अन्धा गाँठ का पूरा —मूर्ख प्रकृति का धनवान् व्यक्ति—लाला गंगाराम को इस बार बीस हजार रुपये की हानि उठानी पड़ी है, क्योंकि उन्हें आँख का अन्धा गाँठ का पूरा समझ कर एक कर्मचारी ने धोखा दे दिया।

आँख का अन्धा नाम नयनसुख —गुणों के विरुद्ध होना—राम के भाई का नाम शेरसिंह है, किन्तु वह बिल्ली से भी डर जाता है इसे कहते हैं आँखों का अन्धा नाम नयनसुख।

आ बैल मुझे मार —जान-बूझ कर कष्ट में पड़ना —मनुष्य को कभी भी कुसंगति में नहीं पड़ना चाहिए, नहीं तो 'आ बैल मुझे मार' के समान मुसीबतें घेर लेती हैं।

आग लगने पर कुआँ खोदना —विपत्ति आने पर ही बचाव का प्रबंध करना—श्याम ने अपने बीमार भाई को पहले तो डाक्टर को दिखाया नहीं, अब लिए-लिए फिरता है, यह आग लगने पर ही कुआँ खोदना है।

आगे कुआँ पीछे खाई—दोनों ओर विपत्ति आना—यदि धर्म की रक्षा करता हूँ तो पुत्र से हाथ धोना पड़ता है, और यदि पुत्र की रक्षा करता हूँ तो धर्म जाता है, मेरे लिए तो आगे कुआँ पीछे खाई है।

आटे दाल का भाव मालूम होना—कठिनाई अनुभव होना—पाकि-स्तान भारत को कमजोर समझता है, किन्तु लड़ाई के मैदान में उसे आटे दाल का भाव मालूम हो जायेगा।

आप भला तो जग भला —सभी अपने जैसे दिखाई देना—कुसुम को सभी बुरा कहते हैं, पर हमारे साथ तो उसका व्यवहार अच्छा ही रहा है। वस्तुतः हम तो यह जानते हैं कि आप भला तो जग भला।

आप मरे बिना स्वर्ग नहीं मिलता—कष्ट के बिना सुख नहीं मिलता—

कार्य में सफलता प्राप्त करने के लिए स्वयं कार्य करना चाहिए क्योंकि आप मरे बिना स्वर्ग नहीं मिलता।

आम के आम गुठलियों के दाम—किसी कार्य में दुगना लाभ होना—गन्ने का रस निकाल कर उसके छिलकों के पत्ते बना कर बेच जा सकते हैं। इस प्रकार इस उद्योग में आम के आम गुठलियों के दाम मिलते हैं।

ईश्वर की माया, कहीं धूप कहीं छाया—भगवान की लीला बड़ी विचित्र है—उन दोनों का जन्म एक ही परिवार में हुआ पर उनमें से एक भिखारियों की तरह भटकता रहता है और दूसरा भाई लाखों कमा रहा है। इसे देख कर यही मानना पड़ता है कि ईश्वर की माया कहीं धूप कहीं छाया।

उतर गई लोई तो क्या करेगा कोई—जब मनुष्य का अपमान हो जाता है तब उसमें लज्जा नहीं रहती। एक बार चोरी करते हुए रंगे हाथों पकड़े जाने पर भी वह इधर उधर चोरी करता रहता है। उसका तो यही कहना है कि अब उतर गई लोई तो क्या करेगा कोई।

उलटा चोर कोतवाल को डांटे—अपना दोष न मानकर पूछने वाले को दोष देना—चीन ने भारत की सीमा पर अधिकार कर लिया है। जब उसे मना करते हैं तब भारत पर ही दोषारोपण करता है। इसी को कहते हैं उलटा चोर कोतवाल को डांटे।

उलटे बांस बरेली को—विपरीत कार्य करना—बिहारी मोहन शहर से गांव के लिए गन्ने ले गया। उसके मित्रों ने कहा कि तुम तो आज उलटे बांस बरेली को ले आए क्योंकि यहां तो पहले ही गन्ने की बहुत उपज होती है।

एक और एक ग्यारह—एकता में शक्ति निहित है—देश में एकता रहने से किसी अन्य देश को आक्रमण करने का साहस नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि एक और एक ग्यारह होते हैं।

एक तो चोरी दूसरी सीना जोरी—अपराध के साथ धृष्टता दिखाना—राम ने कहा कि पहले तो तुम मुझसे बिना पूछे किताब ले गए और अब मांगने पर लड़ते हो। एक चोरी दूसरे सीना जोरी।

ओछे की प्रीति बालू की भीति—क्षुद्र का प्रेम स्थायी नहीं होता—आज तुमने मुझसे प्रेम तोड़ कर यह सिद्ध कर दिया है कि ओछे की प्रीति बालू की भीति के समान होती है।

ओस चाटने से प्यास नहीं बुझती—थोड़े पदार्थ में संतुष्टि नहीं होती—प्यास से व्याकुल व्यक्ति को एक चम्मच पानी पिलाना व्यर्थ है। कहीं ओस के चाटने से भी प्यास बुझती है ?

का-वर्षा जब कृषि सुखाने—समय निकल जाने पर सहायता करना व्यर्थ है—भूख से व्याकुल होकर उस अन्धे ने जब मोहन से रोटी मांगी तो उसने उसे दुत्कार दिया। लेकिन, थोड़ी देर बाद मोहन की पत्नी जब दया से वशीभूत होकर उसे रोटी देने गई तब तक वह मर चुका था। सच है—का वर्षा जब कृषि सुखाने।

कुत्ता भी दुम हिला कर बैठता है—सभी प्राणी स्वच्छता चाहते हैं—तुम आलस्य के कारण कभी भी अपने कमरे में झाड़ू नहीं लगाते। *लेकिन, जब कुत्ता भी दुम हिला कर बैठता है तब तुम्हें तो मनुष्य होने* के कारण अपने कमरे की स्वच्छता का पूरा ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

गेहूं के साथ घुन भी पिस जाता है—बुरे व्यक्ति के साथ सज्जन भी बदनाम हो जाते हैं—चोर का मित्र होने के कारण श्याम को भी जेल *जाना पड़ा। तभी तो कहा है कि गेहूं के साथ घुन भी पिस जाता है।*

जिन ढूंढा तिन पाइया गहरे पानी पैठ—कठिन परिश्रम व्यर्थ नहीं जाता—कृष्ण ने परीक्षा के लिए कठिन परिश्रम किया, जिससे वह कक्षा *में सर्वप्रथम आया सच है जिन ढूंढा तिन पाइया गहरे पानी पैठ।*

जो गरजते हैं, वे बरसते नहीं—जो अपनी प्रशंसा स्वयं करते हैं उनमें वास्तविकता कुछ नहीं होती—तुम चाहे अपनी कितनी प्रशंसा कर लो पर तुम्हारी असलियत को मैं जानता हूं। शायद तुम यह भूल गए हो कि जो गरजते हैं, वे बरसते नहीं।

तिनके की ओट पहाड़—जरा से ज्ञान से अधिक काम बनना—लेखन-कार्य को मैं कठिन कार्य मानता था, किन्तु आपके सतत सहयोग से यह मेरे लिए *आसान हो गया। सच है—तिनके की ओट पहाड़ ही बन* गया।

दान की बछिया के दांत नहीं देखे जाते—मुफ्त की वस्तु में दोष नहीं देखने—पुस्तक अच्छी है या बुरी, हमें क्या ? हमें तो मुफ्त में मिली है। सच है दान की बछिया के दांत नहीं देखे जाते।

दिया तले अंधेरा—न्याय के स्थान पर अन्याय होना—अनेक

सरकारी कर्मचारी भी रिश्वत ले लेते हैं क्योंकि दिया तले अन्धेरा छाया हुआ है।

31. **दीवार के भी कान होते हैं**—रहस्य छिपे नहीं रहते—चीन ने अपनी नीति छिपाने की कोशिश की, पर यह बात छिपी न रह सकी, क्योंकि दीवार के भी कान होते हैं।
32. **दूध का दूध, पानी का पानी**—उचित न्याय करना—न्यायाधीश ने मोहन के मुकदमे में दूध का दूध पानी का पानी कर दिया।
33. **दूर के ढोल सुहावने**—दूर की वस्तु सदा सुहावनी होती है—प्रत्येक युवक के हृदय में विवाह की इच्छा होती है, पर गृहस्थी के झंझट में पड़ कर वह समझ जाता है कि दूर के ढोल सुहावने होते हैं।
34. **न रहेगा बांस न बजेगी बांसुरी**—झगड़े का मूल कारण मिटने पर झगड़ा मिट जाना—सरदार पटेल ने रियासतों को मिटा कर आपसी झगड़ा मिटा दिया। इस प्रकार न रहा बांस न बजी बांसुरी।
35. **नया नौ दिन पुराना सौ दिन**—ऊपर से अच्छी दिखने वाली घटिया किस्म की वस्तु के स्थान पर पुरानी वस्तु मजबूत होती है—मैं इस नई साइकिल को लेने के स्थान पर अपनी पुरानी साइकिल ही रखना पसन्द करता हू, क्योंकि नई नौ दिन पुरानी सौ दिन।
36. **नाक दबाने से मुंह खुलता है**—सख्ती से कार्य होते हैं—चोर नरमी से कुछ भी बात नहीं बताते। उनका मुंह तो नाक दबाने से ही खुलता है।
37. **नीम हकीम खतरा जान**—अधूरा ज्ञान हानिकारक होता है—कम रुपया के लालच में तुम उस नए डाक्टर से आपरेशन मत कराओ, क्योंकि नीम हकीम खतरा जान।
38. **नौ दिन चले अढाई कोस**—सुस्ती से काम करना—तुम अब तक चार पुस्तकें ही पढ़ पाये हो। तुम्हारा वही हाल है कि नौ दिन चले अढाई कोस।
39. **नौ नगद न तेरह उधार**—उधार बेचने की अपेक्षा नगद विक्रय में लाभ कम होने पर भी नगद को ही प्राथमिकता देना—मैं अधिक लाभ का आकांक्षी नहीं हू, मुझे तो पैसे अभी दे दो। नौ नगद न तेरह उधार।
40. **पराधीन सपनेहुं सुख नाहिं**—गुलाम को सुख नहीं मिलता—रविवार के दिन भी अनेक कर्मचारियों को अपने स्वामी के यहां जाना पड़ता

है। ठीक है—'पराधीन सपनेहुं सुख नाहि।'

41. पानी पीकर जात पूछना—विषय समाप्त होने पर विषय की पूछताछ करना—प्रेम में जाति-बन्धन नही होता, किन्तु प्रेम का नशा उतरने के पश्चात् सामाजिक बन्धनों का ध्यान आता है। इसे कहते हैं—पानी पी कर जात पूछना।
42. बंदर क्या जाने अदरक का स्वाद—मूर्ख गुणों का महत्व नही समझता—रत्नाकर जी ने 'उद्धव शतक' के एक-एक पद में रस भर दिया है, पर 'बन्दर क्या जाने अदरक का स्वाद' के समान सभी व्यक्ति उससे आनन्दित नही हो पाते।
43. बावन तोले पाव रत्ती—पूर्णत ठीक बात कहना—नेहरूजी जो भी बात कहते थे वह बावन तोले पाव रत्ती ठीक होती थी।
44. बासी बचे न कुत्ता खाय—वस्तु व्यर्थ न जाय—हम तो उतनी वस्तु ही लाते हैं जितनी काम में आ सके। वस्तुत हमारा तो यह सिद्धान्त है कि बासी बचे न कुत्ता खाय।
45. बिल्ली के भागों छींका टूटा—अकस्मात् सम्पत्ति मिलना—दरिद्रता के कारण कृष्ण कठिनता से दिन काट रहा था, किन्तु बिल्ली के भागों छींका टूट गया। उसके चाचा पचास हजार रुपये छोड़ कर मर गये।
46. भागते भूत की लगोटी भली—आशा के विपरीत कुछ मिलना—वह फर्म दिवालिया होने वाली है। बिलों का यदि आधे पर भुगतान होता है तो वह ले लो, क्योंकि भागते भूत की लगोटी भी भली होती है।
47. मन के लड्डुओं से भूख नहीं मिटती—केवल कल्पना से काम नही चल सकता—मन के लड्डुओं से किसी की भूख नही मिटती; यदि तुम्हें जीवन में उन्नति करनी है तो परिश्रमपूर्वक काम करना ही पड़ेगा।
48. माया को माया मिले कर कर लम्बे हाथ—धन प्रायः धनवान के पास ही जाता है—बिड़ला और डालमिया जैसे उद्योगपति नित्य प्रति नए-नए काम प्रारम्भ करके लाखो रुपया कमा रहे हैं। ठीक ही कहा गया है कि माया को माया मिले कर कर लम्बे हाथ।
49. माने तो देव नहीं तो पत्थर—विश्वास करने से ही मनोरथ पूर्ण होते हैं—भगवान् राम पर तुम विश्वास करो या न करो, यह तुम्हारी इच्छा है। लेकिन किसी भी वस्तु को मानो तो देव, नही तो पत्थर है ही।

विश्वास नहीं करना चाहिए । हाथी के दांत खाने के और दिखाने के और होते हैं ।

60. होनहार बिरवान के होत चीकने पात—बचपन में ही महान् होने के लक्षण दिख जाते हैं—सुभाषचन्द्र बोस बचपन में ही अंग्रेजों के विरोधी बन गये थे । वे देश प्रेमी थे । तभी तो कहा है कि होनहार बिरवान के होत चीकने पात ।

अन्य लोकोक्तियां

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2. करेला और नीम चढ़ा—बुरे से भी अधिक बुरा होना ।
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4. कफन सर मे बान्धना—मरने को सदैव तैयार रहना ।
5. कहां राजा भोज कहां गंगू तेली—प्रत्येक व्यक्ति मे एक से गुण नहीं होते ।
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39. गधा खेत खाय, मारा जुलाहा जाय—एक की गलती की सजा दूसरे को मिलना ।
40. गड़े मुर्दे उखाड़ना—पिछली बातों को याद करना ।
41. गये थे रोजा छुड़ाने, नमाज उल्टी गले पड़ी—मुसीबत से छुटकारा पाने के बनिस्पत मुसीबत और मिलना ।
42. गुरु गुड़ ही रहे, चेला शक्कर बन गया—शिष्य का ज्ञान गुरु से अधिक हो जाना ।

43. घर का भेदी लंका ढाये—अपने के द्वारा ही सर्वनाश होना।
44. घर की मुर्गी दाल बराबर—अपनी चीज की इज्जत नहीं करना।
45. घर का जोगी जोगना आन गाँव का सिद्ध—अपनी वस्तु के बजाय दूसरे की अच्छी लगना।
46. घाट-घाट का पानी पीना—जगह-जगह घूमना।
47. घी का चिराग जलाना—बहुत प्रसन्न होना।
48. चलती का नाम गाड़ी—काम का चालू रहना।
49. चार दिन की चाँदनी फिर अन्धेरी रात—सुख के क्षण कम, दुःख अधिक होना।
50. चिकना घड़ा होना—किसी भी बात का असर नहीं होना।
51. चूहे का बच्चा बिल ही खोदता है—खानदानी परम्पराओं पर चलना।
52. चुल्लू भर पानी में डूब मरना—शर्म से मुँह छिपाना।
53. चोरी का माल मोरी में—गलत काम का पैसा गलत काम में लगना।
54. चोर की दाढ़ी में तिनका—हाव-भाव से ही अपराध प्रकट हो जाना।
55. छठी का दूध याद आना—संकट में फँसना।
56. छाती फट जाना—दुःखी हो जाना।
57. छोटे मुँह बात बड़ी—बढ़कर बात बनाना।
58. जल में रह कर मगर से बैर—जिसके पास रहे उसी से दुश्मनी करना।
59. जादू वही जो सिर चढ़ कर बोले—शीघ्र असर होना।
60. जिसकी लाठी उसकी भैंस—शक्तिशाली की जीत होना।
61. जी हजूरी करना—खुशामद करना।
62. जूते से बात करना—अपमानित करना।
63. जैसा देश वैसा भेष—समयानुसार बदलना।
64. झंडा गाड़ना—अधिकार जमा लेना।
65. झोंपड़ी में रह कर महलों के ख्वाब देखना—अपनी स्थिति से अधिक सोचना।

66. झाड़ का तिनका सोने की सींक—दिखावा करना।
67. टका सा मुंह लेकर रह जाना—शर्मिन्दा होना।
68 टांग पसार कर सोना—बेफिक्र हो जाना।
69. टेढ़ी खीर होना—काम का कठिन होना।
70 ठन-ठन पाल मदन गोपाल—कुछ नहीं होना।
71. डकार लेना—हजम कर जाना।
72. डींग मारना—झूठी प्रशंसा करना।
73. डूबती नाव को पार लगाना—मुसीबत से बचाना।
74. ढाक के वही तीन पात—प्रयत्न करने पर भी वही परिणाम रहना।
75 तबेले की बला बन्दर के सिर—एक का दोष दूसरे पर थोपना।
76. तलवे चाटना—खुशामद करना।
77. तीन तेरह होना—चम्पत हो जाना।
78. तुम डाल डाल हम पात-पात—अधिक चतुर होना।
79. थोथा चना बाजे घना—कम काम करना बातें अधिक बनाना।
80 थूक कर चाटना—कह कर बदल जाना।
81. दांत खट्टे करना—हरा देना।
82. दांतों तले अंगुली दबाना—आश्चर्य करना।
83. दूध का दूध पानी का पानी—उचित न्याय।
84. दूर के ढोल सुहावने लागे—दूर से वस्तु का सुन्दर लगना।
85. धोबी का कुत्ता घर का न घाट का—कहीं का भी नहीं रहना।
86. न नौ मन तेल होगा न राधा नाचेगी—काम न करने का बहाना करना।
87. नाच ना जाने आंगन टेढ़ा—अपने दोषों को छिपाना।
88. पत्थर की लकीर बन जाना—मजबूत होना।
89. फूंक से पहाड़ उड़ाना—डींग हांकना।
90. बछिया का ताऊ—मूर्ख।
91. भरी थाली में लात मारना—अभिमान के कारण ठुकराना।
92 मुल्ला की दौड़ मस्जिद तक—निश्चित सीमा होना।

93. यमपुरी की हवा खिलाना—मार डालना ।
94. रोज कुआं खोदना रोज पानी पीना—प्रतिदिन कमा कर खाना ।
95. लकीर का फकीर होना—पुराने रिवाजों को मानना ।
96. लोहे के चने चबाना—कठिन परिश्रम करना ।
97. शहद लगा कर चाटना—बेकार वस्तु को सम्भालना ।
98. सांप को दूध पिलाना—दुश्मन की भलाई करना ।
99. होश हिरन होना—घबरा जाना ।
100. अपनी-अपनी ढपली अपना-अपना राग—अलग-अलग काम करना ।
101. आये थे हरि भजन को ओटन लगे कपास—अपने उद्देश्य को भूल जाना ।
102. इति श्री करना—समाप्त करना ।
103. ऊंट के मुंह में जीरा—जरूरत से कम मिलना ।
104. ऊंची दुकान फीके पकवान—आडम्बर ।
105. एक ही थैली के चट्टे बट्टे—एक जैसे ही ।
106. एक हाथ से ताली नही बजती—अकेला कुछ भी नहीं कर सकता ।
107. एक ही लकड़ी से सबको हांकना—सबको समान समझना ।
108. ओस चाटने से प्यास नहीं बुझती—आवश्यकता से कम मिलना ।
109. ओछे की प्रीति बालू की भीति—नीच व्यक्ति की संगत स्थिर नहीं रहती ।

कहावतें एवं मुहावरे

1. आंखें लाल करना—क्रोध करना । महाराणा प्रताप ने पृथ्वीराज का पत्र पढ़ा तो आंखें लाल हो गई ।

2. आंखों में धूल झोंकना—ठग लेना । नटवरसिंह ठग का काम लोगों की आंखों में धूल झोंक कर रुपये लूट लेना है ।

3. आसमान से बातें करना—ऊंची कल्पना करना । कैलाश हमेशा आसमान से बातें करने की बातें करता है ।

4. आग में घी डालना—झगड़ा बढ़ाना । राजेश और प्रकाश के फैसले के बीच में उल्टा कैलाश ने आकर आग में घी डालने का काम किया ।

5. अपने पैरों पर कुल्हाड़ी मारना—स्वयं की हानि करना । जो अपने माता-पिता की शिक्षा नहीं मानते वे अपने पैरों पर कुल्हाड़ी मारते हैं ।

6 आंख खुलना —भ्रम दूर होना । जब राम ने अखबार पढ़ा तो उसकी आंखें खुल गईं ।

7. आंखें दिखाना—डराना । जब संजय स्कूल देर से पहुंचा तो मास्टर ने आंख दिखाई ।

8. आंखों से गिरना—इज्जत कम होना । राजेश बार-बार झूठ बोलने के कारण पिताजी की आंखों से गिर गया ।

9. आंखों का तारा—बहुत प्यारा । महात्मा गांधी भारत की आंखों के तारे थे ।

10. आंख पर परदा पड़ना —अनदेखी करना । आजकल पिताजी की आंखों पर पर्दा पड़ गया जो प्रेरणा की बुराई सुनने को तैयार नहीं ।

11. आंच न आना – सुरक्षित रखना । हम भारतवासियों को प्रण करना चाहिये कि हमारे देश पर आंच नहीं आने देंगे ।

12 आस्तीन का सांप—विश्वास-घात । गोपाल तो आस्तीन का सांप निकला, उसने अपने छोटे भाई को घर से निकाल दिया ।

13. आग बबूला होना—बहुत गुस्सा आना । आप तो बिना वजह ही आग बबूला हो रहे हो, आखिर यह तो बताओ कि मैंने किया क्या है ?

14. आटे दाल का भाव—दुःख का अनुभव होना । अभी तो वह भाई की कमाई का सहारा है, अलग हो जाओगे तो आटे दाल का भाव मालूम हो जायेगा ।

15. अंधे की लकड़ी—एकमात्र सहारा । श्रवण कुमार वास्तव में अपने मां-बाप के लिये अन्धे की लकड़ी के समान थे ।

16. अपने मुंह मियां मिट्ठू बनना—स्वयं की प्रशंसा करना । राम को अपने मुंह मियां मिट्ठू बनने का बड़ा शौक है ।

17. अक्ल का दुश्मन—मूर्ख । हमारा नौकर, अक्ल का दुश्मन है, ताओ क्या और लाता है क्या ।

18 अन्धे के हाथ बटेर—बिना प्रयत्न के वस्तु की प्राप्ति । जब राम

के नाम से 1 लाख की लाटरी खुल गई। इसे कहते हैं अन्धे के हाथ बटेर लगना।

19. आम के आम गुठली के दाम—दोनों तरफ से फायदा। एक चौकीदार को रात की ड्यूटी की तनख्वाह के अलावा लिखाई का काम भी मिल गया। उसके पैसे और मिलने लगे, इसे कहते हैं आम के आम गुठली के दाम।

20. ईद का चांद—कम दिखाई देना। कैलाश तो आजकल ईद का चाद बना हुआ है कही नजर नही आता।

21. ईंट से ईंट बजाना—बरबाद करना। नादिरशाह ने पहले ही आक्रमण में दिल्ली की ईंट से ईंट बजा दी थी।

22 उल्टी गंगा बहाना—असम्भव बात। आलसी राम को काम करते देख श्याम ने कहा, 'अरे! राम आज उल्टी गगा कैसे बहा रहे हो।'

23. उड़ती चिड़िया पहचानना—मन की बात समझना। रमा इतनी चालाक है कि उड़ती चिड़िया पहचान लेती है।

24. उतार चढ़ाव देखना—अनुभवी होना। श्याम की मां ने अपनी जिन्दगी मे कितने ही उतार-चढ़ाव देखे हैं।

25 ऊंट किस करवट बैठता है—अनिश्चित परिणाम। मैंने परीक्षा मे प्रथम आने के लिये बहुत परिश्रम किया है, अब देखो ऊंट किस करवट बैठता है।

26 ऊधो का लेना न माधो का देना—किसी से मतलब न होना। कैलाश का किसी से कोई लेन-देन नही है वह अपने आप में मस्त रहता है। इसे कहते हैं कि ऊधो का लेना न माधो का देना।

27. एक अनार सौ बीमार—आवश्यकता अधिक मांग कम। आज कल बाजार भाव मत पूछो, एक अनार सौ बीमार वाली बात लागू हो रही है।

28 एड़ी चोटी का जोर लगाना—बहुत प्रयत्न करना। जनता पार्टी एड़ी से चोटी का जोर लगाने से ही सरकार पर्व बना सकी है।

29 ओखली में सिर देना—जानबूझकर संकट में फंसना। मेहमानों को आमन्त्रित करके मैंने ओखली में सिर दे दिया।

30. औकात बसर करना—गुजारा करना । मोहन इतने लम्बे परिवार की बड़ी कठिनाई से औकात बसर कर रहा है ।

31. ककड़ी खीरा समझना—तुच्छ समझना । क्या ताकतवर राष्ट्रों ने भारत को ककड़ी खीरा समझ रखा है ?

32. कब्र में पैर लटकाये बैठना—मौत के पास होना । बुढ़िया कब्र में पैर लटकाये बैठी है फिर भी निन्दा करने की आदत नहीं छोड़ती ।

33. कान का कच्चा होना—किसी पर शीघ्र विश्वास करना । जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों को कभी कान का कच्चा नहीं होना चाहिये ।

34. कान पर जूं न रेंगना—प्रभाव न पड़ना । बिजयलाल ने कमला को दूसरों के घर जाने पर बार-बार मना किया पर उसके कान पर जूं नहीं रेंगी ।

35. कागजी घोड़ा—बेकार की कल्पना करना । मनुष्य को कोरे कागजी घोड़े नहीं दौड़ाने चाहिये; बल्कि कुछ कार्य करके दिखाना चाहिये ।

36. काँटों पर पांव रखना मुसीबत में फसना । रमेश ने स्वार्थी व्यक्तियों से मित्रता करके काटों पर पाँव रख लिया ।

37. काठ की हांड़ी बार-बार नहीं चढ़ती—बार-बार धोखा नहीं दे सकना । मैंने तुमको पहचान लिया, अब काठ की हाँडी बार-बार नहीं चढ सकती ।

38. किनारा करना—अलग हो जाना । मा ने बड़ी मुसीबत से पुत्र को पाला था, लेकिन उसने बड़े होते ही अपनी मा से किनारा कर लिया ।

39. गले का हार—अति प्रिय । सन्तान चाहे कैसी भी हो लेकिन माँ-बाप के लिये तो गले का हार ही है ।

40 गले की घंटी—परेशानी । चोर की या किसी गलत व्यक्ति की जमानत देना गले में घंटी बाँधना है ।

41. गड़े मुर्दे उखाड़ना—पिछली बातें याद दिलाना । दो व्यक्तियों के बीच झगड़े में गड़े मुर्दे उखड़ते हैं ।

42. गुड़ गोबर करना—काम बिगाड़ना । कमला ने आकर हमारे सारे कार्यक्रम को गुड गोबर कर दिया ।

43. गिरगिट की तरह रंग बदलना—विचार बदलते रहना । राजनीति में गिरगिट की तरह रंग बदलने वाला कभी सफल नहीं होता ।

44 घर का न घाट का—कहीं का भी नहीं रहना। सुरेश ने पढ़ाई के साथ-साथ नौकरी भी छोड़ कर घर का रहा न घाट का।

45 घर मे चूहे कूदना—अत्यन्त गरीब होना। आजकल मोहन के बेरोजगार होने से उसके घर में चूहे कूद रहे हैं।

46 घड़ों पानी पड़ना—लज्जित होना। परीक्षा में नकल करते हुए पकड़े जाने पर उस पर घड़ों पानी पड़ गया।

47 घोड़ा बेचकर सोना निश्चित होना। सोहन अपनी लड़की की शादी करने के बाद घोड़े बेचकर सो गया।

48 चन्डू खाने की गप्प बेबुनियाद बातें। ममता की बातें कोरी चन्डू खाने की गप्प है।

49. चांदी का जूता लगाना धन का लालच देना रिश्वतखोर अधिकारी चांदी का जूता लगने से तत्काल काम करते हैं

50 चाल में आना धोखे में पड़ना। प्रकाश जैसा सीधा आदमी जल्दी ही चालबाजों की चाल मे आ जाता है।

51. चार चांद लगाना—सुन्दरता बढ़ाना। राकेश ने हॉकी चैम्पियनशिप जीत कर अपने कालेज की शान में चार चांद लगा दिये।

52. छटी का दूध याद आना—मुसीबत में पड़ना। चोरी करते चोरों को पकड़ लिये जाने पर उनको छटी का दूध याद आ गया।

53. छाती पर पत्थर रखना—चुपचाप सह लेना। सेठ के डाका पड़ जाने पर उसने छाती पर पत्थर रख लिया।

54 छोटे मुंह बड़ी बात—हैसियत से बढ़कर बोलना कृष्णा हमेशा छोटे मुंह बड़ी बात किया करती है।

55 जान का जंजाल हो जाना—मुसीबत बन जाना। यह आलसी नौकर तो मेरी जान का जंजाल बना हुआ है।

56 जले पर नमक छिड़कना—दुःख में दुःख पहुँचाना। तुम मुझ पर यह नया आरोप लगाकर जले पर नमक छिड़क रहे हो।

57 जीती मक्खी निगलना—जान बूझ कर बेईमानी करना। बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपति सरकार को माल कर नहीं देकर जीती मक्खी निगल जाते हैं।

58 टका सा जवाब देना—कोरा जवाब देना। आज पिताजी ने मुझे रुपयों के लिये टका सा जवाब दे दिया।

59. टाट उलट देना — दिवालिया बन जाना। बनिया अवसर देख कर टाट उलट देता है।

60. डूबती नाव को पार लगाना—रक्षा करना। इन्दिरा गांधी ने संकट के समय भारत की डूबती हुई नाव को पार लगा दिया।

61. डेढ़ चावल की खिचड़ी अलग पकाना—सबसे अलग विचार होना। हमारी मित्र मंडली मे राजेश डेढ चावल की खिचड़ी अलग ही पकाता है।

62. ढर्रे से बात करना—ढंग से बोलना। कुशल भाषणकर्ता वही हो सकता है जिसे ढर्रे से बात करना आता है।

63. तलवे चाटना – चापलूसी करना। लोग अपने से बड़े अधिकारी के तलवे चाट कर ऊंचे पद पर पहुच जाते हैं।

64 तूती बोलना—प्रसिद्ध होना। हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की विदेशो मे तूती बोलती थी।

65. तिल का ताड़ करना—बात बढ़ाना। कृष्णा जी को तो तिल का ताड़ बना देने की आदत है।

66. तीन तेरह करना–तितर बितर करना। पाकिस्तान और बंगला देश के बीच हुई लड़ाई में अनेक लोग तीन तेरह हो गये।

67. तीन पांच करना—झगड़ना। कैलाश ने बनी से कहा कि तीन पांच करना अच्छा नहीं होगा।

68. थाली का बैंगन होना—इधर-उधर होना। पाकिस्तान दूसरे देशों के बहकावे में आकर थाली का बैंगन बना हुआ है।

69. दूक से सत्तू सांधना—थोड़े से साधन से अधिक काम करने की सोचना। थोड़ी सी पूंजी से बड़ा व्यापार करने का प्रयत्न करना धूक से सत्तू सांधने के समान है।

7 . दांत खट्टे करना—हरा देना। इन्दिरा गांधी ने तस्करियों के दांत खट्टे कर दिये थे।

71. दांतों में पसीना आना—बहुत परिश्रम करना। भारत को स्वतन्त्रता दिलाने में बड़े-बड़े नेताओं के दांतों मे पसीना आया है।

72. दो नाव पर पैर रखना—दोनो तरफ रहना। दो नाव पर पैर रखने वाला व्यक्ति कभी भी अपने लक्ष्य तक नहीं पहुंच सकता।

73 नकेल हाथ में होना—वश में होना । काला बाजारी करने वालों की नकेल सरकार के हाथ में है ।

74 नाक कटना - अपमानित होना । पुत्र के बुरे आचरण के कारण पिता की नाक कट जाती है ।

75 नादिरशाही होना —अत्याचार करना । राजाओं की नादिरशाही लोकतन्त्र में समाप्त हो गई ।

76 नाक का बाल होना —करीब होना । आजकल अरुण तो अपने साहब की नाक का बाल बना हुआ है ।

77 नाकों चने चबाना—बहुत परेशान करना । महाराणा प्रताप ने अकबर बादशाह को नाकों चने चबा दिये थे ।

78 पगड़ी की लाज रखना—इज्जत बनाये रखना । अनिल ने ठीक समय पर अरुण को सहायता देकर पगड़ी की लाज रख ली ।

79. पेट पर लात मारना—किसी की जीविका छीनना । सेठ ने अपने नौकर को नौकरी से हटाकर उसके पेट पर लात मार दी ।

80. फूंक से पहाड़ उड़ाना —थोड़ी शक्ति से बड़ी काम की चेष्टा करना । श्याम दसवीं क्लास फेल होते हुये भी अच्छी नौकरी की कोशिश करता है । यह फूंक से पहाड़ उड़ाने के बराबर है ।

81. बछिया का ताऊ —निरा मूर्ख । मोहन ने यह काम करके यह सिद्ध कर दिया कि वह तो बछिया का ताऊ है ।

82. बाल भी बांका न होना – जरा भी नुकसान न होना । मोटर दुर्घटना में, बैठे हुये यात्रियो का बाल भी बांका न हुआ ।

83. बेपर की उड़ाना—बेकार बात करना । पाकिस्तान, भारत के बारे में हमेशा बेपर की उड़ाता रहता है ।

84. भीगी बिल्ली बन जाना —डर जाना । ईमानदार अधिकारी के आते ही बेईमान कर्मचारी भीगी बिल्ली बन जाते हैं ।

85. मार मार कर हकीम बनाना—जबरदस्ती योग्य बनाना । पिता ने अपने लड़के को पढ़ाने के बारे में मार-मार कर हकीम बना दिया ।

86. मोम हो जाना—पिघल जाना । रास्ते में उस दुःखिया भिखारी को देखकर मैं मोम हो गया ।

87. रसातल में पहुंचा देना—सर्वनाश कर देना। हिन्दू-मुसलमानों की फूट ने भारत को रसातल में पहुंचा दिया था।

88. रोटी तोड़ना—बिना मेहनत जीविका चलाना। आलसी आदमी अपने रिश्तेदारों के जाकर रोटी तोड़ते हैं।

89. लाल झण्डी दिखाना—काम में विघ्न डालना। शादी ब्याह में लाल झण्डी दिखाना रिश्तेदारों की आदत होती है।

90. लोहा बजाना—झगड़ा करना। बात-बात में लोहा बजाना अच्छा नहीं होता।

91. शहद लगाकर चाटना—बेकार वस्तु को सम्भाल कर रखना। कन्जूस आदमी पैसे को तिजौरी में बन्द करके उसको शहद लगाकर चाटते हैं।

92. सब्ज बाग दिखाना—लालच देकर बहला देना। चुनाव के समय नेता जनता को बहुत सब्ज बाग दिखा कर वोट लेने की कोशिश करते हैं।

93. सुर्खाब के पर लगना—विशेष गुण होना। भाषा के परीक्षा में अच्छे अंक क्या आ गये; उसके तो सुर्खाब के पर ही लग गये।

94. हवा का रुख देखना—मौका देखना। अवसरवादी लोग हवा का रुख देखकर अपना काम निकाल लेते हैं।

95. हथेली पर सरसों जमाना—उतावलापन दिखाना। नौकरी पाने के लिए लोग हथेली पर सरसों जमाने जैसी बात करना चाहते हैं।

96 हथियार डाल देना—हार मानना। डाकुओं ने पुलिस के सामने अपने हथियार डाल दिये।

97. हाथ पसारना—दूसरों से मांगना। अब भारत अनाज के लिये दूसरे राष्ट्रों के सामने हाथ नहीं पसारेगा।

98. हाथ धो बैठना—किसी चीज को खो देना। सामयान्न रिश्वत खोरी के कारण नौकरी से हाथ धो बैठा।

99. हाथों के तोते उड़ जाना—होश खो बैठना। जब सेठजी ने अपने सामने सशस्त्र डाकुओं को देखा तो उनके हाथों के तोते उड़ गये।

100 होश हिरण होना—बुरी तरह घबरा जाना। सफर में मुनीम की जेब कट जाने से उसके होश हिरन हो गये।

पर्यायवाची शब्द

—सुधा, पियूष, अमिय, सोम, सुरभोग, अमि

—अनल, पावक, दहन, कृशानु, हुताशन, वह्नि शिखी, सर्वभक्षी

-घोड़ा, तुरग, हरि, घोटक, हय, वाजि, सैन्धव, अर्वा

-शत्रु, रिपु, विपक्षी, वैरी, अमित्र, प्रतिपक्षी, दुश्मन, अर

:—अपमान, निरादर, तिरस्कार, अवज्ञा, अवहेलना, परिभव

—वन, विपिन, कानन, जंगल, अटवी, गहन, कान्तार

-मधुप, भृंग, मधुकर, भ्रमर, षटपद, चंचरीक, भंवर, भौंरा

ा—नभ, व्योम, गगन, अनन्त, अम्बर, अन्तरिक्ष, शून्य

-रसाल, आम्र, सहकार, फलराज, अति सौरभ, पिकबन्धु

—नेत्र, दृग, नयन, चक्षु, अक्षि, लोचन, विलोचन

ार—तम, तिमिर, अन्धेरा, तमिस्र

:—हर्ष, आल्हाद, मोद, प्रमोद, आमोद, प्रसन्नता, सुख

-सुरेश, सुरेन्द्र, देवेन्द्र मघवा, पुरन्दर, देवराज, वासव, सुरपति, पर्वतारि, विडोजा, पाक शासन, वृद्धश्रवा, सुनासीर, जिष्णु, लेखर्षभ, शक्र, शतमन्यु, दिवस्पति, सुत्रामा, गोत्रभित्, पुरुहूत, वज्री।

—कामना, आकांक्षा, मनोरथ, वांछा, अभिलाषा, लालसा, लिप्सा, तमन्ना

—शतदल, राजीव, जलज, पंकज, अम्बुज, सरोज, नलिन, उत्पल, सारंग कोकनद, नीरज, वारिज शतपत्र, अरविन्द, सरसिज, तामरस, कुवलय, पुण्डरीक, पुष्कर, पाथोज

-पीड़ा, खेद, दुःख, क्लेश, व्यथा, वेदना

ा—दया, अनुकम्पा, कारुण्य, अनुग्रह, कृपा

व—अनंग, मदन, मन्मथ, मार, पुष्पशर, मनसिज, काम, स्मर, कन्दर्प पचशर, प्रद्युम्न, मीनकेतु, मनोभव, रतिपति, मनोज, कुसुमबाण

:—रश्मि, अंशु, मरीचि, कर, मयूख

-बाल, कच, चिकुर कुन्तल, शिरोरुह

श—कोयल, पिक, परभृत, वनप्रिय, वसन्तदूत

-अधम दुष्ट, धूर्त, दुर्जन, पामर, कुटिल, नीच, पिशुन, क्रूर

गणेश–विनायक, गजानन, वक्रतुण्ड, लम्बोदर, गणपति, गजनायक, गजवदन

गंगा—सुरसरि, जाह्नवी, त्रिपथगा, भागीरथी, त्रिपथगामी, सुरधुनी, मन्दाकिनी, ध्रुवनन्दा, देवापगा

चन्द्रमा—इन्दु, सोम, निशाकर, हिमकर, राकेश, शशांक, शशि, मयंक, उडुपति, विधु, तारापति, हरि, रजनीपति, कलानिधि, औषधीश, सुधाकर, सुधांशु, कलाधर, नक्षत्रेश, शुभ्रांशु

चांदनी—कौमुदी, चन्द्रिका, ज्योत्स्ना

जल—नीर, सलिल, तोय, वारि, पय, अम्बु, कीलाल, उदक, अप

नदी—सरिता, स्रवन्ती, धुनी, तरंगिणी, शैवलिनी, तटिनी, द्वीपवती, आपगा, ह्लादिनी, स्रोतस्विनी, निम्नगा

पर्वत—गिरी, नग, महीधर, अचल, शिखरी, अद्री, अग, भूधर, शैल, शृङ्गी, क्ष्माभृत, अहार्य, ग्रावा, शिलोच्चय, गोत्र, पहाड़

पत्नी—नारी, अर्द्धांगिनी, स्त्री, प्रिया, वधू, दारा, गृहणी, जाया, वल्लभा, प्रिया, प्राणप्रिया, औरत

बन्दर—मर्कट, कपि, कीश, वलीमुख, वानर, प्लवग, हरि, शाखामृग, वनौका

बिजली—चंचला, दामिनी, तड़ित, विद्युत, चपला, सौदामिनी

भालू—रीछ, अच्छभल्ल, ऋच्छ, भल्लक

विलोमार्थक शब्द

अनेक	एक	अपराधी	निरपराधी
अपना	पराया	अनुज	अग्रज
अतिवृष्टि	अनावृष्टि	अनुराग	विराग
अति	मित	अर्थ	अनर्थ
अधिक	न्यून	आरम्भ	अन्त
आय	व्यय	आदर	अनादर
आशा	निराशा	आस्तिक	नास्तिक
आयात	निर्यात	अनुचित	उचित
आकाश	पाताल	इच्छा	अनिच्छा
इष्ट	अनिष्ट	उत्थान	पतन
उचित	अनुचित	उपकार	अपकार
उदय	अस्त	उत्कृष्ट	निकृष्ट
उग्र	शान्त	उन्नति	अवनति
ऊँच	नीच	ऐश्वर्य	अनैश्वर्य
कठोर	कोमल	कटु	मधुर
कल्याण	अकल्याण	कीर्ति	अपकीर्ति
खरा	खोटा	खाद्य	अखाद्य
खाली	भरा	गरीब	अमीर
गुण	अवगुण	गमन	आगमन
गरम	ठण्डा	गुरु	चेला
घात	प्रतिघात	घाम	छाया
घृणा	प्रेम	घर	बाहर
चतुर	मूर्ख	चेतन	जड़
चूक	अचूक	छोटा	बड़ा
छूत	अछूत	छाया	धूप
जन्म	मृत्यु	जीवन	मरण
जय	पराजय	जंगम	स्थावर
ज्येष्ठ	कनिष्ठ	जड़	चेतन

जीव	निरजीव	जाग्रत	सुप्त
झूठ	सच	झगड़ा	प्रेम
टल	अटल	तप्त	शीतल
तम	प्रकाश	तरुण	वृद्ध
दुर्जन	सज्जन	दुःख	सुख
दुष्कर	सुकर	दुर्बल	सबल
दुर्लभ	सुलभ	दुष्ट	मित्र
देवता	राक्षस	देशी	विदेशी
दुर्गन्ध	सुगन्ध	धनी	निर्धन
धर्म	अधर्म	धरती	आकाश
धृष्ट	सरल	नया	पुराना
नवीन	पुरातन	न्याय	अन्याय
निराकार	साकार	निर्गुण	सगुण
निश्चल	चंचल	निजि	पराया
पतन	उत्थान	पक्ष	विपक्ष
पराधीन	स्वाधीन	पाप	पुण्य
परजन	स्वजन	पूरा	अधूरा
बद्ध	मुक्त	बंधन	मोक्ष
बड़ा	छोटा	बहुत	थोड़ा
बन्द	खुला	बड़ाई	बुराई
भलाई	बुराई	भोग	त्याग
भला	बुरा	भय	निर्भय
मरण	जीवन	मीठा	कड़ुवा
मोटा	दुबला	मिथ्या	सत्य
मान	अपमान	मंगल	अमंगल
यश	अपयश	योग्य	अयोग्य
युद्ध	शान्ति	[illegible]	[illegible]
राग	द्वेष	रात	दिन
राजा	रंक	रहित	सहित
राजतन्त्र	प्रजातन्त्र	रुष्ट	तुष्ट

विलोमार्थक शब्द

अनेक	एक	अपराधी	निरपराधी
अपना	पराया	अन्त	अनन्त
अतिवृष्टि	अनावृष्टि	अनुराग	विराग
अरि	मित्र	अर्थ	अनर्थ
अधिक	न्यून	आरम्भ	अन्त
आय	व्यय	आदर	अनादर
आशा	निराशा	आस्तिक	नास्तिक
आयात	निर्यात	अनुचित	उचित
आकाश	पाताल	इच्छा	अनिच्छा
ईष्ट	अनिष्ट	उत्थान	पतन
उचित	अनुचित	उपकार	अपकार
उदय	अस्त	उत्कृष्ट	निकृष्ट
उग्र	सरल	उन्नति	अवनति
ऊंच	नीच	ऐश्वर्य	अनैश्वर्य
कठोर	कोमल	कटु	मधुर
कल्याण	अकल्याण	कीर्ति	अपकीर्ति
खरा	खोटा	खाद्य	अखाद्य
खाली	भरा	गरीब	अमीर
गुण	अवगुण	गमन	आगमन
गरम	ठण्डा	गुरु	चेला
घात	प्रतिघात	घाम	छाया
घृणा	प्रेम	चर	अचर
चतुर	मूर्ख	चेतन	जड़
चूक	अचूक	छोटा	बड़ा
छूत	अछूत	छाया	धूप
जन्म	मृत्यु	जीवन	मरण
जय	पराजय	जंगम	स्थावर
	कनिष्ठ	जड़	चेतन

जीव	निर्जीव	जाग्रत	सुप्त
झूठ	सच	झगड़ा	प्रेम
टल	अटल	तप्त	शीतल
तम	प्रकाश	तरुण	वृद्ध
दुर्जन	सज्जन	दुःख	सुख
दुष्कर	सुकर	दुर्बल	सबल
दुर्लभ	सुलभ	दुष्ट	मित्र
देवता	राक्षस	देशी	विदेशी
दुर्गन्ध	सुगन्ध	धनी	निर्धन
धर्म	अधर्म	धरती	आकाश
धृष्ट	सरल	नया	पुराना
नवीन	पुरातन	न्याय	अन्याय
निराकार	साकार	निर्गुण	सगुण
निश्चल	चंचल	निज	पराया
पतन	उत्थान	पक्ष	विपक्ष
पराधीन	स्वाधीन	पाप	पुण्य
परजन	स्वजन	पूरा	अधूरा
बद्ध	मुक्त	बंधन	मोक्ष
बड़ा	छोटा	बहुत	थोड़ा
बन्द	खुला	बड़ाई	बुराई
भलाई	बुराई	भोग	त्याग
भला	बुरा	भय	निर्भय
मरण	जीवन	मीठा	कड़ुवा
मोटा	दुबला	मिथ्या	सत्य
मान	अपमान	मंगल	अमंगल

विलोमार्थक शब्द

अनेक	एक	अनुरागी	विरागी
आगत	अनागत	अन्त	अनन्त
अतिवृष्टि	अनावृष्टि	अनुराग	विराग
अरि	मित्र	अर्थ	अनर्थ
अधिक	न्यून	आरम्भ	अन्त
आय	व्यय	आदर	अनादर
आशा	निराशा	आस्तिक	नास्तिक
आयात	निर्यात	अनुचित	उचित
आकाश	पाताल	इच्छा	अनिच्छा
इष्ट	अनिष्ट	उत्थान	पतन
उचित	अनुचित	उपकार	अपकार
उत्तम	अधम	उत्कृष्ट	निकृष्ट
उग्र	नरम	उन्नति	अवनति
ऊँच	नीच	ऐश्वर्य	अनैश्वर्य
कठोर	कोमल	कटु	मधुर
कल्याण	अकल्याण	कीर्ति	अपकीर्ति
खरा	खोटा	गाढ	अगाढ
खाली	भरा	गरीब	अमीर
गुण	अवगुण	गमन	आगमन
गरम	ठण्डा	गुरु	चेला
घात	प्रतिघात	घाम	छाया
घृणा	प्रेम	चर	अचर
चतुर	मूर्ख	चेतन	जड़
चूक	अचूक	छोटा	बड़ा
छूत	अछूत	छाया	धूप
जन्म	मृत्यु	जीवन	मरण
जय	पराजय	जंगम	स्थावर
	कनिष्ठ	जड़	

जीव	निरजीव	जाग्रत	सुप्त
झूंठ	सच	झगडा	प्रेम
टल	अटल	तप्त	शीतल
तम	प्रकाश	तरुण	वृद्ध
दुर्जन	सज्जन	दुःख	सुख
दुष्कर	सुकर	दुर्बल	सबल
दुर्लभ	सुलभ	दुष्ट	मित्र
देवता	राक्षस	देशी	विदेशी
दुर्गन्ध	सुगन्ध	धनी	निर्धन
धर्म	अधर्म	धरती	आकाश
धृष्ट	सरल	नया	पुराना
नवीन	पुरातन	न्याय	अन्याय
निराकार	साकार	निर्गुण	सगुण
निश्चल	चचल	निजि	पराया
पतन	उत्थान	पक्ष	विपक्ष
पराधीन	स्वाधीन	पाप	पुण्य
परजन	स्वजन	पूरा	अधूरा
बद्ध	मुक्त	बंधन	मोक्ष
बड़ा	छोटा	बहुत	थोडा
बन्द	खुला	बडाई	बुराई
भलाई	दुराई	भोग	त्याग
भला	बुरा	भय	निर्भय
मरण	जीवन	मीठा	कड़ुवा
मोटा	दुबला	मिथ्या	सत्य
मान	अपमान	मंगल	अमंगल
यश	अपयश	योग्य	अयोग्य
युद्ध	शान्ति	यत्र	तत्र
राग	द्वेष	रात	दिन
राजा	रंक	रहित	सहित
राजतन्त्र	प्रजातन्त्र	कष्ट	प्रसन्न

जो मुक्ति की इच्छा रखता हो—मुमुक्षु
जिसकी कोई आशा न की गई हो—आशातीत
जिसका वर्णन न हो सके—अवर्णनीय
जो किये हुये उपकार को मानता हो—कृतज्ञ
जो किये हुये उपकार को भूल जाये—कृतघ्न
सबका हित चाहने वाला—हितैषी
शुभ चाहने वाला—शुभाकांक्षी
जो कल्पना से दूर हो—कल्पनातीत
विद्या को जानने वाला—विद्यार्थी
जिसका भेद नहीं जाना जा सके—
जिसको काटा नहीं जा सके—अकाट्य
तीर चलाने वाला—तीरन्दाज
गोला फेंकने वाला—गोलन्दाज
जो तीक्ष्ण न हो—कुण्ठित
काम से बचने वाला—अकर्मण्य
जो ईश्वर में विश्वास करता हो—आस्तिक
जो ईश्वर में विश्वास न रखता हो—नास्तिक
जिस पर विश्वास किया जावे—विश्वसनीय
जो सुना हुआ नहीं हो—अश्रव्य
किसी के बदले में जो बोले—प्रतिनिधि
वह स्थान जहाँ उपद्रव न हो—निरुपद्रव
वह जिसमें विवाद नहीं हो—निर्विवाद

कुश की नोक की तरह जिसकी बुद्धि तेज हो – कुशाग्रबुद्धि
स्वयं उत्पन्न होने वाला—स्वयंभू
मतानुसार चलने वाला—मतानुयायी
पीछे-पीछे चलने वाला—अनुयायी
अपने आपको मार डालने वाला—आत्मघ्न
महल के भीतर का भाग—अन्तःपुर
जिसको कहीं शरण नहीं मिले—अशरण
दूर की बात सोचने वाला—दूरदर्शी
जिसके अंग प्रत्यंग गल गये हों—गलिताग
हृदय को हिला देने वाला—हृदयविदारक
जिसे देखकर रोंगटे खड़े हो जावें—लोमहर्षक
वह संस्था जो कानून के विरुद्ध चलती है—अवैधसंस्था
वेदान्त का ज्ञाता—वेदान्ती
ध्यान करने का आसन—पद्मासन
जो बिना बताये आ जावे—अतिथि
जो कभी निराश होना नहीं जाने—आशावादी
काम की इच्छा रखने वाला—कामी
अभिनय के बीच हँसाने वाला—विदूषक
जो सारे संसार से सम्बन्धित हो—सार्वभौमिक
जो अधिक लज्जा अनुभव करे—लज्जालु
दूसरों के आधार पर जीने वाला—उपजीवी
जिसकी तुलना नहीं की जा सके—अतुलनीय
जो राज्य के अधिकार में हो—राज्याधिकारी
वायु में चलने वाला देवताओं का रथ—विमान
तीन नोक का शस्त्र—त्रिशूल
मौत को जीतने वाला—मृत्युंजय
वह चीज जो इस संसार की न हो—अलौकिक
दुर्गा का पाठ करने वाला—दुर्गापाठी
जो किसी पर अभियोग लगाता हो—वादी
जो अनुकरण करने योग्य है—अनुकरणीय

समानार्थक-शब्द

अहंकार—अपनी योग्यता को बहुत समझना।
अभिमान—दूसरों के अतिरिक्त अपने आप को बड़ा समझना।
गर्व—अपने गुण या योग्यता में चूर रहना।
दंभ—अपनी बड़ाई के लिए ढोंग रचना।
दर्प—दूसरों को घृणा की निगाह से देखना।
गौरव—अपने सद्गुण का अभिमान करना।
आचार—साधारण चाल चलन।
व्यवहार—दूसरों के साथ किया जाने वाला बर्ताव।
आधि—मानसिक कष्ट।
व्याधि—शारीरिक कष्ट।
आदेश—आज्ञा देना।
निर्देश—मार्ग दिखाना।
ईर्ष्या—बिना किसी कारण दूसरे से जलना।
द्वेष—दूसरे से वैर करना।
ईष्ट—उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति।
लक्ष्य—उद्देश्य बिन्दु को लक्ष्य कहते हैं।
उद्देश्य—कार्य पूरा करने के सबसे विचार को उद्देश्य कहते
उद्यम—किसी काम को करते रहना।
करुणा—दूसरे के दुःख को दूर करने में व्याकुलता।
दया—दूसरे के दुःख को दूर करने की स्वाभाविक इच्छा।
कृपा—अपने से छोटों की मदद करना।
खेद—किसी भी प्रकार की गलती पर ख्याल करना।
दुःख—अपनी इच्छा के खिलाफ मन का व्याकुल होना।
चेष्टा—किसी काम को करने की इच्छा।
प्रयास—किसी काम में मुसीबत समझ कर उस कार्य को कर
पौराणिक—प्राचीन समय का।
प्राचीन—युगों से चले आने वाला।
परामर्श—सलाह लेना।

मन्त्रणा—जन समूह के बीच किसी खास चीज या बात पर चुपचाप सलाह करना।
भाषण—किसी विषय पर व्याख्यान करने को भाषण कहते हैं।
प्रवचन—किसी धार्मिक मामले की व्याख्या हेतु किया हुआ व्याख्यान प्रवचन कहते हैं।
भ्रमण—मनोरंजन के लिये घूमना।
विचरण—बिना किसी कारण घूमना।
निदान—रोग के बारे में पूरी जानकारी करना।
उपचार—इलाज कराना।
प्रणाम—अपनों से बड़ों के प्रति व्यक्त अभिवादन करना।
नमस्कार—अपने बराबर वालों के प्रति किया गया अभिवादन।
पाप—धर्म के खिलाफ चलना।
अपराध—राजनीतिक या सामाजिक नियमों के खिलाफ चलना।
वारिद—वर्षा करने वाले बादल।
जलधर—जल धारण करने वाले बादल।
घन—घने छाये हुये बादल।
मेघ—गरजने वाले बादल।
द्वन्द्व—दो पार्टियों का आपसी टकराव।
संघर्ष—दो से अधिक आदमियों में झगड़ा या लड़ाई होना।
महिला—सम्भ्रान्त कुल की औरत।
स्त्री—सभी औरतों को स्त्री कहते हैं।
पत्नी—विशेष व्यक्ति की स्त्री को उसकी पत्नी कहते हैं।
आज्ञा—हुक्म देना।
अनुमति—इजाजत देना।
मित्र—सब तरह से शुभचिन्तक।
सखा—बहुत ज्यादा घनिष्ट मित्र।
सुहृदय—अच्छे हृदय वाला जो किये हुये उपकार का बदला नहीं चाहता।
शोक—किसी भी काम में असफल होने से मनोविकार उत्पन्न होना।
विषाद—शोकपूर्ण निराशा भाव।

अनुकम्पा—समवेदना प्रकट करना।
अनुग्रह—किसी भी मनोकामना को पूर्ण करना।
कष्ट—शरीर और मन के विकार।
क्लेश—शारीरिक असुविधा अन्य विकार।
व्यथा—बाहरी चोट से उत्पन्न कष्ट।

अशुद्धि संशोधन

अशुद्ध	शुद्ध	अशुद्ध	शुद्ध
अनुकुल	अनुकूल	अध्यायन	अध्ययन
अत्योक्ति	अत्युक्ति	इन्दर	इन्द्र
उर्द्ध	उर्ध्व	आदरणी	आदरणीय
उन्नतशील	उन्नतिशील	सदोपदेश	सदुपदेश
निरस	नीरस	सन्मान	सम्मान
दुस्कर	दुष्कर	तदोपरान्त	तदुपरान्त
पयोपान	पयःपान	जगतनाथ	जगन्नाथ
जगनेश	जगदीश	साशन	शासन
उपलक्ष	उपलक्ष्य	औसर	अवसर
क्षात्र	छात्र	पिसाच	पिशाच
घनिष्ट	घनिष्ठ	भागिरती	भागीरथी
शोनित	शोणित	पुरष्कार	पुरस्कार
तलाब	तालाब	उपर	ऊपर
गनना	गणना	[illegible]	भीष्म
प्रनाम	प्रणाम	प्रनेता	प्रणेता
मनलाभ	मनोलाभ	मनहर	मनोहर
निस्चय	निश्चित	जलायु	जलवायु
निगुण	निर्गुण	सगुण	सगुण
लाज	लज्जा	वानिज्य	वाणिज्य
कल्यान	कल्याण	आगन	आंगण
गगण	गगन	सूरय	सूर्य
	मरन	रामायन	रामायण

अशुद्ध	शुद्ध	अशुद्ध	शुद्ध
क्रिडा	क्रीडा	जनम	जन्म
मरत्यु	मृत्यु	निरिक्षन	निरीक्षण
वृद्ा	वृद्ा	अक्षोहिनी	अक्षौहिणी
शोनित	शोणित	जागर्ति	जागृत
मुहुर्त	मुहूर्त	व्योहार	व्यवहार
पिसाच	पिशाच	वाल्मिकी	वाल्मीकि
तिरस्कार	तिरस्कार	इन्दर	इन्द्र
अधस्पतन	अधःपतन	उजवल	उज्ज्वल
उपलब्ध	उपलब्ध	प्राप्ती	प्राप्ति
पुष्ट	पुष्टि	गोपन	गोपनीय
सुसुप्ति	सुषुप्ति	पितृस्वसा	पितृष्वसा
भाग्यमन्त	भाग्यवन्त	गलानी	ग्लानि
विचारधारा	विचारधारा	मदर	मन्दिर
सुलोचनी	सुलोचना	करतव	कर्त्तव्य
कुरंगिनी	कुरंगी	गायकी	गायिका
मित्रैता	मित्रता	एकत्रित	एकत्र
स्वातन्त्र	स्वतन्त्र	आधीन	अधीन
श्रीवान्	श्रीमान्	पूज्यास्पद	पूजास्पद
ज्ञानमान्	ज्ञानवान्	प्रसारता	प्रसार
जगधात्री	जगद्धात्री	पिताभक्ति	पितृभक्ति
हस्ताक्षेप	हस्तक्षेप	भ्रातागण	भ्रातृगण
माताहीन	मातृहीन	अधतल	अधस्तल
नाराएण	नारायण	रतनाकर	रत्नाकर
लछिमन	लक्ष्मण	शत्रुहन	शत्रुघ्न
शारिरिक	शारीरिक	महतव	महत्व
नक्षत्र	नक्षत्र	जगली	जंगली
वीदेस	विदेश	कुमार	कुमार
बदूक	बन्दूक	सुनदर	सुन्दर
बृजभाषा	बृजभाषा	हिन्दूस्तान	हिन्दुस्तान

अशुद्ध	शुद्ध	अशुद्ध	शुद्ध
स्वास्थ	स्वास्थ्य	व्योहार	व्यवहार
नायालय	न्यायालय	कारयक्रम	कार्यक्रम
परकास	प्रकाश	चन्दरमा	चन्द्रमा
धरनी	धरणी	निह्चल	निश्चल
निपुती	निपुत्री	नरम	नम्र
दिवाली	दीपावली	तोहार	त्योहार
जतन	यत्न	छितिपाल	क्षितिपाल
जुगती	युक्ति	चैत	चैत्र
फागुन	फाल्गुन	परवीन	प्रवीन
यदपि	यद्यपि	यमन	यवन
महोच्छव	महोत्सव	सनेह	स्नेह
समन्धि	सम्बन्धी	सांप	सर्प
सुमिरन	स्मरण	अनैछिक	अनैच्छिक

तद्भव तथा तत्सम शब्द

तद्भव	तत्सम	तद्भव	तत्सम
अंगूठा	अंगुष्ठक	अनाज	अन्न
अंधियारा	अन्धकार	अहीर	आभीर
अंस	अंश	अटारी	अट्टालिका
अमिय	अमृत	अलस	आलस्य
अच्छत	अक्षत	अजान	अज्ञान
अचूक	अच्युत	आंक	अंक
आस	आशा	आरत	आर्त
इकट्ठा	एकत्र	इमली	अम्लिका
ईर्षा	ईर्ष्या	उल्लू	उलूक
उछाह	उत्साह	ऊँट	उष्ट्र
उपारना	उत्पाटन	उचरना	उच्चारण
उसांस	उच्छ्वास	ओठ	ओष्ठ
औसर	अवसर	ओसार	अवसार

तद्भव	तत्सम
करम	कर्म
कछुआ	कच्छप
कलोल	कल्लोल
कबूतर	कपोत
कारज	कार्य
काठ	काष्ठ
कोख	कुक्षि
कोढ़	कुष्ठ
खजूर	खर्जूर
खुर	क्षुर
गोत	गोत्र
घड़ा	घट
धीरज	धैर्य
घुण्डी	घोटक
चन्दा	चन्द्र
चितेरा	चित्रकार
छत्रीय	क्षत्रीय
छठी	षष्ठी
छार	क्षार
छीन	क्षीण
छेम	क्षेम
जन्त	यन्त्र
जतन	यत्न
जजमान	यजमान
जामिनी	यामिनी
जुगती	युक्ति
जेठ	ज्येष्ठ
जोबन	यौवन
झरना	निर्झर
करतब	कर्त्तव्य
कपड़ा	कर्पट
कमरबन्ध	कटिबद्ध
काटा	कटक
काजल	कज्जल
किवाड़	कपाट
कोयल	कोकिल
कोना	कोण
खार	क्षार
गयन्द	गजेन्द्र
गुफा	गुहा
धान	धान्य
घी	घृत
चना	चणक
चबना	चवर्ण
चैत	चैत्र
छमा	क्षमा
छ	पट
छिन	क्षण
छुधा	क्षुधा
छोभ	क्षोभ
जग	जगत
जथा	यथा
जस	यश
जीभ	जिह्वा
जूथ	यूथ
जोतिष	ज्योतिष
जोग	योग
तपसी	तपस्वी

तद्भव	तत्सम	तद्भव	तत्सम
तांबा	ताम्र	तिगुना	त्रिगुण
तीरथ	तीर्थ	तीखा	तीक्ष्ण
तृन	तृण	तेवर	त्रिकुटी
तेरस	त्रयोदशी	तुरन्त	त्वरित
थन	स्तन	थल	स्थल
स्थम्भ	स्तम्भ	थिति	स्थिति
दही	दधि	दाई	धात्री
दांत	दन्त	दस्तखत	हस्ताक्षर
दक्खिन	दक्षिण	दिवाली	दीपावली
दीठ	दृष्टि	दूध	दुग्ध
दुख	दुःख	दुबे	द्विवेदी
दीया	दीपक	धरनी	धरणी
धरहरा	धवल गृह	धान	धान्य
धुंआ	धूम्र	धूर	धूलि
नव	नौ	नरम	नर्म
नाक	नासिका	नरनाह	नरनाथ
निसंक	निःशंक	नाच	नृत्य
निपुन	निपुण	निसि	निशि
न्योता	निमन्त्रण	परबीन	प्रवीण
परकास	प्रकाश	पत्त	पत्र
पसीना	प्रस्वेद	पहर	प्रहर
परमारथ	परमार्थ	पाख	पक्ष
पास	पार्श्व	पाहन	पाषाण
पीला	पीत	पूरा	पूर्ण
पूत	पुत्र	फन्दा	पाश
फरक	फर्क	फरसा	परशु
फटिक	स्फटिक	फागुन	फाल्गुन
फुर्ति	स्फूर्ति	फोड़ा	स्फोटक
बंक	वक्र	बसी	वशी

तद्भव	तत्सम	तद्भव	तत्सम
बरात	वरयात्रा	बजरंग	वज्रांग
बहिर	वधिर	बहेलिया	वधिक
बात	वार्ता	बादल	वारिद
बिक्री	विक्रय	बिजली	विद्युत
बूढ़	वृद्धि	भ्रमन	भ्रमण
भरम	भ्रम	भवरा	भ्रमर
भगत	भक्त	भाइ	भ्राता
भिखारी	भिक्षार्थी	मक्खी	मक्षिका
मग	मार्ग	मच्छ	मत्स्य
महीना	मास	लच्छिमी	लक्ष्मी
लीपना	लेपन	लाग	लवग
शिवाला	शिवालय	रखड़ा	रक्षा
रतन	रत्न	रात	रात्रि
सूई	सूची	सेज	शैया
सतसई	सप्तशती	सनेह	स्नेह
सांकल	शृंखला	सांझ	सन्ध्या
हाथ	हस्त	हिरना	हरिण

पत्र लेखन

पत्र-लेखन में ध्यान देने की कुछ बातें

पत्र लिखने से पहिले उसकी रूपरेखा पर ध्यान देना अनिवार्य है। पत्र ऐसी स्थिति में लिखा जाता है जहां व्यक्ति सामने उपस्थित नहीं होता है। ऐसी स्थिति में शब्दों का ही आधार होता है जिसके माध्यम से हम उसको याद करते हैं, उसका अभिवादन करते हैं और उस तक अपना समाचार पहुंचाते हैं। इसलिए पत्र के पूरे ढांचे की आवश्यकता पर अवश्य ध्यान देना चाहिए। पत्र का प्रारम्भ करते हुए निम्नांकित बातों पर अवश्य ध्यान देना चाहिए

1. पत्र कहाँ से और कब, किस दिन लिखा जा रहा है ?

2 पत्र किसे लिखा जा रहा है उसके अभिवादन के लिए किस शब्द का प्रयोग उपयुक्त है ?

3. पद तथा सम्बन्ध में अनुकूल आदर का भाव प्रकट करना आवश्यक है।

4. जो कुछ कहा जा रहा है, वह किस सन्दर्भ में है और उससे व्यक्ति का क्या सम्बन्ध है ?

5. पत्र की समाप्ति पर अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट करने के लिए उपयुक्त शब्दों के प्रयोग पर ध्यान देना चाहिये।

6. पत्र लिखते समय इस पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिये कि पत्र अपने से छोटे को लिख रहे हैं या अपने से बड़े को अथवा अपने मित्र को या किसी परिचित-अपरिचित को उसी के अनुकूल अभिवादन तथा शब्दों का प्रयोग होना चाहिए।

प्रश्न—1. आकस्मिक अवकाश के लिये एक प्रार्थना-पत्र अपने विभागाध्यक्ष को लिखिये।

सेवा में,

अध्यक्ष,
राजस्थान लोक-सेवा आयोग,
अजमेर।

मान्यवर महोदय,

सेवा में नम्र निवेदन है कि आज अचानक मेरी तबीयत खराब हो गई है। रात से ही काफी तेज बुखार हो रहा है तथा सारे बदन में भी दर्द है। अतः आज मैं कार्यालय में उपस्थित होने में असमर्थ हूं।

आपसे निवेदन है कि कृपया मुझे तीन दिन का आकस्मिक अवकाश स्वीकृत कर अनुग्रहीत करें। मैं दिनांक 17 सितम्बर, 1977 से 19 सितम्बर 1977 तक कार्यालय में अनुपस्थित रहूंगा।

धन्यवाद

दिनांक — भवदीय
17-9-1977 — अ. ब. स.

प्रश्न—2. निदेशक, आकाशवाणी को एक पत्र लिखिये जिसमें विद्यार्थियों के लिये उपयुक्त प्रोग्राम देने का सुझाव दिया गया हो।

सेवा में,

निदेशक महोदय,
आकाशवाणी,
जयपुर।

परीक्षा भवन
दिनांक.. ..

श्रीमान्,

निवेदन है कि आज के विद्यार्थी देश के भावी नागरिक है, जिनके ऊपर नूतन भारत के निर्माण का दायित्व आयेगा। समस्त विश्व ने इस तथ्य को स्वीकार किया है कि उन्हें जनतन्त्रात्मक व गतिशील समाज के आदर्श के अनुरूप शिक्षा दी जाये। उनकी प्रवृतियों को ऊंचा उठाने के लिये एवं उन्हे उपयोगी निर्देश देने के लिये आज के युग मे रेडियो सर्वाधिक प्रबल साधन है।

नवयुवको के लिये आकाशवाणी द्वारा विशिष्ट कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये जाने चाहिये। भारत का गौरवशाली अतीत इन कार्यक्रमों द्वारा प्रकाश मे लाया जाना चाहिये। आज देश के नवयुवकों को गरीबी एवं अज्ञान निरक्षरता एवं अन्ध-विश्वास आदि की समस्याओं मे अवगत कराया जाना अधिक वांछनीय होगा। स्वतन्त्रता, जनतन्त्र एवं धर्म-निरपेक्षता का प्रचार आकाशवाणी द्वारा किया जाना चाहिये।

आज का विद्यार्थी एक प्रकार की असहायता, आन्तरिक विक्षोभ एवं जीवन में लक्ष्य-विहीनता का अनुभव कर रहा है, जिससे देश मे आये दिन तोड़-फोड़ की कार्यवाहियाँ होती है तथा कतिपय सरफिरे राजनीतिज्ञों ने उन असामाजिक तत्वों को अपने निहित स्वार्थों की पूर्ति के लिये कठपुतली बना रखा है।

"युवा वाणी" एक प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम आदि का प्रसारण आकाशवाणी का सराहनीय कार्य-क्रम है। देहाती युवको एवं ग्रामीण छात्रों के लिये भी ऐसे कार्यक्रम अधिक प्रसारित किये जायें जिनके द्वारा उनकी अभिरुची को बढ़ावा मिले।

धन्यवाद।

भवदीय,
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प्रश्न—3. किसी समाचार पत्र के सम्पादक को पत्र लिखिये जिसमें आपके नगर में फैली गन्दगी को साफ करने का सुझाव दिया गया हो।

सेवा मे,

श्रीयुत् सम्पादक जी, परीक्षा भवन

राष्ट्रदूत, जयपुर। दिनाक............

महोदय,

निवेदन है कि जयपुर नगर गुलाबी होने के साथ ही भारत का पेरिस भी कहलाता है। यहा की चौडी सडकें व भव्य इमारतें बाहर से आये पर्यटकों को बडी सुहावनी लगती हैं। भारत के अन्य प्रदेशों से भी काफी यात्रीगण जयपुर की सैर करने आते रहते हैं।

यद्यपि यहा की प्रमुख सडके, बाजार आदि साफ-सुथरे नजर आते हैं, है। तथापि गलियो एक रास्तो में जहा-तहा कचरे व गन्दगी के ढेर नजर आते हैं। गलियो मे कूडा-कचरा व कीचड निकाल कर रास्ते की सडक पर ज्यो का त्यो छोड दिया जाता है, जो कि कई-कई दिन तक जहां का तहां जमा रहता है। कभी-कभी तो वह ढेर इतना विशाल होता है कि आने-जाने वालो का मार्ग रुका सा रहता है। इस तरह की गन्दगी मलेरिया आदि रोगों को फैलाने मे काफी सहायक सिद्ध होती है। कभी-कभी कोई भूला-भटका विदेशी पर्यटक कौतूहल मे इन गली, रास्तो में पहुंच जाता है तो उसकी समस्त नगर के बारे में धारणा बदल जाती है। आज जयपुर का प्रायः हर बडा-छोटा रास्ता पक्की सडक से युक्त है, फिर नगरपालिका इस तरफ क्यो नही ध्यान देती। यदि गलियों, रास्तो का कचरा तुरन्त हटा दिया जाय तो फिर गन्दगी फैलने का प्रश्न ही पैदा न होगा। कभी-कभी तो इतनी लापरवाही बर्ती जाती है कि पन्द्रह-बीस दिन तक मलवे का ढेर हटाया ही नही जाता है। क्या वायुमण्डल इस मे दूषित नही होता? आपके लोकप्रिय पत्र द्वारा नगरपालिका का ध्यान इस वास्तविकता की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं, ताकि नगर की सफाई शीघ्र से शीघ्र हो सके।

धन्यवाद

भवदीय,

क. ख. ग.

प्रश्न—4 कनिष्ठ लिपिक के स्थान के लिये किसी निजी व्यावसायिक संस्थान को प्रार्थना पत्र लिखिये।

सेवा मे,

मैनेजर,
विद्या भवन
चौड़ा रास्ता जयपुर।

परीक्षा भवन,
दिनाक

महोदय,

विश्वस्त सूत्र से ज्ञात हुआ कि आपके प्रतिष्ठान मे एक कनिष्ठ लिपिक का स्थान रिक्त है। उक्त स्थान की पूर्ति के लिये मैं अपनी सेवाये समर्पित करने को प्रस्तुत हू।

मैंने सन 1975 मे राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय से बी० काम की परीक्षा मे प्रथम श्रेणी से सफलता प्राप्त की थी। तत्पश्चात मैंने मैसर्स बागला ब्रदस की दुकान पर नौकरी करली जो कि जयपुर की प्रमुख वस्त्र-व्यापारिक फर्मों मे गिनी जाती है। मैंने वहा दो वर्ष तक कार्य किया जिससे वे काफी सन्तुष्ट थे। कुछ पारिवारिक स्थितियो के कारण मुझे वहा से कार्य छोड़ना पड़ा।

मैं जयपुर का निवासी हू तथा मेरा परिवार यही रहता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि जयपुर मे रहते हुए अपने परिवार की भी देख-भाल करता रहू। वर्तमान मे मेरी आयु 23 वर्ष है एव मैं पूर्ण स्वस्थ हू। छात्र जीवन मे मैंने खेल-कूद मे काफी रुची ली थी। मैंने चारित्रिक विकास की ओर सदैव ध्यान रखा है।

यदि मुझे आपकी सेवा मे रह कर कार्य करने का अवसर मिल जाय तो यह मेरे लिये सौभाग्य की बात होगी। मैं आपसे विश्वासपूर्वक प्रार्थना करता हूं कि कड़ी मेहनत व पूर्ण निष्ठा से मैं कार्य करता रहूगा। मेरी योग्यता एव कार्य क्षमता को देख कर आप मुझे जो उचित पारिश्रमिक देंगे वह मैं प्रसन्नता से स्वीकार करूंगा। अपने प्रमाण-पत्र आदि की सत्य प्रति-

लिपी इस प्रार्थना-पत्र के साथ संलग्न कर रहा हूं। आशा है कि आप मुझे सेवा करने का अवश्य अवसर देंगे।

धन्यवाद,

भवदीय
अ. ब.स.

प्रश्न—5. विदेश में रहने वाले अपने मित्र को एक पत्र लिखिये जिसमें पर्यटकों के लिये राजस्थान के महत्व पर प्रकाश डाला जाय।

परीक्षा भवन,
दिनांक...................

प्रिय मित्र,

नमस्ते। आपका दिनाक 27 अगस्त का पत्र प्राप्त हुआ, जिसके लिये मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हू।

आपने राजस्थान के बारे मे जानना चाहा, जो कि भारत की वीर प्रसूता भूमि कहलाती है। इस पर विस्तार सहित लिखना तो कठिन होगा, फिर भी मुझे यहा के आकर्षण की संक्षिप्त विवेचना कर प्रसन्नता होगी।

जयपुर नगर राजस्थान की राजधानी है, जिसे गुलाबी नगर व भारत का पेरिस भी कहते हैं। जयपुर नगर बहुत ही सुघड़ाई से निर्मित हुआ है। किसी भी विदेशी के लिये राजस्थान की यात्रा मे उसका जयपुर आगमन काफी महत्व रखता है। यहा स्थित हवा महल, यंत्रालय, चन्द्र महल, म्यूजियम, सिसोदिया बाग, राम निवास बाग व आमेर के प्राचीन महल दर्शकों की अभिरुची को सदा जाग्रत किये रहते हैं। यहा अनेक भव्य मन्दिर हैं।

जयपुर नगर से कुछ दूर अजमेर स्थित है जहाँ ख्वाजा साहिब की प्रसिद्ध दरगाह पर जियारत करने के लिये विश्व के हर कोने से मुसलमान आते हैं। अजमेर मे करीब दस मील दूर हिन्दुओं का हजारों वर्ष पुराना तीर्थ-स्थान पुष्कर है। कहते हैं कि पुष्कर झील को स्वयं ब्रह्मा ने बनाया था जिन्हें हिन्दुओं के तीन बड़े देवताओं मे माना गया है। जोधपुर नगर भी प्राचीन है जहां का किला दर्शनीय है। भरतपुर के निकट धाना वन पक्षी-विहार पर्यटकों के लिये विशेष आकर्षण रखता है। कोटा, बूंदी, झालावाड़ व जैसलमेर मे बड़े भव्य किले हैं तथा जहां राजा-महाराजाओं के महल आज

भी लुभावने लगते है। उदयपुर व चित्तौड़गढ़ का राजस्थान के इतिहास
विशेष महत्व है, क्योंकि यहां राणा प्रताप, राणा सांगा जैसे परमवीर राजा
हुए, जिनका इतिहास मे अमिट नाम है। उदयपुर को झीलों का नगर क
हैं, क्योंकि यहां अनेक झीलें पहाड़ो से घिरी होने के कारण बहुत ही सु
दृश्य उपस्थित करती हैं। एक झील के बीच मे महाराणा का महल बना हु
है। चित्तौड़गढ़ का विजय-स्तम्भ व किला राजस्थान का गौरव समझे ज
हैं। प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य के लिये माउन्ट आबू का महत्व है एवं यहां के दलवा
के मन्दिर स्थापत्य कला के अनुपम नमूने है। साभर की झील का नम
समस्त भारत मे खपता है। खेतड़ी नामक स्थान पर ताम्बे की खानें
जिनके द्वारा भारत सरकार को बहुत आय होती है। रणथपुर का जैन मन्दि
बीकानेर का प्रसिद्ध चिन्तन मन्दिर, जगदीश मन्दिर, रिषभ जी मन्दिर
चतुरभुजा मन्दिर पर्यटकों के लिये आकर्षण के केन्द्र है।

ऐतिहासिक इमारतें, किले आदि के अलावा राजस्थान की चि
कलाएं एवं हस्तकला काफी विख्यात है। स्वय जयपुर नगर मे निर्मि
हुए देवी-देवताओं की मूर्तिया भारत के कोने-कोने मे मन्दिरों मे स्थापि
होती हैं।

अधिक क्या कहा जाय, राजस्थान का वास्तविक महत्व तो तब
प्रगट हो सकता है, जबकि आप समय निकाल भारत पधारें व राजस्थान
करीब एक महीने प्रवास कर यहाँ का अध्ययन करें। आशा है कि नि
भविष्य में आप भारत भ्रमण का कार्यक्रम बनायेंगे। आपके परिवार में ब
को प्रणाम व छोटों को स्नेह कहियें।

धन्यवाद,

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क ख ग

संक्षिप्तिकरण अथवा सार-लेख

संक्षिप्तिकरण अथवा सार लेखन का अर्थ किसी भी लेख, अनुच्छे
अथवा वर्णित विषयों के भावों को अपने शब्दों में स्पष्ट और पूर्ण अर्थाभ
के साथ संक्षिप्त रूप में लिखना अर्थात् विस्तृत रूप में लिखे गये लेख अथ

भी लुभावने लगते हैं। उदयपुर व चित्तौड़गढ़ का राजस्थान के इतिहास
विशेष महत्व है, क्योंकि यहां राणा प्रताप, राणा सांगा जैसे परमवीर राज
हुए, जिनका इतिहास में प्रसिद्ध नाम है। उदयपुर का झीलों का नगर क
हैं, क्योंकि यहां अनेक झीलें पहाड़ों से घिरी होने के कारण बहुत ही सु
दृश्य उपस्थित करती है। एक झील के बीच में महाराणा का महल बना
है। चित्तौड़गढ़ का विजय-स्तम्भ व किला राजस्थान का गौरव समझे ज
हैं। प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य के लिये माउन्ट आबू का महत्व है एव यहां के दलवा
के मन्दिर स्थापत्य कला के अनुपम नमूने है। सांभर की झील का न
समस्त भारत में खपता है। खेतड़ी नामक स्थान पर ताम्बे की खाने
जिनके द्वारा भारत सरकार को बहुत आय होती है। रणकपुर का जैन मन्दि
बीकानेर का प्रसिद्ध चिन्तन मन्दिर, जगदीश मन्दिर, शिव जी मन्दिर
चतुर्भुजा मन्दिर पर्यटकों के लिये आकर्षण के केन्द्र है।

ऐतिहासिक इमारतें, किले आदि के अलावा राजस्थान की विवि
कलाएं एव हस्तकला काफी विख्यात है। स्वय जयपुर नगर में निर्मि
हुए देवी-देवताओं की मूर्तियां भारत के कोने-कोने में मन्दिरों में स्थापि
होती है।

अधिक क्या कहा जाय, राजस्थान का वास्तविक महत्व तो तब
प्रगट हो सकता है, जबकि आप समय निकाल भारत पधारें व राजस्थान
करीब एक महीने प्रवास कर यहां का अध्ययन करें। आशा है कि नि
भविष्य में आप भारत भ्रमण का कार्यक्रम बनायेंगे। आपके परिवार में
को प्रणाम व छोटों को स्नेह कहिये।

धन्यवाद,

भवदीय

विषय को संक्षेप में इस प्रकार लिख देना कि जिसमें सम्पूर्ण लेख का पूरा भाव स्पष्ट समझ में आ जावे, उसे संक्षिप्तिकरण कहते हैं।

सार लिखते समय कुछ महत्वपूर्ण बातों पर अवश्य ध्यान रखना चाहिये। कम से कम शब्दों में मूल भाव को सूक्ष्म और स्पष्ट रूप से अभिव्यक्त कर दे। एक वाक्य दूसरे वाक्य में मिलता हुआ होना चाहिये। सार लेख में क्रमबद्धता होनी चाहिये। संक्षिप्तिकरण की भाषा सरल और संक्षिप्त होनी चाहिये। इसके लिये भाषा और शब्दों का विशेष ज्ञान अवश्य होना चाहिये।

सार-लेख में लेखक को कुछ बातों का ध्यान अवश्य रखना चाहिये। प्रथम जिस लेख अथवा अनुच्छेद को विशेष ध्यानपूर्वक दो-तीन बार पढ़ना चाहिये और सारा हृदयगम कर लेना चाहिये। दूसरे सार-लेख का शीर्षक ऐसा होना चाहिये जिससे लेख का भाव स्पष्ट हो जाये। इसके बाद मूल लेख के विषयगत कथनों को सूक्ष्म और सरल भाषा शैली में क्रमबद्ध रूप में अभिव्यक्त कर देना चाहिये। तत्पश्चात् कहीं कोई त्रुटि नहीं रह गई हो इसके लिये सार-लेख को दुबारा पढ़ लेना चाहिये।

संक्षिप्तिकरण करने के लिये कुछ आवश्यक बातें इस प्रकार हैं—

1. संक्षिप्तिकरण सामान्यतया प्रत्यक्ष कथन तथा भूतकाल में लिखा जाना चाहिये।
2. इसमे मूल लेख मे आये उदाहरण, दृष्टान्त, तथा तुलनात्मक विचारों को स्थान नहीं देना चाहिये।
3. संक्षिप्तिकरण में उत्तम पुरुष और मध्यम पुरुष के कथोपकथन को अन्य पुरुष में प्रयोग करके लिखना चाहिये।
4. मूल-लेख के अनावश्यक और असम्बद्ध बातों को छोड़ देना चाहिये।
5. सार-लेख की भाषा सरल और संक्षिप्त होनी चाहिये।
6. मूल-लेख की विचारधारा जिस क्रम से हो, सार-लेख में भी उसी क्रम बद्धता से यथा सम्भव लिखी जानी चाहिये।
7. अलंकार, उपमा, विशेषण तथा कल्पना को संक्षिप्तिकरण करते समय छोड़ देना चाहिये।
8. सार-लेख अपने आप में स्वतन्त्र लेख के समान ही सर्वांगीण स्वतन्त्र हो।

9 सार-लेख कम से कम मूल लेख का एक तिहाई होना चाहिये।
10 भाषा शुद्ध, मुहावरेदार, व्याकरण की अशुद्धियों से रहित, विराम चिन्हों पर ध्यान रखते हुए लिखना चाहिये।
11. अपनी ओर से किसी प्रकार की व्याख्या तथा टीका-टिप्पणी नहीं करनी चाहिये।
12. संक्षिप्तीकरण में स्वयं की ओर से 'मेरा विश्वास है मेरे विचार में' तथा 'मैं समझता हूँ' आदि वाक्य कभी नहीं जोड़ने चाहिये।

उदाहरण—1. पूज्य बापू का विश्वास था कि सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्र को एक सूत्र में बाँधने के लिये आवश्यक है कि सारे देश की जनता देश की किसी एक भाषा को स्वीकार करे, उसे ही राष्ट्र-भाषा की मर्यादा प्रदान करे। उनका यह स्पष्ट मत था कि बहुत दिनों तक किसी विदेशी भाषा को अपनी शिक्षा एवं संस्कृति के विकास तथा भारत सरकार के कार्यों के संचालन के माध्यम के रूप में बलात् लादे रखना पराधीन प्रवृत्ति का द्योतक है। उन्हें किसी भाषा से घृणा नहीं थी और न वे चाहते थे कि लोग अंग्रेजी न पढ़ें लेकिन वे अंग्रेजी को अनन्त काल तक देश की एक मात्र राज्य भाषा के रूप में स्वीकार करने के पक्ष में नहीं थे। उन्होंने अनेक अवसरों पर यह विचार व्यक्त किया था कि केवल थोड़े से अंग्रेजीदां लोगों की हित-रक्षा के लिये ही इसे सर्वसाधारण के ऊपर अधिक समय तक बोझ की तरह बनाये रखना, राष्ट्रीय भावना और देश की एकता के प्रतिकूल है।

शीर्षक—बापू के राष्ट्रभाषा के सम्बन्ध में विचार।

सार-लेख—देश की एकता तथा राष्ट्रीयता के विकास के लिये भारत की विभिन्न भाषाओं में से किसी एक भाषा को अपनाने पर गाधी जी ने हमेशा जोर दिया। उनके विचारानुसार विदेशी भाषा अंग्रेजी केवल मात्र कुछ ही अंग्रेजीदां लोगों के लिये लाभदायक हो सकती है।

उदाहरण—2. 4 अक्टूबर, 1957 का दिन विश्व के इतिहास में सदा अमर रहेगा। यह वह दिन था जब सोवियत रूस ने अपना पहला कृत्रिम भू-उपग्रह बाह्य अंतरिक्ष में छोड़ा। रूस वालों ने इसे 'स्पुतनिक' कहा। साधारण मनुष्य के लिये इसकी बनावट को समझ लेना आसान नहीं है। इसका व्यास 23 इंच था और भार 184 पौंड, इसकी गति प्रतिघण्टा 18000 मील थी। वैज्ञानिकों के विचारानुसार इसने 96 मिनिट 2 सैकेण्ड

में पृथ्वी की पूरी परिक्रमा की। इसमें रेडियो ट्रांसमीटर लगे थे, बाइकान्टिन सिगनल भी रखे गये थे जिनसे 'बीप-बीप' का संकेतात्मक शब्द सुनाई पड़ता था। इस संकेत को सभी शार्टवेव-सेट्सों के शोर्ट-वेव पर सुना जा सकता था। यह भू-उपग्रह रॉकेट द्वारा आकाश में फेंका गया था यह रॉकेट भू-उपग्रह के साथ-साथ एक महीने तक पृथ्वी की परिक्रमा करता रहा। वह करीब 92 दिन के बाद बहुत ऊपर आकाश में प्रवेश करने के कारण नष्ट हो गया। इतने दिनों में इसने पृथ्वी के 1400 से अधिक चक्कर लगाये।

शीर्षक –प्रथम भू-उपग्रह

सार-लेख- अविस्मरणीय दिन 4 अक्टूबर, सन् 1957 को रेडियो ट्रांसमीटर, बाइकान्टिन सिगनल युक्त प्रथम भू-उपग्रह 'स्पुतनिक' एक रॉकेट के साथ छोड़ा गया। जिसका व्यास 23 इंच, भार 184 पौंड और गति 18000 मील प्रति घण्टा थी। 96 मिनिट 2 सैकण्ड में पृथ्वी की एक परिक्रमा पूरी करने वाला 'स्पुतनिक' 92 दिन के बाद पृथ्वी के 1400 चक्कर लगा कर आकाश में बहुत ऊपर जाने के कारण नष्ट हो गया।

उदाहरण—3 मित्र के वाक्यों में बड़ा बल होता है। उसके शब्द बड़े शक्तिप्रद होते हैं। उसके उपदेश जादू का सा प्रभाव दिखाते हैं। मित्र के आशा और उत्साह भरे शब्द किसके हृदय में नवजीवन का संचार न करेंगे? इन शब्दों में कोई ऐसी शक्ति होती है कि मनुष्य तुरन्त उन्नति के मार्ग पर अग्रसर होने लगता है। सच्चा मित्र वही है जो अवनति से निकाल कर अपने मित्र को शिखर पर आरूढ़ कर दे, जो निराशा में आशा का मंत्र फूंक दे और जो उत्साह भरे वाक्यों से कायरता और भीरुता को दूर भगा दे।

शीर्षक—सच्चा मित्र

सार-लेख—अपने मित्र के उत्साह और उपदेश भरे शब्दों से प्रभावित हो दूसरा मित्र अपने दुर्गुणों को त्याग कर उन्नति का मार्ग अपना लेता है। सच्चा मित्र वही है जो अपने मित्र की बुराईयों को दूर कर आशा और उत्साह के साथ विकास पथ पर अग्रसर कर दे।

उदाहरण— 4. बहुधा देखने में आता है कि किसी काम के करने में बाहरी सहायता, इतना लाभ नहीं पहुंचा सकती, जितनी आत्म-निर्भरता। समाज के बंधनों में भी देखिये तो बहुत तरह के संशोधन सरकारी कानूनों

के द्वारा वैसे नहीं हो सकते जैसे समाज में एक-एक मनुष्य का अपना संशोधन अपने आप अलग-अलग करने से हो सकते हैं। कड़े से कड़ा आलसी समाज को परिश्रमी, अपव्ययी या फिजूलखर्च को किफायती, सार या परिमित व्ययशील, शराबी को परहेजगार, क्रोधी को शान्त या सहनशील, सूम को उदार, लोभी को सन्तोषी, मूर्ख को विद्वान्, दर्पान्ध को नम्र, दुराचारी को सदाचारी, कदर्य को उन्नतमना, दरिद्र भिखारी को धनाढ्य, भीरु डरपोक को वीर धुरीण, झूठे गपोड़िये को सच्चा, चोर को साहु, व्यभिचारी को एक पत्नी व्रतधारी इत्यादि नहीं बना सकता, किन्तु यह बातें हम अपने ही प्रयत्न और चेष्टा से अपने में ला सकते हैं।"

शीर्षक—आत्म-निर्भरता

सार-लेख—अन्तःकरण को बल आत्मनिर्भरता में ही मिलता है और वही मानव को प्रगति के पथ पर अग्रसर करती है। जिन दुर्गुणों को आत्म-निर्भर मनुष्य सरलता से छोड़ सकता है उन्हें कानून के बल प्रयोग द्वारा हटाना असम्भव है।

उदाहरण-5 भारत की सभ्यता, दर्शन और सौन्दर्य पर विदेशी सदैव मुग्ध रहे हैं, पर आज न भौतिक समृद्धि में और न ज्ञान के क्षेत्र में हमारा कोई महत्त्वपूर्ण स्थान है। जिसके आगन में मानवता खेली जहां उसने संस्कार प्राप्त किया, जहां प्रथम ज्ञानोदय हुआ, जहां का प्रकाश पाकर दुनिया प्रकाशित हुई, उसी देश में हम नंगे, भूखे, निरक्षर और परमुखापेक्षी अधिवासी हैं। हमने अपने पूर्वजों के गौरव को हास्यास्पद बनाया हमने एक महती सम्पदा प्राप्त करके भी उसे नष्ट कर दिया उसका उपयोग न जाना। हमने दुनियां में अपनी और अपने देश की उपेक्षा देखी और सुनी। क्या देश का हम पर अभिमान होगा? देवता भी इसी भूमि के लिये तरसते थे। वे भी इसका गौरव गान करते थे और आज हम हैं कि अपना सिर ऊंचा करके दुनियां की ओर देख नहीं सकते। क्या यह अपमान हम अनुभव करते हैं?

शीर्षक—'प्राचीन भारत का गौरव'

सार-लेख—भारत सदा से देवताओं और विदेशों के लिए गौरव और आकर्षण का केन्द्र रहा है। हम भारतवासी उसकी महत्ता को भूल अन्धकार में खो रहे हैं, इससे बढ़कर अपमान और हास्यास्पद बात क्या हो सकती है।

उदाहरण—6 दासता के दिनो मे समाज ने भारतीय-नारी को पर्दे मे ढक दिया। उसके जो भी सामाजिक कारण रहे हों, पर आज लोग इसे मानने लगे हैं कि स्त्री शिक्षा की आवश्यकता भी उतनी है जितनी पुरुष की शिक्षा की। ये दोनो एक ही गाडी के दो पहिये हैं। दोनो को एक ही स्तर पर होना चाहिये। पुरुष घर से बाहर के काम देखता है तो घर की शान्ति और व्यवस्था का पूरा भार नारी पर है। बच्चो को नई चेतना से अनुप्राणित करना—मा का ही काम है। इसके लिये यह बहुत ही आवश्यक है कि नारी को समान रूप से शिक्षा मिली हो, उसका मस्तिष्क उसी प्रकार से उर्वर हो, जैसा कि पुरुष का होता है।

शीर्षक—समाज मे नारी का स्थान

सार-लेख—रूढिवादी मान्यताओ का खण्डन कर सभी स्वीकारते है कि स्त्री-पुरुष एक दूसरे के पूरक हैं। नारी का समाज व्यवस्था मे वही स्थान होना चाहिये जो पुरुष का है। नारी शिक्षा की महत्ती आवश्यकता है।

उदाहरण—7 वीर पूजा अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है। इसके लाभ अकथनीय हैं। इसका चरित्र पर बहुत प्रभाव पडता है। जो व्यक्ति जिस वीर की पूजा करता है, उसके गुणों को वह अवश्य समझता है। इससे चरित्र का उत्थान होता है। किसी वीर की पूजा मन वचन और कर्म से होती है। जिस वीर की पूजा की जाती है उसके प्रति साधक के मन मे आस्था अवश्य होती है। वचन से वह उसका यशोगान करता रहता है तथा आचरण मे भी उसके आदर्श को अपनाता है। ऐसा करने से व्यक्ति के चरित्र का उत्तरोत्तर विकास होता है। वीर पूजा से मन मे वीर भावो का सचार होता है, असद् भावनाएं निवृत्त हो जाती है तथा सद्गुणों का विकास होता है। इसलिये चरित्र के निर्माण के लिये वीर-पूजा अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

शीर्षक—चरित्र निर्माण के लिये वीर पूजा की महत्ता।

सार-लेख—जो व्यक्ति जिस वीर की पूजा करेगा, वह उसके आदर्श और गुणों को अवश्य अपनावेगा। जिससे व्यक्ति मे वीर भावो का सचार और चारित्रिक विकास अवश्य होगा।

Q 1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions set on it.

The answers should be brief, relevant and in your own language. Do not introduce extraneous ideas in your answers. Irrelevancy and elaboration will be penalised

There is a wide-spread belief that university education is mainly intended to train students for a profession. Most students go to a university to study some special subject or group of subjects which will enable them to earn their living as doctors, lawyers, engineers, teachers etc But training students for a profession is not the only aim of university education. A university should do much more than teach and equip students for a profession It should train them to cultivate an attitude which will make them eager to receive new ideas and seek new knowledge throughout life.

University education must inculcate in its students objectivity and independence of thought It must give them the wisdom to deal with difficult situations in life. A wise man is he who can think clearly and distinguish between right and wrong, and act in a way that the best results will follow. Wisdom does not exclude courage to act It is no use if you are wise enough to know what is right, but are afraid to do what is right, or if you are not ashamed of doing what you know is wrong Knowledge is very useful, but knowledge alone will not make a man wise or courageous For example, there has been a great increase in scientific knowledge in the present century Man has acquired the technology and equipment to conquer space and step on the moon But he has not acted wisely or courageously for the good of humanity Wis-

dom gu·les us to make the best use of knowledge. Without wisdom, however much we know, we remain foolish.

A university must give every student some education in liberal arts to enable him to lead a meaningful life. History tells us about the past of human societies and peoples of the world. Literature deals with man's passions and thoughts, his greatness and littleness in memorable language. Philosophy makes us aware of certain problems concerning life and the universe even though it may not offer answers to the questions raised. A liberal education enables us to understand human nature and the world around us. It enlarges our outlo k on life and widens our vision. Without a study of history, literature and philosophy we cannot get a full value of education at a university.

(i) What is the general belief about the purpose of university education ? 1

(ii) What do you understand by the phrase objectivity and independence of thought ? 3

(iii) Why is wisdom without courage useless in practical life ?

(iv) What is wisdom ? 2

(v) How does a study of literature benefit a person ? 1

(vi) Why should a student have a liberal arts education at a university ?

(vii) Why do we remain foolish if we have all the knowledge, but no wisdom ?

(viii) Write ten lines on "The Truly Educated Man ?" 6

(ix) Pick out words from the passage which contextually have the meanings given below :

(a) worthy or deserving to be remembered
(b) differentiate
(c) show the way
(d) what we see or look at.

Ans (i) The general belief about the purpose of university education is that university education prepares students for

(iv) Wisdom is a quality in a man with which h[illegible] clearly and can distinguish between the right and t[illegible] wrong. At the same time, with wisdom, he will a[illegible] in such a way that he may achieve best results of h[illegible] efforts. Wisdom includes courage as well.

(v) A study of literature helps one to deal with man's passions and thoughts and his strength and weaknesses in a forceful language.

(vi) A student should get education of liberal arts, because it will enable him to understand human nature and the world around him. Further, it will enlarge his outlook on life and widen his vision.

[illegible]i) We remain foolish if we have all the knowledge, but no wisdom, because it is wisdom that guides us to make the best use of knowledge.

The truly educated man

Universities impart education to men and equip them to face odds in life and to live in the world in an honourable way. The truly educated man is always eager to receive new ideas and to seek new knowledge throughout his life. He thinks clearly and can distinguish between the right and the wrong. At the same time, the truly educated man acts wisely and courageously, so that he may succeed in his undertakings and may earn a name in society. The truly educated man acquires knowledge of liberal arts also, which can enable him to understand the complexities of human nature. In short, the truly educated man has wider

(i) Government servants............not take part in active politics.

(ii) .... you mind closing the window ? (Polite request)

(iii) There is a fine film showing at the Gem You ... .see it (recommendation)

(iv) Seth Ganeshmal has four big houses in Jaipur He ....be a rich man. (inference)

(v) This is not a parking place. You............not park your car here. (Prohibition)

(vi) Doctor,............. I start taking the medicine from tomorrow ? (asking for advice)

(vii) I have explained my position to you. I am sure you............now understand why I could not help you. (making an assumption)

(viii) He...............run like a deer. (ability)

(ix) You...............go now. (Permission)

(x) The accused...............not answer any questions put by the Government Counsel. (refusal)

(xi) Children . ...help their parents when they are in need. (moral obligation)

(xii) This bus... .... take you direct to Delhi by the shorter route (Statement of fact)

(b) (i) Government servants must not take part in active politics.

(ii) Would you mind closing the window ? (Polite request)

(iii) There is a fine film showing at the Gem. You can see it. (Recommendation)

(iv) Seth Ganeshmal has four big houses in Jaipur. He must be a rich man. (Inference)

(v) This is not a parking place. You should not park here. (Prohibition)

(vi) Doctor, should I start taking the medicine from tomorrow ? (asking for advice)

(vii) I have explained my position to you. I am sure y u will now understand why I could not help you. (making an assumption)

(viii) He could run like a deer. (ability)

(ix) You may go now (permission)

(x) The accused could not answer any questions put by the Government Counsel. (Refusal)

(xi) Children should help their parents when they are in need. (Moral obligation)

(xi) This bus will take you direct to Delhi by the shortest route (Statement of fact)

(C) Choose any *four* pairs of words and write sentences to bring out the difference in their meaning :

deny	refuse
Reward	award
aggravate	exaggerate
invent	discover
avert	divert
Physicist	Physician
impracticable	impractical
Compliment	complement

Ans (C) (i) Nobody can deny that the sun rises in the east.

Ram's father refused him to go to cinema

(ii) Do you know who invented the telephone ? Columbus discovered America.

(iii) Nobody can avert destiny. The advocate diverted the attention of the judge to the point of his client.

(iv) The disease of the patient aggravated with the first dose of the medicine, prescribed by the doctor.

People will not believe, if you exaggerate your brave deeds

Q. 3 Write a paragraph of about 180 words on any one of the following—

(i) All's well that ends well

(ii) The golden rule is that there are no golden rules.

(iii) Hasten slowly.

(iv) Better lose a jest than a friend

(v) Handsome is as handsome does.

(vi) It's easy to be wise after the event

Ans. 3—All is well that ends well.

Life in this world is not a bed of roses Everyone from a ggar to a capitalist has to face difficulties in life. The diffi-lties may be of different nature and intensity To elucidate proverb, we take the example of a poor student, who is elligent, hard-working and sincere, but faces difficulties all ough. However, the student has a firm will to rise to a place position one day He keeps the following lines in his mind guide light,

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing leave behind us
Foot prints on the sand of time

The student takes inspiration from these lines and thes on facing odds in life At last one day, he beco-the Prime Minister of a big country In the case of this nt and such other cases where there have been obstacles difficulties in the path of a man and he succeeds at last efforts, we quote with a feeling of satisfaction "All is at ends well"

Q 4 Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper comm-on the growing vulgarity in Indian films.

Or

Imagine you have a pen-friend in the USA. Write a letter /her explaining that democracy is not in peril in this y.

Your answer should not exceed two pages of your ans-ok).

ns. 4.

Examination Hall,
Dated............

Dear friend,

From conflicting news in newspapers in your c
you might be under the impression that democracy is
in India, but it is not so. I take this opportunity to exp
real position to avoid misunderstanding in the minds o
in other countries.

As you know there are various parties in a der
country The ruling party in India is the Congress, w
been working since the inception of democracy in
1947, very successfully Mahatma Gandhi, Bal Ga
Tilak, Dr Rajendra Prasad, Pt Jawahar Lal Nehru a
prominent leaders, who made great sacrifice to win f
also laid the foundation of democracy in India c
footing.

The opposition parties by nature oppose the ruli
and try to topple the government down by adopting
tive means So also the opposition parties in India m
the student community and the illiterate masses to cr
uble in the Universities and the towns They bur
offices, buildings etc, and created a state of lawlessne
can not be tolerated by any Govt

At last, the present Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira
took a whip against indiscipline and lawlessness, a
duced emergency in India to curb the evil motiv
wrong doors. The opposition leaders, who created
for the sake of mischief were penalized and the situat
under control in no time All this could be done by
city, fore-sightedness and courage of our worthy Prin
ter, Mrs Indira Gandhi, who always thinks for th
prosperity and promotion of her country men. She
her intelligence, hard labour and wisdom has raised
of the country in the international field. She has e
good will and friendly relations with other big countr
world by mutual understanding and help.

Very recently, our Prime Minister introduced
point programme for the rapid progress of the co
her people and the eradication of social evils. She
much for the upliftment of the poor masses. They

granted land to cultivate, houses to live in, and loan from Banks to start or to promote their independent business

India was and is an agricultural country. Much has been done to improve farming by using scientific methods to grow corn in the fields. In a few years, India will become self sufficient in food materials. Industrially too, India has made rapid progress to compete with the other countries of the world.

When we look to the achievements of democracy in India during this short span of twenty-nine years, we find that India is making all-round progress by leaps and bounds. The people of India feel happy and are on the way to advancement.

Regarding cons and confusion in the country, I may point out that it was a temporary phase only, which comes in the life of every country—big or small. Here it would not be out of place to mention that as a matter of fact, democracy in India is on a firm footing and the credit of it goes to Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India, who has been spending all her time and energy to bring permanent peace and prosperity to the country.

I believe the misunderstanding if any about the position of democracy in India will be removed from your mind. When you have known the real position. I shall be glad, if you kindly throw some light on the possible changes, which people in your country expect with the coming of Jimmi Carter as President of USA.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

XYZ

(b) The Spirit of Adventure
(c) The Art of Conversation.
(d Rajasthan–A Paradise for Tourists.
(e) Family Planning—A Dire Necessity.
(f) Reforms needed in the system of Education.
(g) The Pleasures of Reading
(h) Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war
(i) The Need for Discipline and Restraint in Social Life.
(j) Tradition and Modernity in Cinema Films.

PLEASURES OF READING

Different people have different tastes and likings Some people like to go for a walk early in the morning. Some people like to utilise their leisure in gardening. Some people enjoy playing while there are some who derive pleasure from reading

Reading provides knowledge and it is a source of recreation. It delights and gives pleasure. Reading directly touches the spirit of man and gives a satisfaction of fulfilment. It is a best past-time. A man after working hard during the day, takes a book and reads it and relaxes himself. He enjoys reading whether it is a newspaper, a poem or a fairytale. At that time he forgets all his cares and worries He finds solace He feels relieved of the monotony of day's life

When a man takes up a book or magazine and devotes himself to its reading he absorbs himself so much in it that he becomes unaware of his surroundings He gets completely lost in the reading It is at that time that he gets the real pleasure of reading

Reading material can be divided into books, magazines, and newspapers. Books are of various kinds and on various subjects. Magazines cover a large variety of subjects There are magazines devoted to particular subjects such as film magazines, sports magazines, magazines for women etc News papers mainly contain important and topical news and views There are editorials and write-ups also in the newspapers.

Books are of various types According to Ruskin, bo an be divided into two types—books of the hour and books of all time. Such books that give us temporary pleasure are categorised as books of the hour Short stories, travel accounts, novels and literary compositions give us temporary pleasure and hence they are books of the hour. On the other hand books of all time are those which appeal to our soul and leave an everlasting impression on our minds. Such books were valued in the past, they are valued now and would similarly have the same value in future. There are a large number of books which can be put into this category The Ramayan, the Mahabharat, the Bible, the Gita and the plays of Shakespeare, Kalidas and Tagore are books of all time, because they have inspired people in the past, they are a source of inspiration to the people in the present and they will continue to inspire people in the future

Bacon said in his famous essay On Studies, "some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed and some of them are to be chewed and digested " It means that some books are to be read in parts, some are to be read but not with full attention, and some books are to be read with diligence and attention. To the first category belong the newspapers, magazines and novels etc They are to be read hurriedly. To the second category belong such books as are to be read completely. To the third type belong the books which are to be read and re-read They are books on philosophy, science and religion The more we read them, the more knowledge we get from them.

The reading material also can be divided into two types. There are some books and certain reading materials that are meant for light reading Such books and materials enable us to pass our time in a worthwhile manner. They give us some useful information Newspapers, magazines, accounts of travel and adventures fall under this category Newspapers and magazines gives us knowledge of current affairs and events Accounts of travels and adventures take us away from the dull and grim realities of every day life They are valuable treasures of vast experiences. Books and materials on science, philosophy and literature are meant for serious reading. They make us wise, enlighten our soul and enrich our experiences.

Our reading should be judicious. We must be very ca ful in the selection of books and reading materials. A w chosen book is the best companion Cheap novels can ru our life, but a good book can refine and broaden our outlool

Reading provides the best food for our mind. It guide us when we are in trouble, and cheers us when we are sad I gives us joy which perhaps no other thing can give. It provide a fund of pleasure It supplies us with a store of knowledge Apart from the recreation that it provides, it elevates our soul and makes us noble It unfolds the mysteries of the world and nature before us. It makes a man perfect.

An Essay is a piece of composition—usually in prose f short—on any subject. So an essay is an exercise in nposition and it may be remembered that the word *essay* ins an *attempt*. In other words an *essay* is an attempt to : expression to one's thoughts about a particular or given ject. It deals with one particular subject

Essay writing is an art. It comes after a good deal of tice. Three things are necessary in a good essay, *viz.*, ible subject-matter, proper arrangement, and power of ession.

' to write an Essay

1. You must ensure that you have clearly understood the subject means. Suppose you are asked to write an on "Cricket" then you should not describe a cricket h you have witnessed You should say how this game is d, why it is so popular? What are its merits and rits?

2. Now think deeply over the subject and jot down the or points that come to your mind.

). Arrange these points under suitable headings.

t. Develop the points of each heading note separate aphs. Each paragraph should deal with only one

irts of an Essay

) The Introduction; (ii) The Body; (iii) The Conclusion.

he Introduction should catch the attention of the

ie Body should comprise of your thoughts, arguments strations—all nicely arranged in a natural and logical

e Conclusion *i.e.*, the last paragraph, should be an and natural conclusion of what you have said above, uld consist of the most effective point in your essay.

1 Smt Indira Gandhi our National Leader

Smt Indira Gandhi is the daughter of Pt Jawahar Nehru, a great freedom-fighter and the first Prime Minister India. She was born on the 19th November, 1917 at Allahab Her mother, Kamla Nehru, was a gentle lady. Ind Gandhi got her early education at home Her father paid f attention to her education. She was first admitted to Pupi Own School at Poona and later educated at Vishva Bhar College, Shantiniketan Thereafter, she was educated at Ec International School in Geneva (Switzerland) and Somerville College, Oxford After that she returned to India.

While in London, Indira Gandhi began to take interest in politics She accompanied her father Shri J wahar Lal Nehru on extensive tours in India in the 1937, elections. In 1938 she became a member of the Indian National Congress and since then she has been taking active part in political activities. In 1942, she married Mr. Firoz Gandhi. She was arrested and imprisoned in 1942 during the 'Quit India Movement'.

During the struggle for independence of India Smt. Indira Gandhi continuously assisted her father. Thus she found a chance to see the people of India from a very close angle and to unde stand their problems in their real perspective. In 1947, she did commendable service f r the resettlement of the refugees who had come from Pakistan.

In 1955, she was elected a member of the Congress Working Comittee and in 1959 she was elected to the prestigeous post of the Indian National Congress Presid nt. Thus she was closely associated with the acti ities of the Indian National Con.ress.

In 1962 elections she did a lot for the victory of the Congress. After the Chinese invasion on India in 1962, she was made the Chairman of the Central Citizens Council.

After the death of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru in 1964 Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri became the Prime Minister o India. He included Smt Indira Gandhi in his cabinet as the Minister of Information and Broadcasting. In January 1966 Lal Bahadur Shastri passed away at Tashkent and Smt. Indira Gandhi was elected Prime Minister of India with a huge majority.

Smt. Indira Gandhi is the first woman Prime Minister of India. After the general elections of 1967, she was again

ted the Prime Minister and in the mid-term elections of
1 the Con ress party under the able leadership of Smt
ira Gandhi was returned to power with a still larger
ority of seats in Parliament In most of the States also
party emerged as the largest single party and formed
rnments.

She has been ruling India for the last ten years In the
nning she had to face some difficulties but gradually she
ired full command over the situaton. The experience she
gained during t e life time and in the association of her
r stood her in good stead in solving the problems of the
try.

The Naga problem which was a headache to the govern-
has been solved by Smt Indira Gandhi in a daring and
l manner. As the Prime Minister of India she has visited
countries of the world including the U S A. and U.S S R.
participated in various world conferences She has
isely impre sed the leaders of other countries with her
ality.

n the beginning when in her own party she was opposed
tain powerful groups and persons, she took a firm stand.
ongress party stood divided, but she managed to get the
t of the majority in the party. As a result of this rift
servative group in the party got isolated

mt. Indira Gandhi really believes in socialistic policies,
eager to implement socialistic policies to establish a
tic pattern of society Being committed to socialistic
y, she took a series of steps She nationalised 14 major
and abolished the privy purse and privileges of the
princes. Under her guidance, some important constitu-
mendments, were enacted to enable Parliament to
gressive legislation. Social legislation to improve the
n of women, to ameliorate the condition of labour and
about social and economic justice to the poorer
f the society have been passed. Planning as an instru-
developm.nt, has been given a new orientation under
rship.

possesses many qualities of heat and heart. From
beginning she has been taking keen interest in the
ivities As a social worker she took special interest
lfare of children and scheduled castes and depressed

1971 was a difficult but glorious year for Smt. Indira Gandhi. A large number of refugees c me to India as a result of military oppression of the people in Bangla Desh. About one crore refugees were provided shelter in India. Pakistan launched an all out attack on India in the Eastern as well as in the Western sectors. *It was under the able and dynamic leadership of Smt. Indira Gandhi that Indian Forces* gave a crushing defeat to Pakistani armies. The credit for emergence of Bangla Desh definitely goes to Smt. Indira Gandhi.

Victory of India in 1971 Indo-pak war has immensely increased the prestige of India and of Smt. Indira Gandhi *in the world. Under her leadership India has emerged as a great nation of Asia. India is proud to have such a leader* who steered the ship of country's destiny with great ability and statesmanship. It is hoped that she would lead the country to new heights of glory.

In 1972, she was honoured with the title of *Bharat Ratna. She was given International Apostolic Humanitarian* Award for 1972 which is given to the renowned personality in recognition of selfless devotion to the spiritual and physical well-being of the people. It is beyond any doubt that she is a great national leader. People of India have whole heartedly bestowed their f ith *and trust in her. She is a great daughter of a great father.*

India's progress in the fields of nuclear and space technology has touched a new record under the patronage and leadership of Smt. Indira Gandhi. In 1974, India made a *successful entry into world nuclear club when her scientists exploded the first nuclear device at Pokaran.* It was followed by another feather in India's cap when in April 1975 her first space satellite Aryabhatta was launched in the orbit.

India has been under galloping inflation for *the last several years. Large scale smuggling, black mar eting,* hoarding and tax-evasion and a parallel black-money economy were running the economy of the country. There was inefficiency, red-tape and corruption in the administration. On the *top of* all this the Rights Reactionary and Left Extremist *forces were adopting extra constitutional means to wreck the country.* No patriotic Prime Minister should have permitted these anti-social activities and forces to grow unchecked. So she took a drastic action and used every governmental, and *administrative* authority to curb these anti-national *elements.* MISA

These measures had a salutary effect in all the spheres of lia's national life. A large number of smugglers, black rketeers, hoarders and tax-evaders were brought to book. inflation was curtailed a d the economy of the country ted showing some improvement. An unprecedented peace- and cle n climate was created in the country following e me sures and our great Prime Minister announced a 20- t economic programme on the 1st July 1975 f r its imme- implementation with a view to ensuring better and long due justice to the weaker sections of the masses in the n and rural a eas of the country.

2. 20-Point Economic Programme

Democracy fails in its purpose, if it cannot provide its ns even the bare necessities of life. True democracy t survive if we have an army of half-hungry, semi-naked helterless people in our country In the prosperi y of common man lies, the real success of democracy. tma Gandhi said, "India lives in her villages not in her when I succeed in ridding the villages of their poverty, I von 'Swaraj'. If our land is to be truly free, our p ople happy, we have to be on our guard against the enemies and outside the country and to take such measures, he comm n man, the man in the street is the benefici ry lice It is for the benefit of the common man, for his and development, that our beloved Prime Minister has d the 20-point economic programme The Prime r's broadcast to the nation in July 1975 brought a new hope, for the people of Indi . It has brought new d de ight, in the heart of millions and millions of our men, whose lives were enveloped by doubts and dis- nd torn by disruption and disintegration It will bring darkness, unto light, from ignorance unto knowledge, stability and anarchy to peace and order, and pros- The dark clouds of despair and dejection have dis- l from the horizon, and a rainbow of hope has appear- sky.

e Prime Minister has time and aga n appealed to the f India to strengthen her hands, by extending whole-

heatted co-operation in the implementation of 20-poin economic programme The youth congress leader, Mr. Sanjy Gandhi, calls this programme as a panacea for all the econom evils of our country. It is sincerely believed that the implementation of this programme will end an era of economic inertia and stagnation, and will bring in an element of dynamism in all spheres of economic activities Below is given a brief outline of the 20 point economic programme

1 Continuance of steps to bring down prices of essential commodities Streamlining procurement and distribution of essential commodities, strict economy in Government Expenditure

2. Implementation of agricultural land ceiling and speedier distribution of surplus land and compilation of land record

3. Stepping up of provision of house sites for landless and weaker sections.

4. Bonded labour, wherever it exists, will be declared illegal.

5. Plan for liquidation of rural indebtedness. Legislation for moratorium in recovery of debt from landless labour, small farmers and artisans

6. Review of laws of minimum agricultural wages.

7. Five million more hectares to be brought under irrigation. National programme for use of underground water.

8. An accelerated power programme Super Thermal Stations under Central Control

9 New development plan for handloom sector

10. Improvement in quality and supply of people's cloth.

11. Socialization of urban and urbanizable land ceiling on ownership and possession of vacant land on plinth area of new dwelling units.

12. Special squads for valuation of conspicuous construction and prevention of tax evasion. Summary trials and ...at punishment of economic offenders.

13. Special legislation for confiscation of smuggler's ...

14. Liberalization of investment procedures Action ...inst misuse of import licences.

15. New scheme for worker's association with industry.

16. National perm't scheme for transport.

17. Income tax relief to middle class—exemption limit placed at Rs. 8000/-.

18. Essential Commodities at controlled prices to students in hostels

19. Books and stationery at controlled prices.

20. New apprenticeship scheme to enlarge employment and training, specially of weaker sections.

Let us discu s upon some sailent points of the programme and make an appraisal of its impact on the common man.

Top-priority has been given to continuous inflation and stabilization of prices and even bringing them down. As a result of strict measures taken by the Govt , the index number has come down from 330.7 in September last year to 305 9 in April 75. Wholesale prices h ve been coming down since 28 June, 1975. Govt. has succeeded to a great extent in bringing down the prices of all the essential commodities Due to curbs on speculation, a d stringent mea ures against hoarders profiteers and black marketeers, the markets are now flooded with the essential commodities for the people. Tax-evaders have been given an opportunity for voluntary disclosures Ordinances have been is ued for the confiscation of the properties of 1880 smugglers The people making misuse of the imp rt licences, have been taken to task. All the shopkeepers have been asked to display the price-lists prominently Parallel economy and the inflow of black money have b en checked to a great extent. The purchasing power of the people has increased. Only increased production on the farms and factories can ease the situation. For that purpose the government has banned all kinds of strikes, lay offs, lockouts and other go slow tactics.

For the welfare of the people, a fair, just and stre mlined system of distribution is as necessary as increased production. Out of 10-11 crore tonnes of production, at least 1.20 crore tonnes are needed for the public distribution system to function properly. The succe sful functioning of public distribution system involves increas d production, levy, a net-work of fair-price shops, provision of fer ilizers, seeds, chemic l fertilizers and credit facilities for the farmers.

From the point of view of social justice, under this programme, special facilities have been extended to the areas of scarcity, hilly areas, or the areas inhabited by the weaker and vulnerable sections of the society. Co-operative societies are being strengthened and geared up to meet the challenge. Producers have agreed to sell at least 20% of their production through the net-work of co-operative societies. 75% shops of the controlled cloth will be opened in rural areas. Books and stationery will be made available to students at reasonable prices. On the advice of the Ministry of education, the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies, have made it a point to extend these facilities to hostlers in all the cities, over the population of more than one lakh.

1 lakh 60 thousand families, Andhra Pradesh 30,000 families Orissa 1 lakh families, Madhya Pradesh intends to allot the land to landless and Harijans by the end of March, 1977 Kerala 1 lakh house sites to the landless. Delhi will allot 4912 land sites to Harijans along with agricultural land to the landless.

Bonded labour wherever it exists has been banned The labourers were exploited by the rich landlords They had to toil on the lands not their own and not to get any remuneration for that. It is a step in the right direction for the welfare of the downtrodden.

The U. P. Govt. has framed a law to regulate private money lending. It is welcome, as it is an appropriate adjunct to the measures taken under the 20 point programme for a moratorium on rural debts and scaling down or liquidation of the debts of the weaker sections in rural areas The weaker and vulnerable sections of the society, who have been driven to despair and helplessness, for borrowing from the money lenders, who have been exploited for years, will get a sigh of relief. Co-operative Societies and Rural Banks have been asked to come to their rescue

Urban Land Ceiling rules have been finalised With the finalisation of rules under the urban land ceiling law the Works and Housing Ministry has advised State Governments to strictly ensure its immediate implementation The Act seeks mainly to (i) Impose a ceiling on holdings of vacant land by persons in the urban agglomerations falling within these states as specified in schedule 1 of the Act and the Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh (ii) Regulate the transfer of urban property within the urban agglomerations specified above, and (iii) to restrict the plinth area of dwelling units to be constructed to 300 sqr. meters in A and B categories and to 500 sq meters in C and D categories of the urban agglomerations specified above Persons holding vacant land in excess of the ceiling limit are required to file detailed statements furnishing full information about all lands including details of transfer of land recently. On receipt of the statement from the holder of the excess land the competent authority shall issue a notification for acquisition of land in excess of the ceiling

Handlooms play a very important role in the upliftment of our rural economy, for they constitute an important part of

the textile industry. An elaborate programme involving an outlay of 300 crores over a period of five years is prop sed to be launched for the revitalisation and modernisation of looms, improved supply of yarn, designing and processing facilities and marketing arr ingement Intensive development and exp rt oriented projects will be started. They make a significant contribution of well over 100 crores in export earnings. Our Prime Minister has rightly emphasise the role played by handloom sector. She said, "It is necessary to have an integrated textile policy, to make all the sectors in the industry viable and able to co-exit and meet the clothing needs of the people." In this way we see that the 20 point economic programme will eradicate poverty from our country and usher in a new era of economic prosperity.

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3. Proclamation of Emergency and its effect

Before we discuss the impact of emergency on the common man, and its far-reaching effects in shaping the des iny of our nation, let us try to trace out the causes, which led to the proclamation of emergency in our country.

Fissiparous tendencies had raised their ugly heads, the forces of disintegration and disruption were let loose, the reactionary forces had become rampant and the vested interests had become very powerful. The forces of facism and reaction wanted to uproot all our democratic tradition and indulge in extra Constitutional an unparliamentary practices. Flouting all norms of d cency and democracy, keeping aside all the canons of morality, not caring for fair play and justice, they had started indulging in all sorts of violence, bloodshed and other undemocratic means for the achievement of not their not-so desirable goals. Instead of arbitration and table talks, they had made up their minds to decide th issues in the streets. Instead of exchange of ideas, they had started indulging in abuse, ch racter-assassination and mud slinging. Opposition parties, had forgotten their role. Instead of providing h althy opposition they h d started hindering the smooth functioning of parliamentary system.

Their role was definitely obstructive and destructive. On the other hand, all anti-social elements had started exploiting the situations. The profiteers and black-mar.eteers, the hoarders and smugglers had started playing with the lives of

the peo,le. Like an octopus they had stifled the lives of the people and strangled the spirit of progress in India. The virus communalism was fast spreading and the parties like R. S. S. Anand Marg and Jamiat-Islami were fanning the flames of fire Playing in the hands of some foreign powers, who could not stomach our prog ess, or who did not want us to prosper, the e forces had let loose campaign of hatred and violence in all the institutions of the country The army a d the police were incited t revolt against the authorities and the people were aroused to obstruct the actions of the Government inside and ou side the Parliament

Unfortunately the economic situation in the country was far from satisfactory Infl ition was ra ing high, and the prices, had touched the sky, making the life of the people miserable. Caught in the coil of circumstances of sky-rocketing pr ces, abject poverty, h rrible unemployment illite acy and corruption all round, the comman man had felt highly frustrated. There was wide indiscipline in every institution and office, farm and factory, com unity and clan, al ost in every h t and home in the country Bure ucracy and red tapism, injustice and expl itation, indifference and apathy n the part of the rich had made the life of the people a veritable hell on earth Foreign powers wanted to fish in the troubled water and topple the lawfully elected Government

The courts of justice, instead of helping the Government and furthering the wider interests of the masses had become stagnant instruments for obstructing the progress and programmes of the Government Allahabad High Court declared the election of the Prime Minister as illegal on very flimsy grounds Strikes and lock outs had become everyday affairs. The powerful we pon of satyagrah was misused to intimidate the Government and coerce the authorities so as to compell them to agree to their not s lofty demands. Government was pressurised in all possible ways to accede to their unconstitutional issues The cult of violence was growing strongest day by day During the country wide railway strike, they tried to sabotage the Government and bring the machinery of the Government to a stand still Our able Railway Minister, Late Mr. Mishra became the victim of fascist forces He sacrificed his li e for upholding the principles f r which he fought and lived his whole life. A dead set was made on the life of our

Chief-justice Shri A. N. Ray. These incidents were a pointer in the direction, to which our country was being forcibly led.

It was under these circumstances, that the state of emergency was declared. Our life and liberty were at stake. We had to save them, with all our strength. our secularism and socialism were in danger, we had to protect them, with all the power at our disposal. The state of emergency has proved a boon for us. it has come to us as a great blessing in disguise, and it is sincerely believed that it will soon change the destiny of our nation.

The state of emergency can be declared, when there is the danger of invasion from outside or when the constitutional Government, or parliamentary system breaks down, or there is financial instability. In the present circumstances, emergency was declared, because there were internal disturbance, and financial instability, which did not allow the law fully elected representatives of the people to discharge their duties faithfully and sincerely.

If we cast our glance carefully, we will find some definite gains of the state of emergency in our country. The greatest beneficiary of this state is the common man. The most obvious advantage is the introduction of discipline and order in all the institutions of life. Schools and colleges are now no more the dens of hooliganism and anarchy. Strikes have been banned. Students are busy with their studies, instead of indulging in acts of arson and loot, destruction of national life and property. The teachers and professors, instead of inciting the students and making educational institutions, the cockpit of politics, now attend to their academic pursuits with heart and soul. They no longer keep themselves preoccupied with unacademic activities or become the tools of unscrupulous politicians. The attendance in the offices is almost full. The administrative machinery of the Government has shaken off its laziness and lethargy, and has applied themselves energetically to the office work and actively cooperate with the Government in carrying out its policies and programmes. The entire administrative machinery has been streamlined and geared up for solving the problems of the people.

The prices have come down steeply. They have been stabilised, giving great relief to the common man and the harassed house wife. The prices of most of the essential

commodities have registered a downward trend. Not only that; the system of procurement and distribution of the essential commodities has been geared up through co-operatives and other agencies. Stringent measures have been taken against adulterators and dishonest businessmen. Anti-social elements like hoarders and blackmarketeers have been hunted down. Smugglers have been severely dealt with by introduction of M. I. S. A. and Defence of India rules. Their activities have been curbed to a very great extent, tax-evaders have been taken to task. Through Voluntary Disclosure, the Government has succeeded in bringing out the black money of Rs. 1500 crores. The problem of parallel economy or black money, which was shaking our economy at the roots, has been brought under control. By infusing new discipline at the farms and factories and by banning strikes, lock-outs and lay off, production has been increased to a great extent.

Nature has been on our side. Because of the bumper crop, food situation has been eased to a great extent. Cloth for the common man has been made available at reasonable prices, within reach of the poor. A number of schemes have been launched for the eradication of poverty by removing the curse of rural-indebtedness by banning bonded labour and by providing ample opportunities of employment, particularly in the rural section and for the weak and vulnerable sections of our society. Some positive steps like providing the farmers with credit, through co-operatives and rural banks, doing away with the middle man, making them free from the clutches of the money lenders are only a few steps taken by the Government. They have brightened the future of the farmers and workers, given them a sense of security and a [illegible] for working with greater zeal and zest. A radical change in the system of education has been brought by making it more job-oriented, so as to provide more avenues of employment. Family Planning programme has been vigorously enforced so as to curb the population explosion, which nullifies all our progress. Sports have been encouraged, [illegible] have been given all incentives and encouragement. In all we see that the emergency has proved to be a boon for the progress of our [illegible].

Chief Justice of India The detractors of Government forget that like any other organ of the state po ver, the Supreme Court should also be committed to 'justice, social, economic, political, liberty of thought, expression, belief; faith and worship, and equality of stat s and opportunity

In the Constitution of India, nothing has been specifically mentioned regarding the appointment of the Chief Justice, through Article 124 of the Constitution provides for the appointment of judges of Supreme Court by the President of India in consultation with the Chie Justice himself The Law Commission, therefore recommended that se iority alone reed not be the criterion for the appointment of the Chief Justice All other judges of the Supreme Court are to be appointed under the seal of the President invariably in consultation with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, but for the appointment of the Chief Justic, him elf, no such procedure has bee laid down. Thus the procedure followed for the appointment of the Chief Justice was fully in accord with the letter and spirit of the Constitution and in k eprug with the novel traditions of democracies. The western democracies do not place much store by seniority in the appointment of Chief Justice. In some countries, notably the U S A the post is essentially a political reward In none of these countries, is seniority, the only criterion for appointme t of Chief Justice The law commission report said "It t as f equently been obse ved that both in the electi n, to the bench of the Supreme Court, as well as to that of the High Court, age and a certain amount of maturity are essential It appears to us that this view, not unofien fav urs experience at the cost of the expense of ability. It has been well recognised that seniority is not the consider tion in making appointments to what has been called selection posts in Government service. More weighty consideration arise in making appointments to the Supreme Court Pro pt and unhe itating recognition should be given to merit and ability, regardless of considerations of eniority and experience.' The Chief Justice, above everything should be endowed with the qualities of leadership befitting the incumbent of the highest judicial office in the country. The Chief Ju tice of India, should have, besides seniority and experience, the power to feel the pulse of the people, and to be responsive to the winds of change. He should not be an advo ate of status quo and tradition; but

also dynamic and progressive. If the fundamental rights the few come in the way of larger interests of the many, should not hesitate to take radical steps. Fundamental la are no doubt sacred but more sacred are the interests of t vast majority, the Directive Principles of State Policy, whi cannot and should not be ignored at any cost. In the lat judgement, given clearly and unequivocally, we have be handed down, a series of judgements, which do not fulfil t needs, and aspirations of the people, in whom the ultima authority vests.

The champions of vested interest are in favour of mai taining *status quo* at the cost of people's suffering and miseric These crusaders of conservation do not want to defend the righ of the people, but the privileges of the few exploiters of soci wealth. Instead of guarding the fundamental rights of th dumb-millions, they want to protect the pockets of monopoli and money bags. One has only to take into account th Supreme Court verdicts, in the Golak Nath Case, the Priv Purses Case, and the Bank Nationalisation Case. Did an one of the learned judges ensure the good of the masses Did they fulfill the promises of social justice, as assured b the Constitution? The answer is 'No'. Not one of them too into account the winds of change and the social revolution that has been set in motion. Ignoring the winds of change neglecting the welfare policy of the Government and not caring for the good of the masses they have given their judgement in favour of the vested interests. Does it not tell of their callous ness towards the welfare of the people? Does it not mean non cooperation with the progressive policies and dynamic programmes of the Government. On all the three aforesaid occasions they have tried their best to undo all the socio-economic changes, mooted by the Parliament in recent times. Parliament is supreme fountain of the people's authority. It is the repository of the will of the people, and yet by giving their verdict against the people it has clearly flouted the supreme authority of the Parliament.

xploitation and injustice Never should it be an invisible ccomplice, in asphyxiating the enthusiasm of the people or trangle their spirit in the maze of archaic and obsolete laws hould They bear this fact in mind that laws are made for the eople and not that people are made for the laws The laws f the land, sacred and sanctified as they are should not be bsolete and outdated, inflexible and stagnant, as to come in ie way of the people's progress but they should help, guide nd protect them against any kind of tyranny and injustice

Only those persons should be appointed to these august fices whose ideology is known whose earnings are clear, and hose feelings are professed President Lincoln had gone on cord as suggesting that "We could not ask a man how he ould decide cases If we did ask and he answered us we ould despise him. Therefore we must appoint a man whose inions are known " From the time of George Washington wn, the practice has been to ensure that a large majority appointments to the Federal judiciary were from party ranks ensure that the President's programmes found support on Bench. Lincoln laid down the dictum long ago He said ur judges are as honest as other men and not more so ey have with others the same passions for party for power d the privileges of their corps Their power is more ngerous as they are in office for life and not responsible as ier functionaries are to the elective control In some cases, judiciary may cruelly crush the will of the people or frus te the hope of a vast majority at the cost a rich few who m only a thin crust of the society Yet we find democracy iot in danger in America neither has the independence of iciary been imperilled There is a great parallel between U S. A and India

There is no basis for the claim made by some members he Court that something in the Constitution has compelled n to thawart the will of the people The fact is that the irt in addition to the proper use of its judicial functions improperly set itself as a Third House of the Congress, per legislature, as one of the Justices has called it -read into the Constitution words and implications, which are there and which were never intended to be there We therefore, reached a point, as a Nation, where we must action to save the Constitution from the Court which do justice under the Constitution, not over it Judiciary

should not be so independent and self-willed, as to deny the existence of facts universally acknowledged.

It is an acknowledged fact that the concepts of justice should be dynamic and not static. They should change with the times. They must, if they are to provide justice to the people in any democratic order. Since values and concepts of justice change, it stands to reason, that those, who administer justice should be susceptible to the demands of the situation. They have to keep pace with the changes in society, and social values. Judges more than anyone else must have an outlook. that is in tune with times

If we cast a glance, we will find the law enforcement machinery is heavily tilted in favour of the rich. The cost of justice is high and beyond the means of poor. Law, inste d of being the protector of the poor, has bocome their tyrant and a cruel exploitor. The apologists of tradition and feudalism, stick to the letter of law and ignore its spirit. If the judges continue to thwart the will of the poeple, they will very soon lose their credibility. This is what Mr. Gajendragadkar, former Chief Justice of India said. "If law, speaking in the name of the people, attacks the problem of poverty and seeks to remove from the lives of its enumerable citizens the evils of want, ignorance squalor and idleness, it will have achieved a noble purpose, without class conflict in a peaceful non-violent and democratic way.

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5 Evils of Dowry System

'Dowry system' is a black blot on the fair face of our society. It is an evil custom responsible for breaking so many happy homes and ruining so many innocent lives It is the mother of many evils and the generator of many wrong practices in society. The system of dowry has eaten away the very vitals of Society and making it hollow. It speaks volumes of our hypocracy and double-dealing. It is a very sad commentary on our social values.

Unfortunately our social values are such that it is perfectly possible for a person to break the laws of the land and yet be considered a respectable member of the Society. Indeed in this scheme of things, poverty is the ultimate social crime; and the pomp and show that attend the social functions like

marriage rites are aimed at raising the stock of the family by showing the World that no expense has beed spared. Dowry, along with scintillating lights the lavish feast and the numerous guests is taken to prove how affluent the bride's family is. It is also seen as raising the status of the bridegroom's family which can then congratulate itself and demonstrate to others that is important enough to enter into an alliance with a family of substance

Thus it will be seen that at the root of this evil custom our desire 'to show off' We are very keen on displaying our material wealth The main cause of this wicked system our over emphasis on the materialistic values However, we may boast from the housetops our spiritual achievements, the fact remains that in our country, money is the measuring rod for greatness. Not the real worth, nor the virtues are the index of a man's greatness. It is the amount of money that he or she possesses which makes him great or small

'Marriage in India' has become a big commercial venture, mighty trade in human flesh, rather than a sacred Union of souls. There is a marriage market and the price-tags are attached to the prospective bridegrooms. If we remove the mask of hypocracy we can easily know that a clerk in an ... fetches Rs 5000 to 7000, an engineer or doctor to 20 thousands, an I A S Officer 20 to 30 thousands and so on. The price of the prospective bridegrooms may vary and fluctuate with the passage of time sometimes engineers getting upperhand and sometimes doctors getting the lion's share. In addition to the cash demands, they ask for certain fringe benefits' like a bunglow to live in, a car or scooter to ride on, a television set or a freedge to make their lives more colourful. Before marriage the bargains are made, deals are struck and then the marriage is settled

In our country, we live in a male dominated world. Male is considered the superior of the two species. Inspite of our calling women as the fair sex, they get the most unfair treatment in marriage and in all the walks and talks of social life. We have said earlier that we are hypocrites of the first rank. We do not mean what we say and we do not say what we mean. We praise the women to the seventh sky. We admire and adore them to the level of goddesses. We call them as 'better halves' and 'fair sex' but in actual practice, we do

attach to them much value than we attach to our movable or immovable property. In real practice, she is cons dered much inferior to the man. She is not given her due share; due rights and due freedom The trouble with us is that we do not consider them as human beings made of flesh and blood, capable of feeling and emotions and as very sensitive creatures. It is a reflection on our insincerity double-dealing and hypocracy

Now let us try to probe into the causes of this much-hated practice. Why have we come to this pass? Why are we still continuing this shameless thing? There may be many causes behind it, but the most important cause of this evil is the illiteracy among women. Alas; the education of girls is still very sadly neglected Women continue to be shut within the four walls of the society They have been deprived of the light of education. Mahatma Gandhi was very correct when he said when you educate a man, you educate an individual when you educate a woman, you educate a whole family. nay a whole society". Napoleon was perfectly right when he said "Give me good mothers and I'll give you a very good nation". It is highly selfish on the part of men to deprive them of the right of education and bury them in the deep ditch of ignorance. Dowry system is the result of ignorance, it is an after effect of illiteracy.

Is it not inhuman to demand dowry at the time of marriage? It is not a shameless thing to ask for money and to ignore the girl's merits? Is it not monstrous for the bridegroom to leave the precincts of the marriage pandal because the poor brides father cannot pay a few thousands more? Those who indulge in such crimes are not worthy to be called as human beings. They are worse than devils and should be discarded by all self-respecting individuals. The story of the evil effects of dowry does not end here. When the bride is not able to bring in the desired wealth from her parents, she is persecuted and harassed. Her life becomes a veritable hell on earth. She becomes the butt of all the ridicule · mockery insult and inhuman treatment at her in laws home, deprived of all love and care, denied of all sympathy and affection she ... like a caged bird, whose wings have been clipped. A ... of suicides are committed by young brides. Gujrat

leads in the number of suicides of this kind. It causes much heart burning and ultimately breaks the happy homes.

Thanks to our beloved prime-Ministers. She has taken a very bold step, that is all Government servants are barred from giving or taking of dowry. Offenders and defaulters will now be severely dealt with. It may cost them their post or even Government service Giving or taking of dowry will be against the service rules of the employees. It is a bold step no doubt and a revolutionary one at that, but the need is to see that the rule is properly observed that it is not flouted on the filmsy grounds and that the loopholes are plugged properly.

The fact is that a deep-rooted social evil cannot be uprooted overnight. Neither is there any magic wand which may make it vanish in a few days. We have to create a proper climate for that. We have to create an atmosphere where this much dreaded social evil may not raise its ugly head again.

All self-respecting persons should shun all such marriages where dowry is given or taken. Such people should be bycotted. Marriage expenses should be cut down to the minimum. No lavish feasts, dazzling lights and no display of ugly and ill gotton wealth. Marriage should be a very sacred simple and austere affair,Girls or would be brides should be educated. Education will make them economically independent. It will instil in them the self confidence and self reliance which they need most at this critical juncture

It is a matter of great happiness and satisfaction that so many young college girls and boys have taken a sacred pledge not to take or give dowry Girls of Miranda College and many such colleges in the country have refused to marry the young men who shamelessly ask for dowry. Let us hope that this evil custom is nipped in the bud.

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6. Role of Opposition Parties

Democracy believes in counting the heads not in breaking them. It works with the help of ballot, not by bullet. Democracy again means the rule of the law, no one is above law, not even the party in power, certainly not the political parties, who oppose the Government vehemently. If at all political parties are not satisfied with the functioning of the party in power, they can voice their feelings

law. The issues should be decided by peaceful talks and constructive criticism and not by taking the vital issues to the streets. The true aim of all opposition parties should be to inform and educate the people, to create consciousness in the masses for their rights and duties both Merely presenting charter of demands, without undertaking the obligations won't do. As the party in power is responsible to the Parliament and to the people. who are the fountainhead of paramount power, in the same way opposition parties also owe a responsibility which they should never shirk.

There can be no two opinions about the fact that nation is greater than a mere political party. Hence, whatever the political parties do, they should keep the interest of their country, and the welfare of the people uppermost in mind. Their patriotism should be perfect, their integrity unquestionable, and their sincerity above law An opposition party which acts like a tool in the hands of a foreign power, a political party which sells its conscience to the enemies of our country and a party which barters its self-respect for grabbing power, has no place in a democracy like ours. Such a party, as is on the pay-role of the enemy agents should be condemned at the outset. An opposition party. which does not care for the wider interests of the people, and works day in and day out for the vested interests, monopolies and money bags is unworthy of its existence on the soil of India. An opposition party which spreads the virus of communalism. preaches hatred and violence, encourages disintegration and degradation, should be banned forth with.

Unfortunately in our country, there are opposition parties which have very narrow dogmatic ideals and ideas, like castism and communalism, parochialism and provincialism, chauvinism and facism They need all our condemnation Instead of acting as centripetal forces, such parties act as centrifugal forces. These parties, irresponsible as they are, want to create anarchy, chaos and confusion, indiscipline and lawlessness in our motherland. Their extremist means and the cuts of violence aim at uprooting democracy, and destroy the lawfully elected government of the people

Opposition, no doubt had a right to raise demands, but had no right to bring to a stop. the functioning of the [illegible] having a majority in Parliament or in a State [illegible] The minority party's responsibility was, [illegible]

way, less than that of the majority Opposition could speak and write against the Government but within the frame work of law. Nobody was above law, above law and this fact should never be lost sight of, the law of the land should never be flouted and the rights granted by the constitution should never be misused For example, the right to profess and express one's views through press and platform, should not degenerate into abuse, mud-slinging and character assassination Liberty does not mean licence, it certainly does not mean recklessness. In a true democracy rights and duties go hand in hand The role of opposition parties should be that of a friend, philosopher and a guide and not that of an enemy. By their violent agitations, and spurious Satyagrah, by their irresponsible and indisciplined behaviour opposition parties were cutting the very grass roots of democracy, and certainly not strengthening it Opposition parties should educate and enlighten the public mind, not to excite and encourage them for violence and bloodshed

Discipline requires the subordination of personal interests to larger interests, individual interests to social interests, consideration for others' rights than self and subordination of rights to duties.

Democracy could not be static and its concept kept on changing all over the world No system could exist without the participation of the poeple in the formulation and implementation of Government programmes, Today our thrust is towards broadening the base of democracy Discipline and non violence had intimate relationship and there could be no democracy without repudiation of violence, extra parliamentary activties and all forms of intimidation. They had to be committed to non violence. In our country where we have free elections, where the Government is aware of the peoples problems and where the Ministers are in constant touch with the people, there is no point in staging Satyagrah as Satyagrah means, a firm stand taken on the basis of truth. It does not mean intimidation, coersion and unnecessary pressurisation.

One opposition leader, threatened to go on fast unto death to demand dissolution of a State Assembly. The Government agreed the demand to save his life. But this humanitarian gesture too was taken as a sign of weakness. The same leader, after sometime threatened to end his life

law. The issues should be decided by peaceful talks and constructive criticism and not by taking the vital issues to the streets. The true aim of all opposition parties should be to inform and educate the people, to create consciousness in the masses for their rights and duties both. Merely presenting charter of demands, without undertaking the obligations won't do. As the party in power is responsible to the Parliament and to the people who are the fountainhead of paramount power, in the same way opposition parties also owe a responsibility which they should never shirk.

There can be no two opinions about the fact that nation is greater than a mere political party. Hence, whatever the political parties do, they should keep the interest of their country, and the welfare of the people uppermost in mind. Their patriotism should be perfect, their integrity unquestionable, and their sincerity above law. An opposition party which acts like a tool in the hands of a foreign power, a political party which sells its conscience to the enemies of our country and a party which barters its self respect for grabbing power, has no place in a democracy like ours. Such a party, as is on the pay-role of the enemy agents should be condemned at the outset. An opposition party, which does not care for the wider interests of the people, and works day in and day out for the vested interests, monopolies and money bags is unworthy of its existence on the soil of India. An opposition party which spreads the virus of communalism, preaches hatred and violence, encourages disintegration and degradation, should be banned forth with.

Unfortunately in our country, there are opposition parties which have very narrow dogmatic ideals and ideas, like castism and communalism, parochialism and provincialism, chauvinism and facism. They need all our condemnation. Instead of acting as centripetal forces, such parties act as centrifugal forces. These parties, irresponsible as they are, want to create anarchy, chaos and confusion, indiscipline and lawlessness in our motherland. Their extremist means and the cuts of violence aim at uprooting democracy, and destroy the lawfully elected Government of the people.

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and all forms of intimidation. They had to be
non violence. In our country, where we have
where the Government is aware of the peoples
where the Ministers are in constant touch with
re is no point in staging Satyagrah as Satyagrah
stand taken on the basis of truth. It does not
ion, coersion and unnecessary pressurisation.

osition leader, threatened to go on fast unto
and dissolution of a State Assembly. The
reed the demand to save his life. But this
esture too was taken as a sign of weakness. The
fter . sometime threatened to end his life for the

reconstitution of the same Assembly. It was as if national life was mere a fun. And these things were happening at a critical juncture, when the country was faced with economic difficulties created by successive droughts at home, and international economic crisis abroad. It was the time when unity was desired as never before, but the opposition thought it otherwise They tried to exploit the situation to promote their narrow partisan ends. Instead of joining hands with the Government in finding an acceptable method to face the difficulties they thought of weakening the Government itself. While the Government was preparing itself to meet the challenges, these people started creating troubles. A situation was developing, which if allowed to grow, would have brought the country to a standstill. Naturally Government had to come forward with strong steps to stem the root. This was necessary to uphold democracy and save the freeodm.

Our able Prime Minister invited the people to join the march to progress and prosperity unitedly and with determination No doubt that the distance was long and the path strewn with thorns and stones, but unity and discipline could surmount all problems. Not to speak of poverty, it could even move mountains. The people of India should be unmindful of the criticism of those, who believe in violence For otherwise the country might not be having the emergency and corollarily the current all-round discipline, allround efficiency, and the favourable climate for executing all well fare schemes. The poeple should strengthen the hands of the Prime Minister in the faithful implementaion of 20-point economic programme for peace and prosperity of the nation

The people of the poor nations, showed little or no concern for suspension of their civil liberties, because they were engaged in a perennial battle for survival and were beset by several enemies like ignorance, disease, hunger and poverty. "In this war of survival" says Dr. Appiah, roving Ambassador of Ghana, "Strict non adherence to democratic norms may be deplorable, but weighed against the scales of human misery, squalor and hunger, it cannot be said, to be the major factor in their lives " The famous free opportunity was present in laws only, but did not manifest itself in the actual functioning of the system. It was all very well to say that a man in the street, can become an M.P. or an M.L.A. but in actual practice, power remained limited to the elite, whose interests were

ill protected by the system. Similarly, 'a free press' in dia, reflected the interests of the aristocratic classes' who ned the papers 'Free access' of the Court was fine on paper, t a good lawyer's service was available only for a rich man.

Quoting the example of Ghana, in particular. West-rica in general, Dr. Appiah said, "the greatest political port in the developing world was economic, this was the oblem of development. If elections in the countries were ld every five years, there was the inevitable subordination of il economic problems, to the political interest in getting re cted Only a long term programme of development at full essure could help their people". Dr. Appiah ended by saying it the duty of leaders of developing nations was to arm the y against a dictator an exclusive clique of citizens, interested ly in feathering their nes s The real success of a democracy s in taking people all along in every sphere of activity, in r forward march and in making them self relaint. The position parties must therefore develop a broad vision, a der outlook, a sympathetic understanding for the problems the people, a spirit of dedication to the national causes, a ise of toleration.

Opposition parties have a very vital role to play in the airs of our country They have to arouse and inspire the ople towards the obligations which they have undertaken. aving aside, all their narrow prejudices, leaving, de all petty considerations of caste, creed and colour iguage and religion, keeping kilometres away from their vial tendencies of parochialism, regionalism and ovincialism, shuning all the cult of violence and bloodshed t working merely as a tool in the hands of enemy agents. ey have to work with one-pointed mind for the wellfare of people to whom they owe a great responsibility. Opposition rties must clearly bear in mind, the constructive role, they ve to play in shaping the destiny of the nations and co-erating with the party in power, in its onward march to mocracy, socialism and secularism.

7. Freedom of Press

A free and unfettered press in an essential prerequisite democracy. The Constitution of our country and the cred law of our land grants full freedom to a citizen to press his opinions or voice his feelings through

platform. The right of Freedom of expression is the bed rock of liberty, and there can be no better means for expression of our views, or ventilating our grievances than through the Press. In a democracy, the press not only airs the opinions and views, ideas and ideals of the masses, it also explains and expounds, illustrates and elucidates the programme and policies of the Government to the people Thus it performs a very important service in the life of the nation.

Sometimes it ceases to be a free press and becomes only a mouthpiece of either the big-business magnates or of the Government Only in a rare case it acts as a free representative of the views of the people. Truth and impartiality are the two pillars of an ideal press, besides the scientific point of view, with which it tries to tackle the problems or decide the issues. Why does a press have to behave like this? Why is it born free and yet in chains? The reasons for this? paradox are not far to seek It is the finance; the money which controls big newspapers in a democracy and money comes not from the masses but from the 'money bags' or 'business tycoons' who own industrial empires and control the finance.

The Press, in general (honourable exceptions apart) have been playing in the hands of business sharks and serving as their handmaids. The reality is that for the running of newspaper, money is badly needed and money comes from the advertisements and advertisements come from the industrialists, who want full return of their money by influencing the editorial policies of the Press. Thus in a way, press is also an accomplice in throwing dust in the eyes of the poeple, by not giving them worth of their hard-earned money.

There are many defects which have crept in our Press. Till recently, some 'National Dailies, indulged in activities not worthy of their objects. They criticised the Government on very possible excuse under the sun. It was criticism for the sake of criticism and, therefore, it had an element of destruction in it rather than that of construction. On very flimsy grounds, it would magnify the faults and failures of the Government; but belittle the progress and prosperity it had achieved for its masses Instead of informing and enlightening the masses, it had started inciting them by their anger against the lawfully-elected Government.

truly was it called as 'The Jute Press' the newspapers ged in all sorts of mud-slinging character-assassinations, aign for vilification, distortion of facts and figures to n the Government. It was bent upon arousing the ani-assions of the masses, by encouraging them to indulge in nce and bloodshed or inciting them to flout the law of nd. The press would give a very prominent place to news as would tell us of anarchy and indiscipline, law-ss and lethargy, chaos and confusion in the country, but e important development pl ns, all the progress in the of science and technology, all the achievements in the of education, all the strides in economic sphere and a l plishment in social circles would occupy a very insigni-place in such papers.

The Government had no other alternative except impo-ensorship on the Press The Government certainly does ant to muzzle the press, or throttle its soul, because a ress is the voice of the conscience of the people The papers had started misusing their freedom They mistook y for licence and freedom for recklessne s and irresponsi-. Some of the newspapers had become so irr sponsible hey published the angry speeches of opposition leaders. citing even the army and police against the Government. had stooped to the level of attacking the personalities, r than attacking the issues in those days if one read the s, their headlines screamed of nothing but lawlessness and confusion, anger and violence, hatred and vilifica-nd nothing else Violence was in the air and the press fanning its flames, with all the possible might and mein sposal

Local newspapers were in no way better than the scandal . They advocated disrup ive tende cies like provincia-nd parochialism, castism and communalism, even dis-y and disaffection Some of the papers tried to excite ommunal passions and thus harm our sacred ideals of rism and socialism Again quite a go d number of papers only echoed the feelings of foreign press, which never sympathetic to our professed ideals of democracy, lism and secularism. They could not stomach our ess and did not want our country to become strong and d.

On the other hand, newspapers are sometimes prevented by the Government in the free-expression of their views, by withholding the quotas of paper, print or Government advertisements. It should not be a mere mouthpiece of the Government, as it should not be an instrument of mischief in the hands of industrialists, who finance them.

In our newspapers, there is a bias towards publishing the news mainly of the urban areas This is not justified at all. India lives in villages. Still 80% people of India live in rural areas and it should be the bounden duty of the press, to give priority in publishing the news concerning, the problems and achievements of these people. Their problems are to be properly analysed, and the views of the people to be communicated to the Government and the policies and programmes of the Government, for the welfare of the masses explained and illustrated, through the newspapers. Here again, the press should not merely be an instrument of brainwashing the public.

One single impediment in the way of freedom of press is finance. For that purpose, trusts should be formed and the affairs can be managed in a smooth manner. The editors of newspapers, should stop playing in the hands of big business, and merely echoing their views, likewise they should also refuse to be intimidated to the Government policy. They should not fall a temptation to the purses or perks, as they should refuse to yield before unnecessary pressures by Government agencies. They should speak out what is true, just and unadulterated But one human weakness must be taken into consideration and that is editors are men, and not super human beings. They may yield to the temptation or bend their knees, before the pressures brought on them. Of course honest, upright, and straight forward journalism calls for sticking to their guns. inspite to the heavy odds. There have been instances of such conscientious editors, who hav ru'ed over the hearts of the people for their fearless and fran views, on one hand and the admiration and gratitude of th Government on the other hand, for making their professe policies and programmes understood by the people. They have succeeded in their aim of enlightening the masses.

Mr. Shukla our Minister for information and Broad said, "All that we want is that a bridge must be built,

n the urban dwellers and the rural masses" "It is ing to note". The Minister continued that some of pers went into the interior countryside oftener' How hey had not been devoting as much attention to the it rural issues, as one would desire". As the tempo of pment grows, one would expect of the newspapers, ;ast devote a little more space, to these happenings. The of writing was indeed enormous the economics of agri-:, the ceiling laws, dry farming techniques, and irrigation provide areas for specialisation by journalists.

Newspapers should devote more attention to news and views, than to more advertisements and slogans. Moreover they should not be urban biased only, instead of turning their gaze to the vast country-side They should not merely give prominence to political issues, but to other matters of human importance like social change, economic affairs, literature, cultural affairs and arts, and thus remove the fog of ignorance and illiteracy and bring sunshine in the lives of the people of India.

8. International Women's Year

There is a great amount of truth in the saying, "the hand that rocks the cradle rules over the world' Though delicate and soft as a lily, she has a heart far stronger and nobler than a man-she is the supreme inspiration, for man's onward march an embodiment of love, pity and compassion." Sometimes behind the smoke-screen of calling them 'fair sex' we have treated them in the most unfair way. They have been called as 'better halves', but the treatment which has been extended to them is not so better. An old verse says, "God took the beauty of flowers, the song of the birds the colours of rainbow, the kiss of the breeze, the laughter of the waves, and the gentleness of the lamb and wove them into a feminine form".

It has been recognised ever since the dawn of civilization that man and woman are the two wheels of the cart of life. Both are equally important for the smooth course of journey All our scriptures and holy books have been glorifying role of woman in the life of man. But it is a sad aspect it has been merely a false propaganda. It speaks of ... and double dealing on the part of man. In affluent they have been regarded as a piece of ornament to be zealously guarded, In poor families they have been looked

upon as inferior members to be oppressed in all possible manner. With the turn of the century, there has been some awakening. The fields of education, service, politics have been opened to women. They have been woken up to their rights and have come out of the confines of the home.

Before we discuss the status of women in India, let us trace out the history of the deterioration of the position of women in our country. In the Vedic period, woman was regarded as an equal of man in every repect. She was looked upon with respect and reverence. The examples of learned women like Maitre and Gargi are sufficient testimony to the high status of wom n in Ved c period. Marriage was not a matter of convenience, but it was a union of souls, something divine. From Ved.c age to epic age, there was a slight dowrfall in the posi ion of women, but still the women were held in high esteem. Sometimes our great saint Tulsidas is misquoted or even quoted out of context. He is reported as have said, the untouchable, the drum, the idiot and the woman the more you beat them, the more they are set right. But what the immortal bard wanted to say is that animal like woman deserves all punishment.

During the Muslim rule, came a great set back to the position of women in India. They were deprived of the light of education kept behind the curtains, clothed in purdah and confined to the four walls of the house. The purpose was to save them from. the amorous eyes of the rulers and the lustful designs of the lecherous kings and courtiers. They were married off at a very early age and hence the system of child marriages was introduced. Gone was her freedom and status of equality and they were treated like dumb driven cattle. They were considered as objects of lust and playthings for the sensual satisfaction of men. Their status was at the lowest ebb. How could we expect free, strong and courageous generation from such slaves?

During the British period, came a ray of hope in the lives of women, whose lives were otherwise enveloped by ignorance and superstition. Thanks to the tireless efforts of our beloved Bapu and our great leaders like Madan Mohan Malaviya and Swami Dayanand Saraswati, women threw off veils and came out from the confines of their house to

participate in the fight of freedom With the spread of modern education, women began to realise their role in the national movement, and the reconstruction of a Brave New India the names of Kasturba, Sarojani Naidu, Vijay Laxmi Pandit, Mridula Sarabhai can be taken with pride, in this connection.

Most of the women are still uneducated untrained and pitiable Whether in the slums on the pavements of our cities, or the dim corners of the vast countryside there is the life of work without respite, of constant grapping with poverty, to keep themselves and their children alive. The so called urban population of educated women, cannot be said to have really progressed. They are either unemployed or emp oyed in such feminine jobs as teaching primary classes, operating telephone boards, assembling electronic equipment, where the wages are very low. We have women. belonging to the middle class, who supplement family income, but who alone must bear the burden of domestic duties, in addition to their office work.

The need for improving the status of women have been recognised throughout the world. 1975 was celebrated as International Women's Year throughout the world and All World Women's Conference was held in Mexico. This was the first occasion in the history of the world, when such an important conference was held to consider bringing about improvement in social and economic condition of women, 6000 men and women, from 130 countries participated in this conference and chalked out a 10 year programme for removing discrimination on the ground of sex in social economic and political fields

The problem is however so stupendous, that such conference appear to be like a drop in the ocean In America 'the Women's Lib' is at its peak. Women have been demanding vigourously to emancipate themselves from the hold of men, and assert themselves as individuals, rather than slaves or mere shadows of men. They want equal rights in every respect, in matters of professions, wages, social status, economic affairs and at the top of all in governing the country. They want legalisation of abortion, freedom in matters of marriage and sex upbringing of children and even exemption from all domestic drudgeries, to which they have been subjected for centuries. Woman were deprived of the right to vote in England

till 1928. It was only in the year 1928, that after a relentless struggle, they were given right to vote. The vast majority of women, whose lot really needs improvement, have remained unaffected by the high sounding slogans and programmes launched in the International Women's Year. "It is to these women that society has a special responsibility." And this responsibility cannot be fully discharged so long as we look down upon them with contempt or feel that they can do with less than their affluent educated sisters are aspiring for. This in plain language means, opening the flood gates of employment for them.

In a world dominated by men, we should clear the cobwebs and do away with the illusion that women are in any way inferior to men. India is taking spectacular strides under the able guidance of Smt Indira Gandhi. Some one quipped. "In congress working Committee there are 22 women and only one man" The way she has suppressed the forces of fascism and reaction, the manner in which she has dealt a severe blow to the enemies of country from within and without, and the way she is leading our nation, from strength to strength amply demonstrates her ability and cool courage. The Prime Minister of Ceylon Mrs. Bhandara Naike is another example of an illustrious woman weathering all storms and carrying on her country to the onward march of progress. We cannot forget the indomitable Mrs. Golda Mier—the Prime Minister of Israel.

Equal wages for women, improvement in their working conditions, social security, ample opportunities of employment anti dowry drive, and amendments in laws of inheritance. These measures will go a long way in improving the status of women in our country. It is a sign of great satisfactions that Central Government has brought dowry within the service conduct rules of Central Government employees. It can take disciplinary action against an employee who is directly or indirectly a party to the give and take of dowry. Some of the States, say Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan have already made it a cognizable offence.

Women now occupy top most positions in every walk of life. We have women teachers, and doctors, engineers and architects, leaders and pleaders, officers and administrators,

nisters and legislators 'and what not. Increasingly women playing a very vital role in the reconstruction of our tion

Still much needs to be done for the welfare of women. the rock bottom level of this degraded condition of the mmon woman is illiteracy, poverty and lack of gainful ployment. It is the unemployed woman, the uneducated man, who pounds the rice, winnows the grain and strives in housand and one ways to keep the family going. 'Bidi-king', 'packing' and several other industries thrive largely the part time labour of women and childern. The low rates wages, the unsuitable conditions of work and long hours back-breaking jobs are only some of the curses, which beset em. Unless the policy on women, which is reported to be the anvil' can make their jobs more remunerative and orthwhile, no improvement in their lot is visible. Crash ogrammes for employment, a wide and varied number of rt-time jobs accompanied by educational facilities, like eches, recreation relaxation and other facilities should introduced forthwith for women workers. A worthwhile licy on women would bring about a transformation not ly in the fortunes of women, but in their role in the milies, and, therefore, in the social fabric in its entirety. The sk in formidable, but unless the magnitude of its scope, is lly appreciated, no amount of high sounding slogans would elp

Women surely, have a very important role to play in odern India. They have shown their worth as leaders and lministrators and the time is not off, when India will have at ie helm of affairs women who will lead the country from rength to strength. As legislators, they have distinguished iemselves and their speeches in the Parliament and assemblies re carefully listened to As musicians and singers, they ne admiration of men As teachers, they have proved nettle. In educating children, in moulding their character, in shaping their destiny, they have no equals. As doctors, they can prove better, in relieving the sufferings of mankind. As social reformers, they can definitely dispel the darkness of ignorance and superstition and light the flame of knowledge and new ideas. As leaders and pleaders, they can lead, guide and inspire their less fortunate sisters. The defence of the country,

so vital for a nation's security, should also be entrusted to them In fact they should work shoulder to shoulder with men and actively participate in the main task of nation building

There would be no social progress, worth the name, unless women began enjoying equal status in all walks of life along with menfolk The birth of a daughter is still regarded as a liability and womenfolk are given second-class treatment. While it was not necessary for the women to aspire for everything, that men did. It was equally important that there were no impediments in the progress of women, in the fields of their choice

It is mostly in the urban areas, that the change is being witnessed and now the need is to take the winds of change to the vast countryside.

Let us hope, that with the improvement in the social, economic and political status of women in India, there will be a great transformation in society and India will again be a pioneer in this direction, by blazing a new trail.

9. Family Planning

India is a large country with a large population. According to 1971 census, the total population of India was 54,79 49,809. As compared to 1961 census it showed an increase of 24.8 percent Population throughout the world is increasing at a very fast rate. The rate of increase is about 1.5 to 1.7 percent in the more economically developed countries, while the rate in the under developed countries varies from 2 to 3 percent. In 1974 the world population was about 4 billion and by 2000 A. D. it is likely to increase to 7 billion.

The high rate of increase in the economically developed countries is not a big problem but it does create numerous problems for underdeveloped and developing countries which are already over populated. India for instance is an over populated country and 2.5 percent increase in her population makes her position very difficult. Rise in the population means more mouths to feed, clothe and look after. For millions of new born every year India has to arrange necessities of life. With the advancement of science and improvement in the

medical and health facilities the death rate has come down while the birth rate continues to be as high as before This has made the position still worse

India is a country of villages About 80 percent people live in villages and are illiterate, ignorant and superstitious. The message of planned parenthood has not reached them. They believe that children are gift of God They also believe that every child brings his own luck with him. Poor people have large families, but they have no means to look after them in a decent way. The result is that the quality of the population has gone down.

In India wealth has also increased but the population has grown faster. This made our economic planning useless. Our Five Year Plans have tried to increase production and wealth but the rapid growth of population has denied the benefit of planning to the masses.

Family Planning is an official programme aimed at reducing the birth rate to a level with our national economy could sustain. The programme envisages proper spacing of children to ensure better health and happiness Unless efforts are made to check the growth of population our plan will not succeed in raising the standard of the people

The Family planning grogramme was started in 1952 Our First and Second Five Year Plans emphasised that a high rate of population growth was bound to effect adversely the rate of economic advance and the living standards per capita. The Family Planning programme was taken up in a modest way during these two Plan period When the results of 1961 census were made known, which showed a higher rate of growth of population than anticipated, the programme was reorganised From 1966-69 time bound and target oriented plans were formulated In the Fourth Five Year Plan the Family Planning programme was accorded the 'highest priority' The Fifth Plan provides for an increasingly integrated family planning service to people. A sum of Rs. 516 crores has been provided for this programme during the Fifth Plan as against 14 lakhs in the First Plan, Rs. 2.15 crores in the Second Plan, Rs 24 48 crores in the Third Plan and Rs. 280.36 crores in the Fourth Plan.

The family planning programme in the Fifth P[illegible] envisages to reduce the annual birth rate from about 39 [illegible] thousand is 1969 to 30 by the end of the Plan period. T[illegible] programme in implemented through the State Governme[illegible] for which cent per cent central assistance has been assured [illegible] the end of the Fifth Plan.

In the rural areas the family planning programme will [illegible] extended through the Minimum Needs Pragramme so as [illegible] reach every village. Under this programme there are mo[illegible] than 2000 Urban Primary Health Centres, 6000 Rural Heal[illegible] Centres functioning alongwith about 35000 Sub Centre[illegible] Voluntary organisations and private medical practitioners a[illegible] also associated to make the programme a success.

For achieving the objectives of the family planning pro[illegible] gramme, following methods are being adopted : (i) develop[illegible] ment and distribution of cheap and inexpensive contraceptives (ii) introduction and popularisation of sex education to mak[illegible] people adopt the methods of family planning and (iii) vasec[illegible] tomy operations Niredh and other conventional contra[illegible] *ceptives are distributed free to the interested people* Ora[illegible] pills also have been introduced The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act has been made operative. A well planned programme for educating the people in family planning through dissemination of information and instructions on the subjects related to family planning is being undertaken by Mass Media Division of the Development of Family Planning

The programme of Family Planning has acquired a great urgency. It is of great national importance. It is so closely related to our national welfare that even the slightest neglect may prove vitally dangerous to the national economy. The unchecked high rate of growth of population will undo our all economic planning and advancement.

While speaking in the Lok Sabha the Health and Family Planning Minister Dr. Karan Singh said on the 1st August, 1975, that family planning should receive the highest priority for the success of all economic development programmes. Emphasising the magnitude of the problem he said that the population of India has increased by 250 million since Independence this is equal on the entire population of the Soviet Union; every year the country was adding 13 million which is equal to the population of Australia.

The real problem is not of people but of poverty. To fight poverty family planning should be made a mass programme. The success of the programme depends on the effective co-operation of the rural population. It is, therefore necessary to involve Panchayats and voluntary organisations in the expansion and implementation schemes of this programme.

The national target for the family planning programme during 1975-76 has been set at 7.5 million inclusive of 2.5 million sterilisations, 0.8 million I4D insertions, 3.75 million regular users of conventional contraceptives and 0 25 million practitioners of other methods. The target represents a realistic assessment of the situation after a full discussion in the recent joint meeting of the Central Council of Health an Family Planning

10. India's Foreign Policy

"In the sphere of foreign affairs, India will follow an independent policy,keeping away from the power-politics of the groups, aligned one against another. She will uphold the principles of freedom or independent people and will oppose racial discriminations, wherever it may occur. She will work with peaceloving nations for international co-operation and goodwill, without exploitation of one nation by another." Thus spoke Shri Nehru, who was an apostle of peace and goodwill. This is what Nehru proclaimed for India If we analyse what he said we find that · 1. India will neither interfere in the affairs of others, nor allow interference in her own internal as well as external affairs True to its traditions, India is, and will be a true "Sovereign Democratic Republic" 2. She will be non-aligned and not tied to the apron-strings of any power block. 3 This non alignment will not be a negative quality. It will be a positive and dynamic quality of always championing the cause of the down trodden; always struggling against the racial discrimination; always waging a war against injustice; always upholding the eternal principles of liberty, equality and fraternity; 4. It will always work for international understanding, peace and good will.

India has always stood neutral. Somtimes other nations have accused her of adopting a passive, stagnant and lifeless foreign policy of sitting on the fence. But India has in international affairs proved once for all beyond doubt that it is a

The family planning programme in the Fifth Plan envisages to reduce the annual birth rate from about 39 per thousand is 1969 to 30 by the end of the Plan period. The programme in implemented through the State Governments for which cent per cent central assistance has been assured till the end of the Fifth Plan.

In the rural areas the family planning programme will be extended through the Minimum Needs Pragramme so as to reach every village Under this programme there are more than 2000 Urban Primary Health Centres, 6000 Rural Health Centres functioning alongwith about 35000 Sub Centres. Voluntary organisations and private medical practitioners are also associated to make the programme a success.

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Our foreign policy has been a success. We stand for just cause and justice will never fail us. Winds and waves there will be, but India in its firm faith in peace, will definitely weather them and become a great nation one day.

The foreign policy of a country should reflect the ideas and ideals, hopes and aspirations, dreams and vision, programmes and policies of the country. One thing should be borne, very clearly in mind, that the foreign policy of a country, should never be static, neither should it be dogmatic and rigid. On the other hand, it should be dynamic, and in keeping with new trends. It should be broadbased and pragmatic, No doubt the foreign policy of a country should be inclined to idealism it should imbile the lofty principles of liberty, equality, freedom and justice but it should not be too visionary, and unrealistic. It should be real and down to earth It should take note of all the currents and cross-currents, world movements and trends in the world. The foreign policy of India is based on the lofty principl s, said above, but at the same time it takes into consideration three very important things. One self-interest or national interest, capacity to fulfil the commitments, which a country enters into in its relation with other countries in seeking world opinion or world support in its favour. All these principles should be the guidelines of a good foreign policy, but at the same time, these principles should not be rigid. They should be flexible Another important point which a country should take care, at the time of framing country's foreign policy, is that it should not get involved in power politics. At this moment we find that there is going on a tug of war between the super powers. The entire world appears to have been divided into military camps. America has her own areas of influence while Russia has her own satellites. Because of such state of affairs, the attack on any one of them is looked upon, as attack on others and in this way all the countries of the world are consumed in the flames of war. India should keep away from involvement in such power blocks. India has been successfully following its policies and programmes.

But this should not mean static neutrality. On the contrary, it should be a sort of dynamic neutrality. This means that we must raise our voice against injustice, slavery and exploitation. It can not keep mum when colonial powers and other vested interests are playing their ugly game. It should

ositive policy of peace. India's role in Korea, Indo-China, gypt, Hungary and even Vietnam testifies the truth of tatement. India has always worked as a devotee of peac ll;these affairs.

But as said earlier it has always championed the ca f freedom, of liberty, of equality, of fraternity and of just ıdia has always guided the path of Afro-Asian count ruggling for freedom. India's contribution towards peac gnificant and equally important is its advocating the cause berty, equality and fraternity. Nehru was a fighter and ways fought against exploitation, against injustice and agai equality.

Then we gave to the world the important philosophy fe, i. e. Panchsheel. Panchsheel is not only an article of o reign policy, it is the way of our life. Panchsheel includ re important principles-(1) Mutual respect for the integrity ch other's territory and independence. (2) Mutual no gression. (3) Mutual non interference in each other's intern fairs. (4) Equality and mutual benefit and (5) peaceful c istence. This Panchsheel was our proud heritage fro autam Budha. We tried our best to implement this polic th all our heart and soul, but communist China shattered a ır hopes of peaceful co-existence by launching an inhuma ack on the sacred soil of our country.

Some people accuse us and point out that by adoptin is policy of non-alignment and Panchsheel, we have increase e number of our enemies. Like a neutral thing we will b cked from both the sides Temporarily it may appear tru it permanently it can never hold good. Our policy of peace n-alignment and dynamic neutrality is bound to bear fruits oner or later.

Now see how far this policy has paid its dividends. ting on this policy India championed the cause of freedom the people of Bangla Desh. Apparently colossal problem Bangla Desh refugees was solved and Bangla Desh emerged a new nation. Economically India is selfsufficient, militarily ıas not to look to the war lords for a protective umbrella to e her from enemy attacks. She has gathered enough news of war" to rebuff any attack on the "sacred soil of our ıntry.

Our foreign policy has been a success. We stand for just cause and justice will never fail us. Winds and waves there will be, but India in its firm faith in peace, will definitely weather them and become a great nation one day.

The foreign policy of a country should reflect the ideas and ideals, hopes and aspirations, dreams and vision, programmes and policies of the country. One thing should be borne, very clearly in mind, that the foreign policy of a country, should never be static, neither should it be dogmatic and rigid. On the other hand, it should be dynamic, and in keeping with new trends. It should be broadbased and pragmatic. No doubt the foreign policy of a country should be inclined to idealism it should imbibe the lofty principles of liberty, equality, freedom and justice but it should not be too visionary, and unrealistic. It should be real and down to earth. It should take note of all the currents and cross-currents, world movements and trends in the world. The foreign policy of India is based on the lofty principles, said above, but at the same time it takes into consideration three very important things. One, self-interest or national interest, capacity to fulfil the commitments, which a country enters into in its relation with other countries in seeking world opinion or world support in its favour. All these principles should be the guidelines of a good foreign policy, but at the same time, these principles should not be rigid. They should be flexible. Another important point which a country should take care, at the time of framing country's foreign policy, is that it should not get involved in power politics. At this moment we find that there is going on a tug of war between the super powers. The entire world appears to have been divided into military camps. America has her own areas of influence while Russia has her own satellites. Because of such state of affairs, the attack on any one of them is looked upon, as attack on others and in this way all the countries of the world are consumed in the flames of war. India should keep away from involvement in such power blocks. India has been successfully following its policies and programmes.

But this should not mean static neutrality. On the contrary, it should be a sort of dynamic neutrality. This means that we must raise our voice against injustice, slavery and exploitation. It can not keep mum when colonial powers and other vested interests are playing their ugly game. It should

always be on the side of those who are weak and poor. It should always champion the cause of those countries, which are struggling against the colonial powers. It should always protect the rights of those who are being economically exploited by the developed or rich countries. It should always raise its voice against apartheid racialism and communalism.

At present India is proceeding all its path very well. But there are some obstacles in the way which are to be overcome, some hurdles which are to be crossed, and some barriers, which are to be jumped over. Time and again India has declared its commitment to the policy of non alignment and peaceful co-existence but at the same time it has declared with firm voice that it is not going to be cowed down by any threats from super powers. Nor can it be compelled to serve as a satellite to big powers. India has refused to be a power in the political chess of the so called super powers we want to establish the best of relations with other countries, but this should never be mistaken for weakness on our part. It is a fact that some western powers, particularly *U S. A* cannot *stomach* our progress. They do not want that India should grow from strength to strength and should occupy a pride of place in the comity of nations. Like-wise China is continuing to adopt a bellicose attitude and has not left the policy of confrontation.The doors for opening a dialogue, are always kept open. . We are continuing our efforts to adopt a policy of co-operation rather than *confrontation.*

Our next door neighbour Pakistan continues to blow hot and cold in the same breath She has yet to realise the value of establishing peace in this vast subcontinent. We are trying our best to have very good normal relations with Pakistan. but Pakistan under the leadership of Mr. Z.A. Bhutto continues to be unpredictable. Our relations with Ceylon, Burma, Nepal, Afghanistan are very cordial. Efforts are being made to further strengthen our ties. Our relations with Arab countries are based on a practical and pragmatic approach. Our relations with Russia and other socialist countries are the best. In all fields of activities, political social, economic, cultural and technological field bilateral relations have been established. Not withstanding the threats blackmail and exploitation by some powers *India with its pragmatic and practical foreign policy*, is going to occupy a prestigious position in the galaxy of nations.

Man is a social animal. He lives not by himself, but in company with others, and there are certain laws that bind him to them. Obedience to the laws and principles, that bind together a group of men into a social unit, is called discipline. The idea of discipline is, therefore, inherent in human nature and forms the very basis of the structure of human society.

Even a cursory glance at the world around us will show that this globe is governed by certain rules and Nature herself observes certain fixed principles : so much so that discipline appear to be the all powerfull force from the heaven above to the earth below. The earth, the moon, the stars and the sun are all subject to certian laws which they faithfully observe. Even the wild animals in the forest have a discipline of their own, the breach of which sometimes leads to death. The birds that fly in flocks also follow certian rules and regulations. The life and activities of bees present a good example of the hard discipline that they observe. Thus discipline is a fundamental condition of all works of nature and of all successful living whether human or animal.

Discipline has a great value in life. It is one of the few qualities that contribute largely to one's success. A man, in the process of disciplining himself purifies himself of his laziness, irregularity, unheathy habits and irresolution. He learns self-control, develops the spirit of accommodation and a regard for the convenience of others. One who has controlled oneself has acquired the highest excellence and has almost become a perfect man

Discipline is a precious thing for the growth of society. It is necessary in every walk of life from the management of a humble household to the administration of a large country. Domestic life loses all its charm if every member of the family follows his own indvidual whim, without seeking the approval of the head Discipline is the mortar that holds together all the members of a family and maintains peace and harmony. In games and sports also discipline is indispensable. A disciplined team is better than a stronger but disorganised one. The members of a tug of war team who all put together in the same direction would surely carry the day against another whose members, though physically be stronger than those of

the former, pull in different directions owing to lack of discipline. Again in educational institutions discipline is of great importance. No instructional work is possible if students are undisciplined In an educational institution however discipline is not only maintained but also taught. The authorities, therefore, have to bear in mind that children are after all children and they are there to learn and the former have to take a lenient view of things.

Nowhere is discipline more necessary than in the fighting forces, *viz.*, the army, the navy and the air force. Here the lightest act of indiscipline on the part of a subordinate may mean defeat, dishonour and even disaster.

> Theirs not to make reply.
> Theirs not to reason why.
> Theirs but to do and die.

That should be the motto of a true soldier. Victory is gained not by the army which is more numerous, but by the one which is more disciplined. The disciplined army of Alexander the Great had an easy victory over the army of Porus, although the latter was much superibr in number Clive with a handful of soldiers, disciplined and well organised, defeated the vast army of Sirajuddaula, simply because the latter was undisciplined and ill-organised In fact the whole history of the gradual conquest of India by the English forms an interesting and instructive illustration of what discipline can achiev on the battlefield.

The value of discipline in the national activities of our country cannot be overestimated. Our leaders have been trying for a number of years to bring about an improvement in our lot.

The growing tendency of our youth towards indiscipline must be a matter of concern to all the well-wishers of our country Unfortunately very often our young men and women do not distinguish freedom from licence and mistake one for the other, consequently they become guilty of g ave errors and [illegible] the best interests of the country.

ntact with. However, real discipline springs from within nd not from without: hence the need of every individual isciplining himself.

12. The Beauties of Nature

Everybody needs beauty as well as bread, places to play and pray in where nature may heal and cheer and give trength to body and soul alike. And nature is prodigal of her eauties. She is always ready to offer her treasures to the oorest of the poor.

Flowers occupy a prominent place among the beauties of ature, for are they not the loveliest things on this earth? Children love them; grown up people are fond of them; the ich and the poor all take great pleasure in gathering them We have flowers in all seasons and at all places There are lowers for spring, summer and autumn; there are flowers of the ields, of the sea-shore and of the mountain-side.

Leaves also add a lot to the beauty of flowers. Leaves are also wonderful beauties of Nature The flowers, however beautiful they may be, live only a few days, while the leaves ast for months. There are so many trees! Everyone of them is a picture in itself The oak, the birch, the beech; the elm the poplar, the yew—all these with their green foliage have an attraction of their own The branches of trees in the forest clothed with leaves have beauty for those who have the sense to appreciate it.

Water is associated with many beauties of Nature. We enjoy the beauty of water in the morning mist, in the lake, in the stream, in the river pool, and the wide ocean. It is very delightful to sit by a lake or river, or on the sea shore and enjoy the reflection of sunshine on the water. The sight of the sea is very fascinating It is difficult to imagine all that we owe to the sea. The view of the ocean always changes. Now it is; calm and now disturbed; sometimes is covered with darkness, and sometimes bathed in the light of the moon. The lakes though less grand than the sea, are ever more lovely The banks of lakes are often clothed with vegetation: the wooded islands situtated in the lakes appear so beautiful.

Mountains are another treasure of natural beauty. They are an ideal resort for the scholar; they have lessons

worker; they afford quiet for the thinker and are a good ... for the worshipper. Mountains seen to have beem built en... for the human race

The sky is an inexhaustible treasure of the beautie... Nature. The lovely rainbow to begin with has an attraction... its own. Its beautiful colours have a charm for every... Next, the clouds are another specimen of natural beau... Their constantly changing colour, their grand and awe-inspiri... presence with lighting flashing sky, fill the heart of m... with wonder and awe.

The clouds and the blue sky are not the only beauties o... the sky. When we look towards the sky, we are filled wit... admiration to see millions of lights. The stars that we watch at night seem to be so still that we cannot imagine the speed of their motion. The stars are as innumerable as the sands of the desert. In the sky there are also many stars which have now become cold and dead. Again there are comets which are even more beautiful than the stars. The dimensions of these heavenly bodies are beyond human comprehension. The ocean is so vast, but it is nothing as compared to the sky. Our globe stands nowhere by the side of the sun and the sun itself is almost nothing when compared with the dimensions of the universe. Besides the solar system, there are many other systems that are equally wonderful. The light of certain stars after travelling 186,000 miles a second reaches us in many years; just imagine the distance at which they are situated from the earth! Moreover, there are many stars that are so for away that they cannot be seen clearly even with the most powerful telescope.

All these wonders and beauties of the sky are a source of great pleasure and interest to man.

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13. Preservation of Wild Life

Wild life destroys the crops. Sometimes wild animals kill our pets and in saving our pets we expose ourselves to the risk of life. For the fear of wild life our cattle cannot go for grazing in the meadow and forests. Most of the graze too is eaten up by wild life. Such being the position, the question arises why we should protect and preserve these wild animals and birds? After all which are more important

lomestic livestock or wild animals? Why should there be vild life santuaries? Why should people not be allowed to hoot them where and when they want? What do we lose if here are no Gir lions, wild buffaloes of Bandipur or rhinoes f Kaziranga? In a poor country like India what should be rotected and preserved-men or wild animals, who are practially of no use to us?

This question requires to be examined objectively and alistically. Wild life belongs to the nation. Wild animals id birds are wealth of the whole nation. They being to the an-in-the street, man in the field, herdsmen, hunter and all us.

Protection and preservation of wild life does not mean it all wild animals and birds must be saved howsoever rmful they may be for us. It only means that the wild life ould be properly managed i.e. dangerous and harmful anils like wolves, hyaenas and wild dogs should not be allowed operate freely. They should be killed or their number be uced if necessary.

Wild animals and birds are an essential part of nature. essive increase or decrease in their number is harmful pose, you wipe out panthers and tigers. As a result the iber of deer and stags would swell and they would cause nsive damage to the fields of our farmers. Again, suppose, finish the deer, stag and other small animals, the lions panthers would pray upon our cattle and may be that attack us also when very hungry.

There are very many urgent reasons to justify that the ction and preservation of wild life is necessary. We shall fy them into three—cultural value, scientific value and omic value.

From cultural point of view, animals and birds have s been an inseparable part of our mythology, art and ture. In our mythotology Nandi is the ride of Shiva, da is the ride of Vishnu, lion is the ride of Durga, elephant ride of Indra and swan is the ride of Saraswati. Thus wild animals and birds are objects of reverence of Indi-Panchatanantra and Hitopadesh are full of stories of lions, ls, bulls, crows, rats, monkeys, elephants, cats and owls. One can very well imagine how dull and lifeless would

be our mythology art and literature if all animals and birds were omitted. What would our gardens, fields and forests be like without the beauty and songs of the birds? How ugly and bare would look our country side without antilopes, deer and peafowls? Many of us enjoy the beauty and presence of wild life but all may not realise that it is so precious. It is, however certain that the total absence of the wild life would make it quickly noticed by all The fact is that we all enjoy and appreciate the wild life but without being conscious of it

Snakes elephants, lions, cows, bulls etc. are the animals of worship. Parrots, mynas, pigeons, crows and sparrows are the life and charm of our gardens and houses. They have become a part of our daily life Their relationship with our life is age-old natural and inseparable As one cannot imagine India without the Taj Mahal and Ajanta caves, similary one cannot imagine India without our elephants, tigers and chitals etc

If we examine the issue from scientific point of view, we will come to the conclusion that wild life maintains the balance in nature If the balance is disturbed the unfavourable results will follow The so called 'cradles of civilisation' in the Middle East are now mainly desert because there was indiscriminate destruction of flora and fauna. If you reduce the number of pythons and snakes there will follow an undesirable increase in the number of rodents. Destroy the birds and agriculture will be closed down entirely because of innumberable insect pests. Even vultures and kites do invaluable work without which the whole population would be caught up by many diseases. Birds play an important role as flower-pollination agents and seed disperser.

There is the economic side of the wild life preservation. Birds and animals are our natural wealth. They can yield economic gains if sensibly preserved and carefully exploited. The state can earn huge revenue from hunting and shooting. Import of arms and ammunitions, gun licences, shooting and fishing permits are the sources of revenue.

What shall be hunted if wild animals and birds are annihilated? Where from, then, shall revenue come? Besides, hunted animals, birds and fish are consumed as food lso.

Zoological gardens, and museums purchase live and dead animals and birds. It is a profitable business to capture or hunt birds and animals for zoological gardens and museums. A living rhino sells for Rs 20,000. Even an ordinary monkey can fetch Rs. 25-30. Other animals and birds bring in according to their value. Export of live animals and birds can fetch good money This source of income can be enhanced with careful conservation of the wild life.

The most important economic aspect of the preservation of wild life is tourist trade Our elephants tigers, chitals, peafowls and egrets are great attraction to the foreign tourists Lion, rhino, bison, sambar, blackbuck and hornbill are no less a source of attraction to them Thousands of foreign tourists visit India only to see them Tourism brings in revenue in many ways. When tourists come they spend money on travel, on hotels, on buying things and on so many other things. Tourism can be converted into the biggest foreign exchange earning industry if properly developed. European countries like Switzerland, France and Britain have thrived on tourist trade. Some African countries also earn huge amounts of foreign exchange from tourists The fact is that wild life is an industry as tangible as tea, oil, jute or coal.

Wild life is valuable from other points of view as well Many birds and animals are source of many important medicines. *Kasturi* we get from deer The fat of tiger and *Dhanesh* is useful for many diseases caused by cold and wind The flesh of many animals and birds like sheep, goat and chicken is eaten. India earns crores of rupees by exporting skin of animals. In our own country many articles such as clothes, shoes, bridles, belts, book-covers, and suitcase are made out of skin. Hairs of the animals are used in matterses, seats of cars and chairs. We get wool from these animals. A number of utility articles are made of bones, hoofs, horns and intestines of these animals

We have seen how precious are our animals and birds Recently it has been observed that the number of many animals and birds has alarmingly decreased. Some of them have now become rare. Lions have almost been wiped out. Panthers and tenduas have also decreased in number. Indian rhinoes are also facing extinction. The number of musk

deers, Kashmir deers, wild ass and mountain bear has been reduced to a large extent. Red-crested duck has been almost extinct White wild duck is very rare. Peacock and red *mynas* are also facing the danger of extinction.

Can we allow the extinction of such beautiful national wealth? Certainly not. We must make an all out effort to protect and preserve these animals and birds. We cannot afford to lose any more of our wild animals and birds. They are much to valuable a national asset to let go.

14. India's National Language

A language, which is confined in a strait jacket, with no doors and windows open for progressive change, may be both precise and graceful but is apt to lose touch with a changing environment and the mass of the people. This inevitably leads to a loss of vigour and a growth of a certain artificiality At any time, this would not be good, but in the present dynamic age, with almost everything changing round about us, a strait jacket will deaden a language. The courtly languages of previous ages had much to commend them. But they are totally unsuited to a democratic age, where we aim at mass education. A language, therefore, must fulfil two functions: it must base itself on its ancient roots and at the same time, vary and expand with growing needs and be essentially the language of the mass of people and not of a select coterie This is all the more necessary in this age of science and technology and world communication. In so far as possible, that language should have common or similar words with other languages in regard to scientific or technical terms. It must, therefore, be a receptive language, accepting every word from outside that fits into its general structure. Sometimes that word may be slightly varied to suit the genius of the language.

If I was asked what is the greatest treasure that India possesses, and what is her finest heritage. I would answer unhesitatingly it is the Sanskrit language and literature and all that this contains. This is a magnificent inheritance and so as this endures and influences the life of our people, so will the basic genius of India continue. Apart from its a treasure of the past, it is, to an astonishing degree, for

so ancient a langunge, a living tradition, I should like to promote the study of Sanskrit and to put our scholars to work to explore and bring to light the varied literature in this language that has been almost forgotten It is surprising that while we talk so much of language in terms of an extereme nationalism, only lip homage is paid to it or it is exploited for political ends. Very little is done to serve it as a lauguage should be served Whether in Sanskrit or in the modern Indian languages, constructive work is rare. We often follow a dog-in-the-manger policy of disliking any other growth and at the same time not doing anything overselves A language will grow ultimately because of its inherent worth and not because of status or resolutions.

The true service of a language is to increase its value, practicability and inherent worth. However great Sanskrit may be, and however much we may like to promote its study, as we should, it cannot be a living language But it must be, as it has been, the base and inner substance of most of our languages That is inevitable But an attempt to force this is neither inevitable nor desirable and is likely to lead to evil results.

Persian has played an important role in the last few centuries in developing some of our provincial languages, more especially Hindustani and has affected our ways of thinking also to some extent That is an acquisition and it makes us richer to that extent. I must be remembered that no language is nearer to Sanskrit than Persian and indeed Vedic Sanskrit and Ancient Pahlevi are nearer to one another than Vedic Sanskrit and classical Sanskrit. So a certain overlapping of the two is easy and does no violence to the genius of our language or our race. In any event, a few hundred years of history and the life of the people have fashioned us for what we are and it seems to me rather absurd and certainly unwise, to try to undo this work of history From the cultural point of view, such an attempt at undoing and going back would mean depriving us of the cultural heritage which we possessed. It would mean making ourselves poorer. We should rather aim at richness and at accepting whatever adds to that cultural content. Therefore any attempt at excluding what we have already absorbed is wrong from every point of view.

If these considerations are borne in mind, it fo

that the all-India language that we should seek to promote must be flexible, receptive and must retain all the cultural features that it has imbibed through the ages. It must also be a language essentially of the people and not of a small coterie of learned men. It must be dignified and full of power and it must rigorously try to put down artificiality, shallowness and ornateness.

Inevitably the base of the all-India language and a great deal of its content will be derived from Sanskrit, but it will include any number of words, phrases and ideas from other sources, notably Persian and also English and other foreign languages.

In regard to its technical terms we should first of all accept every word that has been accepted in popular use. In coining new words, we should again try to approximate to popular use and understanding, and regard to technical words, so far as possible we should not detract from the world language that is growing up.

It would be desirable to collect a number of basic words, say 3,0C0 or so which might be considered well-known common words used by the people generally. These may often include alternative words for the same idea provided both are in common use. This should be the basic vocabulary which everyone, who desires knowledge of the all India language, shou d know.

Yet another list of technical words should be prepared on the lines indicated above. I must say that many of the new words being used for technical terms are so extraordinarily artificial and meaningless in the real sense of the word, because they have no back-ground or history behind them, that they horrify me.

If these two lists are prepared, the rest should be left to the natural growth of the language. No limitations should be put on anyone writing on what might be called pure literary Hindi or pure literary Urdu or anything in between. With the growth of education and a vaster reading public, this itself will exercise a powerful influence on the writers and speakers.

... lly, I have no doubt, that a fine and vigorous ...ge will grow and expand without any compulsion from

15 Advantages and Disadvantages of Cinema

This is the age of science The twentieth century has many scientific inventions to its credit Cinema occupies an important place in them. It is a source of entertainment for millions of people. Because of its entertainment value this gift of science has become very popular

In the beginning cinema picture were movies only i e. there was only movement but no sound Such pictures were called silent motion picture The silent motion pictures were shown with the help of projectors But with the invention of the photo-electric cell it became possible to introduce sound track in the films The pictures produced there after were not only 'movies' but 'talkies' as well The talkies became very popular within a very short time

Before the advent of the cinema drama and stage-acting were regarded as the most popular source of entertainment. There were apprehensions that drama and stage acting would be ousted by the cinema There is no doubt about the fact that drama suffered a set back for sometime, but the fears proved untrue. Drama still continues to enjoy its place of prestige because the physical presence of human beings on the stage has a direct emotional appeal to the audience There is, however, no denying the fact that the cinema has acquired great popularity amongst the masses

The cinema is a powerful and effective means of communication. Because of its audio-visual character it has great mass appeal. Such a powerful and effective means of communication can be gainfully utilised in a variety of ways. The cinema can be used as an instrument for creating public awakening. It can enlist public co operation in the task of nation-building.

In our society there are many practices and traditions which are based on superstitions and ignorance and which have withheld the progress and transormation of our society. The cinema can be used as an instrument to help people get rid of these superstitions and also to guide them along the right path. It can help in removing ignorance from our society. Not only this many much needed social reforms can be introduced and brought about with the help of the cinema

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the people. It has a great educative value. It can achieve splendid results in the field of expansion of education. There are certain subjects such as science and geography which can be more effectively taught to the students with the help of talkies Lessons on road sense, rules of hygiene and civic sense can be taught to the students and public as well in a very effective manner with the help of cinema pictures Many successful experime ts have been made in various count ies regarding the utility of films as a means of education. Feature films have been produced for school and college students and students are being benefitted by them

Cinema films have the power to influence the thinking of the people They have changed the society and social trends. They have introduced new fashions in society They may be described as the pace setters They can create a direct impact on our social life Many social evils can be removed and new reforms can be introduced with the help of films. These films can go a long way in arousing national consciousness and also in utilising the energies of the youth in social reconstruction and nation-building by a skillful adoption of good moral, social and educative themes and by introduction of popular sentiments a films can, to great extent, formulate and guide public opinion.

Because of i s audo visual appeal the cinema films are the mo t powerful means of pi blicity and advertisement. Small publicity pictures or skits when shown on the screen easily catch the imagination of spectators.

In our country cinematography has been developed as an art and the film industry is an organised industry. It is a foreign exchange earner industry. Many Indian films have won international awards.

This gift of science has some disadantages too. It is a force and has the power to influence the society. So a film which depicts scenes of moral degradation or which violates our moral standards does immense harm to our society. We know many young people have gone astray under the misleading influence of indecent pictures. Filthy, immoral and crime pictures very easily catch the imagination of · impressionable . Such films can be accused of producing delinquency. films produced on the western trends or the films which

try to preach western moral standards are producing a bad effect on our younger generation. So the producers of films and the films censors owe a great responsibility to our society. The film producers should try to resist the temptation of minting money by producing formula pictures they should rather produce good pictures of educative or reformative value. A good film is higher than any education and a bad film is poison.

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16. Science and Human Happiness

Thanks to the achievements of Science man is no longer a helpless toy in the hands of nature, but has become a proud master of three words-land, air and sea. With the help of science. man can scan the sky, explore the heavens, dive deep into the oceans and unfold the hidden treasures of nature. The star-touching sky-scrappers the swiftest means of transport and communications, the comforts and amenities of modern life all go to prove that science has completely changed the pattern of our life. There is practically, no field of life which is untouched by science.

Science has given eyes to the bl nd, legs to the lame, ears to the deaf, tongue to the dumb, and solace to the broken hearts

In the field of medicine science has come to our rescue in reducing human suffering Hearts can be grafted, punctured lungs can be repaired and an ugly duckling can be changed into a beauty queen

So far, we have been praising the role of science, but the picture has other side also Science has also shown its destructive and ugly face by giving to the world a stock pile of deadly and disastrous weapons By the preparation of nuclear weapons, like atom bomb, hydrogen bomb and other engines of death, it has brought mankind nearer the brink of precipice By inventing weapons of death and destruction, it has raised the foul smokes of suspicion and apprehension and has defied and contaminated the whole atmosphere of the earth. It has created terror in the hearts of the people and held to ransom the entire humanity. It has polluted the very

air which we breathe and scorched the very ground on while we live and move

It has created a strange situation for us. On one hand it has unfold d a vista of celestial wonders, on the other hand it has theatened mankind with complete annibilation. On one hand it has helped mankind in its onward march to civilization, by revolutioning agriculture and industry, trade and commerce, health and education. On the other hand it has left deep scars of devastation on the fair face of mankind by heaping the weapons of death and destruction.

But the question arises, who is to be blamed for it. Is it the mischief of science or the mischief of man who misuses it ? The answer is definitely that it is not the science, but the man who misuses it for destructive purposes In some cases scientists and inventors have been like-powerless puppets in the hands of unscrupulous politicians, and war mongers who are thirsty of human blood.

Man has yet to learn a lesson from nature Science can be a very good servant, but a very ba l maste-. A great scientist has aptly said "It is a tragic irony that man now can fly in the air like a bird, swim on the surface of the ocean like a fish, but he has not yet learnt the art of living on earth like a human being." How strange that he has been able to conquer the outside world but so far the Kingdom of God, the world within himself is concerned he is still a slave. He is still a slave to the brutal possions and animal desires of lawless ambition, greed, selfishness and blood thirst In thie context how correct does it sound the sane advice of our sages who say that he who conquers others is strong, but he who conquers self is mighty.

Science devorced from religion has no meaning. Science depyived of ethical considerations is hollow and science without moral flavour is futile. Arming man with destructive weapons is liking giving a razor in the hand of a monkey Any time instead of having a close and smooth shave he may cut his own throat.

The furdamental question before us is science for what ? Is science an end in itself or is it an instrument for bringing man happiness. In my opinion, it is what we make of it :e ultimate aim of science should be to bring happiness and

At this juncture, it is both instructive and useful to know about the application of such nuclear explosions. The fact that none of the nuclear superpowers, has utilised nuclear explosions for *peacefull purposes, need not discourage us*, because their main aim in conducting underground explosions, appear to be improvement of the nuclear arsenal and development of detection system, while India wants to be a pioneer in the peaceful uses of atomic power India wants *to harness* the powerfull atom for construction purposes, instead of inflicting wounds on the wailing mankind; we want to use *this tremendous energy for earth-removing purposes, for field engineering, for finding oil resources*, and for converting vast stretches of arid deserts into green smiling fields

In order to appreciate the effectiveness of nuclear energy, as a means of earth removal, it is interesting to compare the performance of a nuclear device, with a conventional explosive of the same energy. For example T.N.T. The nuclear device is much more compact and releases the energy in a much shorter time The period for which nuclear energy is released is one-millionth of a second, while the corresponding figure for T.N.T. is a few thousandths of a second Thus the power of a nuclear energy is about a thousand times, than that of a conventional explosive, with the same energy release

The compactness of a nuclear device, also leads to the energy being initially confined to a small volume and consequently to higher intial pressure and temperature of the gas formed in the vicinity of the device. In addition to these advantages the cost of a nuclear explosive, on a unity-energy basis, after development is much less the cost of drilling holes, to put the explosive underground is also much less, because of the *compactness of the device.*

The surge of pride over the successful nuclear explosion in the Rajasthan desert is mainly because the experiment was a totally Indian enterprise-a great achievement of India's Science and technology It is not that there has been no foreign collaboration or assistance in the field But what stands out here is that such foreign collaboration was allowed only to supple- ... not supplant Indian leadership and capability. The ... of collaboration by Canada, or any other source ... hamstring or emasculate India's economic programme.

A remarkable feature of the atomic programme, is the reliance placed on Indian talent and expertise

India's nuclear blast has no doubt, catapulated her, into the front rank of nations No longer, is she dismissed as a "pitiful giant" Her voice will command new respect, as she pleads at the United Nations and other world forums for banning all atomic weapons strategic and tactical, barring all nuclear tests, except for peaceful purposes

The nuclear powers who wanted to preserve their monopoly over nuclear know how, have reacted unfavourably to the Indian experiment. They now consider this country a potential nuclear power in military terms, since the technology for the use of atomic energy for peaceful and military purpose is the same.

The degree of precision, that went into the explosion, the fact that the effort was hundred per cent Indian and that the plutonium used for the test was produced in India go to show that our technology is in no way inferior to the technology of the 'Big five

We are proud that our country had Scientists of the calibre of Dr Homi Bhabha, Dr Vikram Sarabhai and now Dr Sethana The unhappiness expressed by a few countries, over India's joining the nuclear club should not stand in the way of our progress, as our aim is to use the power only for peaceful purposes

In the beginning all newspapers angrily rejected India's claim that nuclear explosions could be utilised for peaceful purposes While the American explosions under the plowshare programme has so far been an utter failure India's explosion has been acclaimed as a tremendous success So successful in fact and so free from radioactivity that the Russians are now using nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes even in their over populated areas However after sometime even America conceded that "Modest sized underground bombs could aid India's drive for self-sufficiency in energy Nuclear explosions could be used, to crumble deep lying beds of lignite a low grade coal, so that it could be burnt underground producing a stream of gas to run conventional electric power plants on the surface. India has large resources of lignite in an trial area west of Calcutta

While our nextdoor neighbour Pakistan has ... against it and called it as potential threat to the S.

Asian Stability Russians have welcomed it. From some other countries it has received a mixed response. It has been received with extreme misunderstanding, absence of benevolence and at some places with open condemnation.

Recently a Canadian team came to India for talks on nuclear co-operation. This co-operation in exchange of information and materials had remained suspended since the Indian Nuclear experiment May, 1974. The crux of the differences has been the Canadian view, that there is 'no distinction between the development of nuclear explosions for so called peaceful purposes and explosions for military purposes" The Government of India does not agree to this view. Having taken this view, the Foreign Minister of Canada Mr. Mitcrel Sharp, announced on May, 1974, that Canadian Government had suspended shipments to India of nuclear equipment and material. The Government also instructed the Atomic Energy of Canada Limited to suspend its co-operation with India, regarding nuclear co-operation.

But India has made up her mind to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. With the launching of 'Aryabhatta' in space India's prestige has shot up in the eyes of other nations. It has once more ascerted that India is capable of solving her own problems and that it can meet the challenges.

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18. Aryabhatta

India's first scientific satellite Aryabhatta was launched into orbit on the 19th April 1975. It was named after the great Indian astronomer and mathematician of the fifth century.

The satellite was designed by the Indian scientists at the Indian Statellite Centre at Bangalore with the assistance of Soviet scientists. A few weeks before it was launched, it underwent through checks and tests at a Soviet Cosmodrome.

The 860 kg satellite began orbiting the earth at an altitude of about 600 kms. after it was launched by a Soviet Intercosmos rocket from a Soviet Cosmodrome. It is orbiting at a speed of 96.41 minutes per revolution round the earth. By putting Aryabhatta into space the Indian scientists have [illegible] a place themselves and for their country in the world of science.

The Aryabhatta was the heaviest satellite (360 kg.) ever

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19 Science and Agriculture

"The world today is governed and conditioned by the off shoots of science" said Jawahar Lal Nehru The impact of science can be felt and seen in almost every sphere of life Agriculture is no exception. As a matter of fact agriculture awaits the alchemic touch of science to transform, the barren tracts of wasteland into fertile fileds Science has to a great extent changed the very nature of agriculture and yet many mysteries are still to be unravelled. Science can change the very landscape of our village and bring ab ut a metamorphosis of our countryside.

Agriculture is a very important basic human activity, upon which hinges the very fact and survival of mankind Its proper development is indispensable for the existence of humanity and there can be no two opinions that science plays a very vital role in the development and progress of agriculture. Our scientists should listen to this clarion call, and engage themselves heart and soul in this fruitful activity for the welfare of mankind Scientists can no longer afford to remain isolated in the ivory tower and confine themselves to the four walls of laboratories, they have to come out to the fields and farms, rlue shoulders with farmers and peasants and help in ushering in a new era of plenty and prosperity

Many Challenges await them in the field of agriculture and if the bule prints for rural development are to be prepared, scientists have a key role to play. All the knowledge of science and technology has to be harnessed for this purpose Hitherto untapped sources are to be tapped now challanges are to be met, and new frontiers are to be crossed, in the field of agriculture.

And for that a new value system has got to be ev Science and technology are not for the rich classes influencial persons only, but the common man should

the 24th May that the three experiments had been suspended. As on the 29th July according to the Project Director Mr. Rao the snag developed in the spacecraft was not posing any serious problem to the mission of the satellite as a whole. According to him these experiments were not of any great consequence but they merely added to the more important schedule of numerous technological experiments to help better understanding of space. And these technological experiments were going on perfectly.

Sending of Aryabhatta into orbit has earned a place of prestige for India in the world community; it has also demonstrated the capabilities of Indian scientists Nevertheless it has given birth to many controversies. Some people objected to its launching from a Soviet Cosmodrome The basis of their misconcieved objection appears to be their ignorance of the fact that it is very difficult to develop launch vehicles. Only five countries of the world namely the U S A , the U S.S.R , China. Japan, and France have so far developed their launch vehicles, So there was no hing wrong to launch the satellite from Soviet Union-friendly country which helped us in this field.

Many people argued that the amount spent in space programme would have been better utilised to solve the more pressing problems of the country. But it must be remembered that the long term benefits of the space technology would be immense especially in the field of communications. To quote Professor Rao, once the technology was perfected it would help solve the country's problems in several fields in a dramatically short time In fact, if properly developed, space technology can radically change the life on earth.

In so far as the field of communication is concerned there is a vast scope of development with help of communication satellites, which eliminate the problems involved in spanning large areas with land lines microwave radio relay stations for long distance transmissions The cost of a network of land lines and mircrowave relay station links for a large and widespread population would be prohibitive. So the real answer to this challenge is communication statellite. In India the problems of illiteracy and poverty can be solved through this innovation It would also help in opening of vast areas of uninhabited and for development and exploitation

There is a plan to launch Aryabhatta II after two years, which oo will be sent into orbit from a Soviet cosmodrome. It will an applications package for assessing the country's natural

resources India's first statellite has practically all the sophisticated equipments imported. But more and more indigenous componentsare proposed to be designed, manufactured and used from the next statellite onwards Indian scientists are at work in this direction.

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And for that a new value system has got to l Science and technology are not for the rich classes influencial persons only, but the common man should s

beneficiary to it. It is the man on the farm, in the field, in the orchard, who should enjoy the blessings of science Under this value system, a person who devises a better bullock cart, will be entitled to all honours and facilities, as the one who develops an improvement in an aeroplane. Efforts like these have to become a pattern rather than remain isolated instances of work. Technology for villages should not merely be used for industry only but must ultimately become an instrument for social change.

A lot of work is to be done in the field of agriculture. Our vast reservoirs of water, are t be harnessed in such a way as to change the dry deserts in o blooming fields Our unlimited army of agricultural labourers is to be engaged in such a way as to change dust into gold, solar energy is to be utilised to our vast reservoirs of man power and water, fertilizers and field inputs are to be so harnessed as to change dry deserts into green s iling fields. Not only are the most modern and scientific methods of cultivation to be used, not only are the uptodate and ultramodern tools and implements to be employed but a scientific outlook is to be created among our farmers. This scientific outlook will completely overhaul the entire system of agriculture and bring it very near to the needs and aspirations of the people The development of agro-industries, the utilization of waste agricultural products, the utilization of solar energy, t e protection of crops from pests, the improvement in the quality and quantity of agricultural produce, are only some of the fields, where a scientist can use his imagination and skill and bring about miraculous change.

Recently at the all India Science conference the scientists were called upon to carry their science and technology to farms and fields, to orchards and vineyards so as to bring a new ray of hope in the lives of farmers Indian Institute of Agricultural Researach and the council of Scientific and Industrial Research can play decisive roles in this direction. Science should no more remain a handmaid of the rich, it should be an instrument of prosperity for the common man.

20. Tourism in Rajasthan

Tourism is not only an important industry in the modern orld, but it is also a powerful means of creating international

understanding and good will! It is not only an instrum nt for earning valuable foreign exchange bu an effe tive device for boosting the cultural image of the co intry

Rajasthan occupies pride t place in the States of India The history of Rajasthan is a saga of R ajput valour and gallantry, which unfolds before us the spirit of un que sacrifice and rare courage All histori ins hav sung songs of Rajputs, Its glorious past its colourf il costumes its architectural splendour, its magnificent m onum nts its fas inating fairs and festivals, its breath taking natural beau y keep the visit r spell bound This sacred land consecrated by the hero s blood is taking a leap forward, for atta n ng a richer and fuller life for its people During the quarter centur the e has been a complete transformation from a feudal and backward stage to a modern democratic state on its onw ud march to plenty and prosperity

Rajasthan s contributi on to the development of tourism cannot be over emphasised It has a magnetic attraction for the tourists from various corners of the world A visit to Rajasthan is a must for a foreign tourist It is the first love and rare privilege for them to see this beautiful state They make it a point not to miss this golden opportunity Thus Rajasthan has not only helped India in earning v iluable foreign exchange but also in presenting a beautiful image of Indi i to he International World

Jaipur, the pink city of Rajasthan the Paris of India the only planned and designed city of India with its wide bazars of uniform pink colour are a feast to the eye The symmetry design colour and perfect planning make it one of the most beautiful cities of the world There are many places worth seeing, Hawa Mahal or Palace of Winds the famous Observatory Chandra Mahal, Museum Ram Niwas Garden Sisodia Garden Amber palace etc The city has been declared as an international city, and has been g ven a new facelift recently. Likewise Ajmer is famous fod its Dargah of Khwaja Sahib, a famous Muslim Shrine where the Muslims come not only from all over India, but from every corner of the World. About 10 kilometers away a famous place of pilgrimage fo Hindus, Pushkar, which is a beautiful place to visit Alwar is

a great attraction for the tourists,as it is a famous hunting g'ound for tigers and panthers The bird sanctuary of Ghana at Bharatpur is really worth seeing Jodhpur has a famous fort, beautiful Mandor garden 'o invite the tourist', Likewise the forts of Bikaner and Bundi are places of interest for the foreign visitor. Udaipur is unmatched for its famous lakes, beautiful gardens and aparalled scenic beauty There is much in the city to capture the roving eye of foreign traveller Chittorgarh unfolds before the minds eye a beautiful vision of Rajput gallantry and the spirit of chivalry, encased in beautiful towers and its fort. Mount Abu has a magnificiant attraction for the lovers of natural beauty and pic'uresque panorama.

The beautiful temp'es and the splendid palaces of Rajasthan proclaim with one voice the architectural splendour of its bygone days. The famous Dilwara temples of Mount Abu built entirely of white marble with floral designs and beautiful carved human figures are matchless The temples of Pushkar, Chittor, Jaisalmer, Jaipur and Udaipur speak eloquently of the perfect design, sense of symmetry and beauty of the artisans of Rajasthan The Jain temple of Rarakpur, the famous chinton, temple of Bikaner, Jagdish temple, Eklingji temple, Rikhabji temple, Chaturbhuja temple invite the attraction of those foreign travellers, who come here in quest of spirituality.

The magnificent palaces of Rajasthan will continue to interest the lovers of ar hitecture all over the world. The Amber Palace. The Mubarak Mahal, Chandra Mahal, Adhai Din ka Jhonpra, at Ajmer and Jai Stambh at Chittor speak volum s of the architectural splendour of Rajasthan.

The enameling art of Jaipur which gives the foreign visitor perforated lamps of brass, shields embossed with flora patterns designs and landscapes are superbly beautiful The jems and jewellery of Rajasthan is a very good dollar-earner. Masuria Sarees of Kota, with their beautiful Zari border, the and die sarees of Jodhpur, the famous Sanganeri print on sarees are a craze with the foreign tourists. This can be testified when we find lady tourists clad in beautiful Sanganeri sarees, hunting for the handicrafts or other artistic things in the bazaars of Jaipur.

Leather purses, Mojaries, wooden toys, electric lamp ands, flower vases, toys made of paper machie, lac bangles, ottery, ivory and sandle wood toys, baskets of bamboo work nd hundred and one things, are always a centre of attraction r the tourists.

Rajasthan is a land of fairs and festivals At the time f Gangaur or Teej the sight of Rajasthani ladies clad in olourful costumes cannot be easily forgotten. The tourists ay struck with wonder at this picturesque panorama and ageant of colourful costumes. The folk dances and the folk-ongs, the literature and lore of Rajasthan will amuse the ant-ropologists and literateurs of the worlds.

Now let us have a look at the facilities available for the ourists in Rajasthan. Those who travel for education and musement, for light and delight definitely have a right to all ossible comfort and convenience. The Department of Tourism n Rajasthan has taken active steps in streamlining the admini-ration and gearing up everything possible to attract the urists Rajasthan Government Tourist Bureau gives elaborate formation about the places to be visited, about air routes important cities, about rail and road links to the places of sit, about the facilities for staying, about hotel accommoda-on, about tourist guides etc. It has its own Holiday Homes, outh Hostels, Rest houses and Dak-Bunglows to cater to the eeds of all kinds and categories of tourists. There are a few ive Star Hotels in Rajasthan, which by international specifica-ons, are very suitable for the tourists. For the people not so ch there are youth hostels, dak bunglows and Circuit Hou-es, which look after the comfort, convenience and taste of all ategories of tourists. Not only Five Star Hotels, but there are uite a good number of other standard hotels where the tou-ists can stay with comfort and convenience.

As a matter of fact there is quite a good network of otels in Rajasthan for the foreign tourists. The Tourist ureau of Rajasthan has its own Tourist Buses for sight seeing. here are luxury coaches for the affluent and economy serv-es for the not-so rich people. Government of Rajasthan has s own tourist guides, who are well versed with the backgro-ind, history and various facts of life in, Rajasthan, who

make the tourist at home and project the proper image of colourful Rajasthan. At the important railway stations and bus terminuses, they have their offices set-up where booklets giving full information about Rajasthan are available. Not only this but posters of the famous and historical places of Rajasthan are prominently displayed at all such centres. As for the airports, we find that Rajasthan Government in collaboration with the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, has given top priority to its proper publicity. At seaports, the proper image of Rajasthan is projected, so as to attract lots of tourists. Not only in our country, there are Tourist Information Centres, all over the world, which attract and invite the tourists to come to Rajasthan.

The Government gives incentives to hotels in the form of tax relief. More and more people are being encouraged to set-up tourist hotels. It has well co-ordinated the services of travel agents, hoteliers and public relation offices. In collaboration with India it is seen that passport and visa rules are further simplified. Banking facilities are being provided to tourists, so that they may not feel any kind of financial inconvenience. Places of historical interests are being properly repaired and renewed, the artistic treasures of the state are well taken care of, and the handicrafts are being encouraged in a big way to attract more and more tourists to this state. The city of Jaipur, the capital of Rajasthan has recently been given a face lift. All unauthorised encroachments on the wide and well planned roads of Jaipur have been removed. The entire city has been painted pink to bring about uniformity of colour. The city has been cleaned and beautified with lush green gardens, and fountains playing at the cross-roads, to welcome the visitors from other countries. Verily the contribution of Rajasthan in earning foreign exchange and in boosting the cultural image of India is great. Still, it is expl[illegible] all possibilities to attract more and more tourists.

GENERAL ENGLISH

Uses of the Articles

1. One of the article *a*, *an* or *the* is usually plac before a *Countable Noun* in the singular. As (1) He is musician (2) It is *an* umbrella. (3) He is *the* man w killed the tiger.

Note—If there is an adjective before singular countab the articles is put before the adjective

Examples : (i) Mohan lal *is a* brave boy. (ii Kish Chand *is an* honest man. (iii) Ratan Kumar *is the* lucky b who won the first prize.

But if there is a Possessive Adjective or Demonstrati Adjective before a Countable, no article is used : as :

This is *my* dog	It is *your* pen.
This pen is mine.	That pen is yours.

2. In narrative writing, when we mention a Singul Countable for the first time, we use *a* or *an*, but when mention the same Singular Countable again, we use *the*.

Example : One day *a* Juggler with *a* boy came to o street. *The* Juggler was forty years old and *the* boy was t years old

3. No article is placed before common Nouns used the widest sense As : (1) *Man is* Mortal (2) Woman *is* t ornament of the home.

4 The articles are omitted in certain Phrases. As (He *sent word* that he was coming. (2) Cheer up, don't *lo heart*. (3) He *left* home at midnight. (4) Give ear to yo mother's advice. (5) You cannot *set foot* in my house.

5 The article *a* is used before words beginning with consonant sound and *an* is used before words beginning with vowel sound :

Examples : (i) *A useful book*, *a University*, *a unit*, *uniform*, *a union*, *a European*, *a one eyed giant*, *a one rupe* note, such *a one*.

(ii) *An* Actor, *an* hour, *an* honourable man, *an* umbrella, *an* heir, *an* application, *an* arrow, *an* axe, *an* edge, *en* envelope, *an* event, *an* exception. an insect *an* invention, *an* sland.

(iii) *An* is used before an unaccented syllable beginning with *h* as : *an* hotel, *an* historical novel.

But the modern tendency is to use *a* before *hotel* and *historical*.

(iv) *A* is used before certain numbers. As *a* dozen, *a* score, *a* hundred, *a* thousand, a million.

(v) *A* or *an* is used in Phrases relating to rates, proportion, speed of trains. As : *a* Kilo, *a* metre, *an* hour, *thirty* Kilometres four time *a* day.

(vi) *A* is used after *many*, *quite such*. As : (1) *many a* flower is born to blush unseen. (2) You are *quite a* Rustum. (3) I had never seen such a beautiful bird before.

6. The article *the* is used (a) When we refer to some particular person, persons, thing or things. As :

(i) I remember *the* house where I was born.

(ii) *The* boys who play in my garden are my nephews

(iii) *The* boy whom the headmaster punished had stolen a pen.

(iv) The books which I bought yesterday, are missing.

(b) When a singular noun denotes a whole class. As : (i) *The* lion is the King of beasts. (ii) *The* dog is the faithful animal.

(c) Before the names of rivers, groups of islands, ranges of mountains, straits, gulfs, seas, oceans, the proper names of books. As : *The* Ganges, *the* Danube, *the* East Indies, *the* Hebrides, *the* Himalayas, *the* Alps, *the* Palk straits, *the* Bay of Bengal, *the* Ramayana.

7. The articles *the* is not placed before the names of ordinary persons, towns, Capes, Countries, Continents single islands, single mountains and lake.

8. *The* is not put before mass nouns like butter, cream, corn, flour etc.

9. *The* is put after *all*, *both*, *double*, *half*. As : city, both *the* girls, double *the* amount.

1 Fill in the blanks with *a*, *an* or *the* :—

1. He put on his hat, picked up .... .. umbrella a d ustling ...... merry tune. He went to see...... . interesting ;ture in... ..cinema.
2. He is...Indian and his wife is... European.
3. rich should help poo and . helpless.
4. I am . university student
5. Give me one rupee note.
6. Wh t...untidy boy you are ?
7. Have yo. .hour to spare ?
8. ...safest place in England is first class carriage in express train
9. Do not look gift horse in ..mouth.
10. This cloth is Rs. 5 ..metre.
11. D n't be in such .hurry.
12. ...bird in hand is w rth two in . bush.
13. Yesterday I met...one-eyed man.
14. Dogs seem to bark loude t when.. moon is full
15. Ahmed caught.. bigger fish than mine.

Ans. (1) an, a, an, a (2 an, a (3) the, the, the (4) a) a (6) an (7) an (8) the, the, an (9) a, the (10) a (11) a (12) a (13) a (14) the (15) a.

2. Fill up the blanks with *a*, *an* or *the* :—

1. Are you going to visit. .Guptas tomorrow ?
2. ...Sharmas have refu ed our invitation
3. .. Miss Naik wa ts you on the phone.
4. .. Mrs Tyagi was collecting money for orphans.
5. .. Mr. Bhargava would like to speak to you.
6. He is .Shakespeare of France.
7. Aren't y u quite ..Bhim ?
8. Shri Rajgo al.chari is.. Chanakya of today.

Ans (1) the (2) the (3) a (4) a (5) a (6) the (7) a (8) the.

3. Fill in the Articles in the blank spaces—

(i) He is honest man
(ii) Varanasi is , holy city.
(iii) .. Ramayan is read with respect everywhere.
(iv) ...horse is ..u eful animal.
(v) ...universi y is . useful place of learning.
(vi) ...Ganga is , big river.
(vii) ...train is hour late

Ans. (i) an, (ii) a, (iii) The, (iv) The, a (v) A, a (vi) The a (vii) The, an.

4. **Fill in the blanks with *a, an* or *the* :—**

(a) She selected most expensive bag in . shop.
(b) He has put down mighty from their seats.
(c) This is . useful machine.
(d) Bible is .sacred book of Christians.
(e) There are sixty minutes in...hour.

Ans. (a) the, the, (b) the, (c) a, (d) the; the; the, (e) an.

5. **Fill in the blanks with the right Articles —**

Once...man found . old lamp in pit. He picked up... lamp and rubbed it. All at once...giant stood up there . old man felt afraid of . giant.

Ans. a, an, a, the, a, the, the

6 **Fill in the blanks with *a, an, the* :—**

One day salesman met stranger at football match. There were two vacant seats in ..grand st nd, so they decided to take them although neither had paid for.. ticket. As they sat down to watch.. game, . stranger asked...s lesman for match to light...cigarette...salesm n quickly drew out...box of matches from his pocket and lit.. stranger's cigarette for him.

Ans. a, a, a, the, the, the, the, the, a, a, the, a, the.

7. Until near end of 19th century it was the law in England that if.. man was unable to pay.. debt, even small one, he could be imprisoned. This imprisonment might very well be for life, as it was impossible for people in.. prison to work at their ordinary occupations and so m ke ..money to repay...sum they had borrowed.

Ans. the, the, a, a, a, a, the, the.

8. **Correct the following sentences by inserting, omitting or changing the articles :—**

(a) A milk is the health drink for children.
(b) Give me the apple and take one yourself.
(c) Once upon t me there lived the poor shoemaker in as.

The courage and the quick wits are important in , training.

(e) Gopi Nath was a best boy in his class, and always full of a fun.

(f) Hurry up and answer a doo be l.

(g) La t day of term will be fi st day of August.

(h) My brother joined queue for sugar

Ans.—(a) Milk is a real hy drink for Children.

(b) G ve me in appe l and take one for yourself.

(c) Once upon a time there l ved a poor shoemaker in Madras.

(d) Cour ge and qu ck wit are important in military training.

(e) Gopi Nath was the best boy in his class and always full of fun.

(f) Hurry up and answer the door-bell

(g) The last day of the te m w ll be the first day of August.

(h) My brother jo ned the queue for sugar.

Appropriate Prepositions

Use of some Prepositions

1. At and in—*At* is used before the names of town, v llag-s or places, and befo e wo ds denoting point of t me. He lives at Badli (name of a village). I met him *at* the railway station *at* 3 o'clock. *At* is also used to show rates of prices. Wheat sells *at* three kilos a rupee. I bought sugar at Rs. 65.00 a quintal In used before the names of countries and of large towns and before Nouns denoting a period of time. He lives *in* Bombay. I have lived *in* Ge.m iny. I shall come *in* the morning. He finished the work in two hours.

2. In, into—The book was in his hand I put the book *into* his hand Shyama was bathing *in* the river. Santosh jumped into the river.

3. With, by—*By* is used before the doer of an action and with before the name of the instrument with which the action is performed. The apple was cut *by* Kundan *with* a knife.

4. Between, among—*Between* denotes "in the middle of two," while *among* denotes in the midst of more than two. I food *between* two boys. The three men divided the money *among* themselves.

5. After, in—When used for a period of time, both denote at the *close of* But *after* is used for the past only, while *in* is used for the past as well as for the future. He came here after a week. (Past) He will come here *in* a week. (Future) He died in a few days. Past)

6. In, within—In means "at the close of" and *within* means "inside the period". He will come back in (at the close of) a week He will come back *within* (in less than) a week.

7. Before, for—When the tense is Future *for* is used with Negative sentences to denote a *period of time* and *before* is used in Negative and affirmative sentences alike to denote a *point of time* The school will not open *for* five days. The school will not open *before* Monday

8. Since, for—*Since* is used before Nouns denoting a *point of time* and *for* is used before Nouns or phrases denoting a *period of time*. But both are preceded by a Perfect Tense. I have not seen him *since* Monday. His father has been ill *for* ten days.

9. Against—1 *Against* may express literal opposition and a state of rest as well as a state of motion, as. He was leaning *against* the wall It is hard to swim against the current. He knocked his had against a tree.

2. Against—In opposition to (antonym for), as: Hoshiar Singh fought for his motherland against the Chinese.

3. Against is used after the Intransitive Verbs, *protest*, struggle, rebel, revolt, etc. and also after the Transitive Verbs, defend, guard, warn, etc. as: He warned us against going too near the bank of the river. Much can be said for and against such a proposal.

10. Beside, Beside—by the side of, as : He sat beside the bed Your argument is beside the question—has nothing to do with the question ; is not to the point.

11. Besides, Besides means in addition (to) as : Did he give anything besides the letter ?

12. *Beyond*, *On the further side of further than*, as : His house is beyond the bridge. Don't go beyond that house.

13. Opposite, Opposite means facing or in front of as : There is a large tree opposite the library.

14. Past, Past expresses motion (past—by) as : He went

past our house. *Past* expresses time (past = after), as · It is already *past twelve*. It is *half past one*

15. Till, Till means up to, as · He works *till* midnight Let us wait here *till* sunset (four o'clock, evening, Monday, next week, etc) He was true *till* death We waited *till* the end You will have to wait *till* his return (arrival, departure)

16. Without, Without = not with, as. He spoke *without* a mistake I can't *do* that *without* my father's permission

1. Fill in the prepositions in the blank spaces :—

(a) (i) That man died fever

(ii) I feel great sympathy him but I cannot sympathise ...him openly.

(iii) He promised to abide ..his contract.

(iv) Do you not agree me this matter ?

(v) I am greatful you this act of kindness.

Ans (i) of, (ii) for; with, (iii) by, (iv) with, about, (v) to; for.

(b) (i) He is angry.........me.

(ii) The pupil apologised......the teacher...the mischief.

(iii) The snake was killed Ram .a stick.

(iv) He lives Jaipur Rajasthan.

(v) There arose a dispute... . Ram and Mohan.

Ans. (i) with, (ii) to; for, (iii) by; with, (iv) at; in, (v) between.

(c) (i) He hit me...the head .a lathi.

(ii) You should apologise...him ..your rudeness.

Ans. (i) on, with, (ii) to; for.

(d) (i) The train will arrive ..seven...the evening.

(ii) She has been ill ...Dewali and has not taken any food . over a month now.

(iii) The property was equally divided ..... the three brothers

(iv) A cat will at once fly... ..a mouse.

(v) She was almost mad ...grief.

Ans. (i) at; in, (ii) since; for, (iii) among, (iv) at, (v) with.

(e) (i) It is usual...visitors to sign this book.

(ii) She was desperate...anxiety.

(iii) This dish is peculiar this region.

(iv) You are capable...writing better English than this.

(v) It's nice...you to say that.

(vi) Grass and old leaves should be turned compost.

An. i with, ii from, (iii t, iv. of, (v) of, (vi into.

2. Add the Prepositions necessary to complete the following sentences—

1 He was ashamed...his rude behaviour
2. I was so absorbed......my work that I did not notice the time
3. Jaipur is famous...its beauty.
4 We soon became weary ..the Simla winter
5 He is related my wife
6 Mohan never takes interest ..games
7 I was angry her her refusing to sing
8 The soldier is responsible...his officer, but the officer responsible...his soldiers
9. We were delighted .your visit.
10. He was punished...his neglect ..duty.
11 There is no doubt . it
12. I cannot bear separation...you.
13 I congratulate you.. your success
14 He is no longer dependent ..his father, but is independent.. everyone.
15 What is the use...it? I've told you I have no taste...sic
16 The boy is quarrelling ..his brother.
17. It is a quarrel...two brothers.
18. You are unjust...the boy, because he is not used .. hard work
19. I am sick...writing essays
20. He is popular...his students.

Ans. 1. of 2. in 3. for 4. of 5. to 6. in 7. with, for 8. to, for 10. for, of 11. about 12. from 13 on 14. upon, of 15. of, 16. with 17. between 18. to, to 19. of 20. among.

3 Fill in the blanks with the right Prepositions :—

(a) It is not hard to picture those difficulties...which man no contend the beginning He had to learn things which simple and ordinary ..us. He had no knowledge...fire so could not cook his food or even keep himself warm. had no clothes to protect him...rain and cold Only the ter...a damp cave served him as home, while the beasts... forest filled his heart...fear. His food he had to find...

himsel either...hunt ng, or searching nuts and berries that he could eat The night was terrible...the fear of darkness, the day brought no relief...fear, and the con tant dread... unknown powers There was little idea a 'home' and men only joined together the needs sel.-def nce Next ..the terrors ...the forest, man's greatest fear was his fellowman. Such a picture a fireless, comfortle s fearful world is an am zing contrast . our civilisation ..today.

Ans. with, in, to, of, from, of, of, with, out, by, by, for, for, from, of. of, in, of, of, in, of, to, of.

4. **Fill in the blanks with appropriate pr positions :—**

1. He lives... ...Ambala . ..Haryana
2. He left ... . Bombay .. . Saturday . .. . 4 30 train.
3. I invited him .. dinner
4. I am sure . ... .my success .. the examination.
5. All of you should write . ..... .ink
6. I agree . . him but not. . .... your proposal
7. He apologised.. ... ..me .... his rudeness.
8. He applied ... the Principal.... . .. freeship.
9. He parted.. ......his friends .... tears in h s eyes.
10. He sympathised .. his friend .. .. his sorrow.
11. I was angry... . him ...his mist ke
12. I always deal ...... him ..... .in a gentle manner.
13. This businessman deals ....Sugar
14. The thief was sentenced.. imprisonment ..two years
15. He dispensed .. ..the services of his servant.
16. He disposed .. . his property.
17. The ship is bound... ... England.
18. You should live .. your means.
19. I am thankful .. .. ..you . ... . your kindness
20. The Minister presided....... .the function

Ans. (1) at, in (2) for, on, at (3) to (4) of, in (5) in (6) with, to (7) to, for (8) to, for (9) from, with (10) with, in (11) with, for (12) with (13) in (14) to, for (15) with (16) of (17) for (18) within (19) to, for (20) over.

Fill in the blanks

2. The Committee decided the matter without leaving... .. seats.
3. Every citizen was in . . place.
4. He has idled away .... time.
5. Nobody will help you but . ... ..
6. I believe that it was ..
7. The two brothers quarrelled with ....
8. We scored as many goals as .. . ...
9. I say .. I mean and mean ....I say.
10. He was the most eloquent speaker...... I ever heard.

Ans. (1) its (2) their (3) his (4) your (5 me (6 he 7) each other (8 they (9) what, what (10) that.

2. Fill up the blanks with suitable adjectives

1. Sunday is the .. day of the week.
2. She claimed her ...share of property.
3. There were riots in ... . places.
4. Suddenly there arose a ..... storm.
5. Every cloud has a .....lining.
6. I will tell you an... .....anecdote.
7. There is not the .... excuse for it
8. Many hands can make can a work.........
9. An .. .. man is the noblest work of God.
10. A.........workman quarrels with his tools.

Ans. (1) first (2) half (3) several (4) wild (5) silver (6) interesting (7) slightest (8) lighter (9) honest (10) bad.

3 Fill in the blanks with suitable verbs

1. Mohan was ....by a scorpion.
2. He ......cold water upon my plan .
3. Of late the custom has...... . into disuse.
4. The bird has ....out of the cage.
5. He.........beside a babbling brook.
6. The Captain with his crew was.........
7. She ....farewell to all of us.
8. The prisoner was.........hand and foot.
9. The country is... by factions.
10. The jury........ divided in their opinion.

Ans. (1) stung (2) threw (3) fallen (4) flown (5) lay (6) drowned (7) bade (8) bound (9) torn (10) are.

4. Fill in the blanks with suitable phrases :—

1. As you saw.........

2. A bad work man.....
3. The youngman burnt
4. Life is not...........
5. Prevention is bettei
6 A rolling stone ...
7. Make hay .. .
8 Well began ....
9 There is no smoke
10 It takes two ... .
11. A man is known ..
12. A stich in time . .
13. An empty whistle ....
14 Useasy lies the head... .....
15 B rds of same feather .. . .

Ans. (1) so shall you reap (2) q (3) at both the ends 4) a bed of roses (5) no moss (7) while the sun shines (8) is h. hre (10) to start a quarrel (11) by th (12) aves nine (13) thunders much (14) that wears a crown (15) flock together

5. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. His appointment is *temporary*, m ne is... . .. ...
2 This boy is *idle*, his brother is
3. Beautiful thin s attract us, ugly thing .. .. us.
4. Wheat is *scarce* in Rajasthan but ..... in Haryana
5. He is not afraid of praise or......... .. ..
6. The water in the well is deep, but in the pond it is ....
7. Knowledge is oppos te to...........
8. You should try to find out his virtues, not.........
9 I am quite confident, but my brother is rather.........
10. This cloth s superior, that one is .. ..
11. I kindled the fire but he............it.
12. This one s dawn cheap, but that one is .. . .
13. Good is to bad as homogenous is to...... ..
14 This coin s genu ne, that one is...............
15. Some rivers are temporary, others are... ....
16 He is very selfish, but his father is an ....
17. The British enslaved us but Gandhiji............us.
18. Life is a stage full of entrances and,...........
19. Honour and ....from no condition rise.
20. The train departs for Delhi in the morning and........... there in the evening.

Ans (1) Permanent (2) industrious (3) repel (4) abundant (5) blame (6) shallow (7) ignorance (8) vices (9) diffident (10) inferior (11) extinguished (12) expensive (13) hetrogenous (14) *sprui ›us (15) perennial (16) altruist (17) emancipated* (18) exits (19) shame (20) arrives.

6. Fill in the blanks in the third column with the word *having the sound of the word in the first column and the meaning* of the word in the second column :

	I	II	III
1	*Write*	co rect	
2	council	advise	
3.	decease	illness	
4	course	rough	
5.	Principle	chief	
6	caste	throw down	
7	die	colour	
8.	bear	uncovered	
9.	*Stationery*	fixed	
10.	mean	face	
11	petrol	guard	
12	*practise*	*exercise*	
13	site	quote	
14.	alter	change	
15	yearn	thread	
16	cannon	rule	
17	lose	not tight	
18	birth	seat	
19	descent	disagreem nt	
20	cent	fragrance	

Ans. (1) right (2) counsel (3) disease (4) coarse (5) Principal (6) cast (7) dye (8) bare (9) stationary (10) mein (11) *patrol (12) practice (13) cite (14) alter (15) yarn (16)* canon 17) loose (18) berth (19) dissent (20) scent.

Transformation of Sentences

Transformation sentences means changing the form withs ut changing the meaning of the sentences It is of variou- ` ˘. *O e of them is chanee from* Affirmative to Negative ` vice versa.

Affirmative to Negative

We can change the affirmative sentence into negative one, by placing not before the word and also the opposite word.

Example—1. He is a rich man (Affirmative)
He is not a poor man (Negative)
2 He is an honest man (Affirmative)
He is not a dishonest man (Negative)

1. Transform the following sentences from Affirmative to Negative

1 I remember him very well
2. She walked slowly
3 He is a good man
4 She likes mangoes
5 It matters little.
6 His clothes are dirty
7 Mohan was awake all the night
8 He is a gentle man
9 He is an industrious boy
10 Every rose has a thorn

Ans.—1. I do not forget him
2. She does not walk fast.
3 He is not a bad man
4 She does not dislike mangoes
5 It does not matter much
6 His clothes are not clean
7 Mohan was not asleep all the night
8 He is not a rude man.
9 He is not a lazy boy
10 There is no rose without a thorn

2 Transform the following from Negative to Affirmative and vice versa.

1 I do not forget your date of birth
2. There is not a dark cloud but has a silver lining
3 He left no plan untried
4 I was not a little angry with him.
5 He did not fail to notice me
6 You should not tell a lie.
7. Don't be rude
8 No other sea port in India is as good as Bombay.

9. Pritam did not fail in the examination.
10. He does not disobey his par nts

Ans — 1. I ren ember your d ite of birth
2. Every da k cloud has a silver lining
3. He tried every pl n
4. I was very angry with him
5. He noticed me.
6. You should speak the truth.
7. Be gentle
8. Bombay is the best sea-po t in India.
9. Pritam passed in the examination.
10. He obeys his parents.

Active Passive

When work is important, we use passive vo ce, when the worker is important. we use active voice. While changing from active to passive, we make the following important changes :—

1. We always use the third form of the verb or we use past participle:-like broken, taken, eaten, seen etc.
2. We use some helping verb before the third form of verb.
3. Subject and Object interchange places.
4. Sometimes subject is dropped.
5. While changing from passive to active, sometimes suitable subject is inserted.
6. Only Transitive' verbs have passive voice. Intransitive verbs have no passive voice.
7. The helping verb changes according to the tense of the verb in the active voice.

Examples—1. We like tea (Active)
Tea is liked by us (Passive)
2. The Carpenter is making a chair (Active)
The Chair is being made by the Carpenter (Passive)

1. Change the following sentences from active to passive vice-versa.

He does not obey his teacher.
She brought these toys for me.

3 It is time to ₍ake te
4 Did She steal the b
5 Who has broken the
6. Some gi ls singing a
7 ' hey laughed at the
8. Will you look after
9 Please do it yoursel
10 He was accused of
11. The injured were re...
12. By whom is this country not loved ?
13. I am greatly astonished at your behaviour.
14. We are vexed at his manners.
15. What cannot be cured must be endured.

Ans 1. His teacher is not obeyed by him
2. These toys were brought for me by him.
Or
I was brought these toys. by him.
3. It is time for tea to be taken.
4. Was the book stolen by her.
5. By whom has the jug been broken
6 A song was being sung by some girl.
7. The poor man was laughed at by them.
8 Will the girl be looked after by you
9 Let it be kindly done by yourself.
10 They accused him of theft
11. They removed the injured to the hospital.
12. Who does not love this country ?
13. Yours behavior greatly astonishes me.
14. His manners vex us.
15. One must endure, what one cannot cure

2. Change the voice of the following sentences.

1. The President made him a general
2. Some one told the new students, where to sit.
3. They have built a hou e for the orphans.
4 Has some one done all the work ?
5 The author will publish the new book in July
6. Nobody heard the sound.
7. We shall di cuss the matter tomorrow.
8. Everyone must leave hats and coats in the clock ro
9. What have people done about it ?
10 They say that the King will dismiss the Prime Min

11. They promised us better pay.
12. No one locked the gate last night.

Ans. 1 He was made a general.

2. New students were told where to sit.
3. A new house for the orphans has been built.
4. Has all the work been done.
5. The new book will be published in July.
6. The sound was not heard.
7. The matter will be discussed tomorrow.
8. *Hats and Coats must be left in the Clock-room.*
9. What has been done about it.
10. The Prime Minister will be dismissed.
11. We were promised better pay.
12. The gate was not locked last night.

3. **Change in to Passive Voice.**

1. *The Scout has seen the enemy*
2. The Children are setting off fire works.
3. She sings a song.
4. He tore my letter.
5. He will kick the ball
6. We could do the sums
7. They have eaten all the mangoes
8. *God has blessed you with a son.*
9. Father is smoking a cigarette.
10. The farmers are sinking the well

Ans. 1 *The enemy has been seen* by the scout.

2. The fireworks are being set off by the children.
3. A song is being sung by her.
4. My letter was torn by him
5. *The ball will be kicked by him*
6. The sums could be done by us
7. All the mangoes have been eaten by them
8. *You have been blessed with a son*
9. A cigarette is being smoked by father.
10. The well is being sunk by the farmers.

Direct Indirect

Sentences are of 4 kinds (a) Assertive (b) Interrogative c) Imperative (d) Exclamatory. Let us take Assertive sentences First For change of narration, from Direct to Indirect the following changes should be taken care of :

(i) Change of tense.
(ii) Chanɩe of person
(iii) Change of things of nearness to th ngs of distance.

(iv) Change of tense—If the verb in the reporting speech in the past, the verb in the reported speech should be ɹnged into corresponding past tense.

Example.—1. He said, "I am going home now".
He said that he was going home then.

2. She said, "I may pass".
She said that she might pass.

3. Ram said, "I shall go to Bombay tomorrow",
Ram said that he would go to Bombay the next day.

Universal truths remain Unchanged—

Example : The teacher said, "The Earth m ves round ɩe Sun".

The teacher said that the Earth moves round the Sun.

(ii) Change of Person—First p rson in the reported speech changed according to the subject of the reporting sp·ech.

Example—1. He said, "I am writing",
He said that he was writing.

2. They said, "We have won the match".
They said that they had won the match.

Second Person in the reported speech is to be changed ccording to the object of the reporting speech :

Example—He said to me, "You may pass"
He told me that I might pass.

Third person in the reported sp·ech remains unchanged.

Example—He said, "She may get first class".
He said that she might get first class.

(iii) Things of nearness change to things of distance—

'his becomes these	yesterday becomes the previous day or th· day before
'hese become, those	tomorrow becomes the next day or the day after
Iere becomes there	Last night becomes the previous night
Iow become then	Ago b comes before
'hus becomes so	come becomes go (in some cases).
Ience becomes thence	
Today becomes that day	

1. Change Into Indirect Speech.

1. He sa d, "I am going to School now."
2. She said, "I can jump over the wall."
3. Ram said, "I may pass in the examination."
4. *He said to me, "You are right."*
5. I said, I shall play in the evening "
6. I said to him, "You are not working properly."
7. You said to your friend, :"You are a thief.
8. He said to Ram, "Mohan will go."
9. *The boy said to the teacher, "I shall come* tomorrow."
10. You said to me, "Ram arrived Yesterday but will *go away today."*

Ans. 1. He said that he was going to *School then.*

2. She sa d that she could jump over the wall
3. Ram said that he might pass in the examination.
4. He told me that I was right.
5. I said that I would play in th. vening.
6. *I told him that he was not working properly.*
7. You told your friend that he was a theif.
8. He told Ram that Mohan would go.
9. The boy told the teacher that he would come *the* next day.
10. You told me that Ram had arrived the previous day but would go away that day.

Questions or Interrogative sentences

Rules for converting questions from direct to *indirect form of narration :—*

1. Questions are always 'asked' or enquired. Hence use 'asked'.
2. 'That' is not used in questions.
3. *In simple questions starting* with 'why' 'when' 'what' 'where', use the same question Word in indirect narration also.
4. Questions which can by answered by *'Yes' or 'No'* use *'if' or 'whether'.*

He asked me where I was going.
He said to me, "Wi l you g › to Bombay."
He asked me if I would go to Bomb‹y.

2. Change the following into indirect speech.

1. He said to me, "Where are you going ?"

2. She said to her son, "Why did you not reach the ›ol in time yesterday ?

3. "Do you know his whereabouts ?" Said the teacher he boys.

4 I said to the teacher, "May I go home t›morrow."

5. He said to me, "Shall I accompany you to the ige ?"

6. "When will you go h me ?" he said to me.

7. Ram said to me, "How have you done your papers ay ?"

8. I said to my friend, "Are you going home during holidays ?"

9. He said to his friend, "When will your father come k from Delhi ?"

10. He said to his mother, "Will you accompany me to market place ?"

Ans. 1. He asked me where I was going.

2. She asked her son why he h d not reached the ool in time the p evious day.

3. The Teacher asked the boys whether they knew ›ut his where abouts.

4. I a-ked the teacher if I might go home the next day.

5. He asked me if he would acco›pany me to the age

6. He asked me when I would go home.

7. R m asked me how I had done my papers that day.

8. I asked my friend if he was going home during the id›ys.

9 He asked his friend when his father would come ›. from Delhi.

10. He asked his mother if she would accompany him to the market place.

Imperative Sentences

Imperative sentences have either *requests, commands,* advice, suggestion, threat etc. They are joined by infinitive *'to'* before the verb.

Example—1. *He said to me, "Please post this letter"*

He requested me to post that letter.

2 The teacher said to the boys, "Work hard and do not *waste your time in idle gossip,"*

The teacher advised the boys to work hard and not to waste their time in idle gossip.

3. **Change the following into indirect speech.**

1. *He said to me, "Please bring me a glass of water"*
2. 'The Captain said to the soldiers, "March on"
3. The mother said to her son "Respect your teachers".
4. The teacher said to the boy, "Stand up on the bench."
5. The master said to the servant, "Go to the town and *bring fruits for me"*
6. The teacher said to the students, "Do not talk while I am teaching"
7. *The boy said, "Let me have this pen, father."*
8. The boy said to the teacher, "Please help me solve this sum."
9. *"Thank you for your kindness", said the stranger to* the little boy
10. "Stop writing, candidates", announced the Superintendent *"The time is over".*

Ans. 1 He requested me to bring him a glass of water.

2. The Captain commanded the soldiers to march on.

3. *The mother advised her son to respect the teachers.*

4. The teacher ordered the boy to stand up on the bench.

5. *The master ordered the servant to go to the town and* bring fruits for him.

6. The teacher advised the students not to talk while he was teaching

7. The boy requested his father to let him have that pen.

8 The boy implored his teacher to help him solve that sum.

9. The stranger thanked him profusely.

10. The superintendent announced to the Candidates to stop writing and added that the time was over.

Exclamatory sentences.

(i) The reporting verb is changed into 'exclaimed' and the sentence in the reported speech is changed into assertive form and then changed into indirect speech

(ii In optative sentences the reporting verb is changed into prayed or wished.

(iii) The interjections 'Alas' 'Hurrah' 'Aha' etc. are changed into 'exclaimed with joy' 'exclaimed with sorrow' etc.

Examples—1. The girl said, "Alas I have missed the first position "

The girl exclaimed with sorrow that she had missed the first position.

2. He said, "May you live long ?"

3. He prayed to God that he might live long

4. **Change the following into indirect speech.**

1. She said, "Alas I I have failed in the examination".

2. "May God bless you" said the Faquir to the richman.

3. "What a stupid fellow you are ?" he remarked angrily.

4. "Hurrah' ! We have won the match" said the players.

5. I said to them, "Good morning, friends. How happy I am to see you all ?"

Ans.—1. She exclaimed with sorrow that she had failed.

2. The Faquir prayed to God to bless the rich man.

3. He angrily remarked that he was a very stupid fellow.

4 The players exclaimed with joy that they had won the match.

5. I bade good morning to my friends and told them at I was very happy to meet them all

Change of Narration (Passage)

1. **Change the following into Indirect speech—**

"How pretty yo : are ?" said the fox to the crow. "I am sure so beautiful a bird must have a sweet voice. Cheer up my dear. Will you not sing a song for me ?"

Ans. The fox praised the crow saying that it was a very beautiful bird She remarked that she was sure that so beautiful a bird must have a sweet voice. Then in an affectionate tone she encouraged the crow to cheer up and asked if it would not sing a song for her.

2. **Rewrite the following conversation into indirect speech**

Surinder—May I come in, Sir ?

Headmaster—Yes, what do you want ?

Surinder—Sir, I want my school leaving certificate.

Headmaster—Why ?

Surinder—Sir, my father has been transferred from his place ?

Headmaster—Where ?

Surinder—At Delhi

Headmaster—Well, go to the clerk, and pay your dues He will issue the Certificate

Ans Surinder asked the Headmaster respectfully if he might go in. The Headmaster permitted him and asked him what he wanted. Surinder replied that he wanted his School leaving certificate The Headmaster asked him why he wanted it. There upon Surinder replied that his father had been transferred from that place. The Headmaster asked him where his father had been transferred. Surinder replied that he had been transferred to Delhi. The Headmaster directed him to go to the office and pay his dues and that the clerk would issue him the Certificate. Surinder thanked the Headmaster and went away.

Corrections

Incorret	Correct
He reads at university.	He is a university student.
He resembles *with* his father.	He resembles his father.
Before the police came, the robbers left.	The robbers *had* left *before* the police came.
No sooner I saw him tears came to my eyes.	No sooner did I see him *than* tears came to my eyes.
I saw a lion, which is ten feet long.	I saw a lion, that *was* ten feet long.
He is slept for twelve hours.	He *has* slept for twelve hours.
His play is best from all.	His play is the best of all.
He said I am going now.	He said that he was going then.
Why he goes there every day ?	Why does he go there every day.
Men rest and men sleep at night.	Men rest and sleep at night.
Until he does not try he must be punished.	He must be punished until he tries.
Neither he comes nor he writes.	He neither comes nor writes.
They are called with different names.	They are called *by* different names.
I have never and never will steal.	I have never stolen and will never steal.
Little if nothing was left to be desired on that point.	Little if *anything* was left to be desired on that point.
The news *are* good today	The news *is* good today.
Many an Indian *are* proud of Mahatma Gandhi.	Many an Indian *is* proud *of* Mahatma Gandhi.

	Incorrect	Cor
18.	I am the one who *am* to blame.	I am the one who *is* to blar
19.	As one grows older, *he* cannot help showing signs of age.	As one grows older *one* ca not help showing signs of ag
20.	*If you will go, he will* come.	*If you go, he will come.*
21.	We shall win the match, if we *shall* play steadily.	We shall win the match, if v play steadily.
22.	He has spoiled instead of *repaired my* watch.	He has spoiled my watcl instead of *repairing* it.
23.	The father with *his* three sons *were* drowned in the river.	The father with his three sor *was* drowned in the river.
24.	He has often and will often *stand up* for the oppressed.	He has often *stood up* and wil often *stand up for* th oppressed.
25.	*Having* sentenced to death, the accused fainted in the court.	*Being* sentenced to death, the accused fainted in the court.
26.	I have never and never shall *fly* in a space ship.	I have never *flown* and shall never *fly* in a space-ship.
27.	He worked hard in order that he *may* win a scholarship.	He worked hard in order tha he *might win* a scholarship.
28.	I asked him what O'clock *is it.*	*I asked him what* O'clock *it was.*
29.	The accused with their pleader *was* present in the court.	The accused with their *pleader* *were* present in the court.
30.	Being tired, the coolie *lay* down the load and *laid* down on the grass.	Being tired, the coolie *laid* down the load and *lay* down on the grass.
31.	The river has *overflown* its banks.	The river has *overflowed* its banks.

Incorrect	Correct
1. Did I not tell you to *immediately* post the letter?	Did I not tell you to post the letter *immediately*?
No sooner he *heard* the noise he ran away.	No sooner *did* he *hear* the noise *than* he ran away
The party arrived *since* a fortnight.	The party arrived a fortnight *ago*.
I cannot help *but think* that you are wrong.	I cannot help *thinking* that you are wrong.
He succeeded *to win* the prize.	He succeeded *in winning* the prize.
He prohibited me *to enter* the examination hall before time.	He prohibited *me from entering* the examination hall before time
Who hindered you to *come* here?	Who hindered you *from coming* here.
He persists *to have* his own way.	He persists *in having* his own way.
I went into the restaurant and ordered *for* a cup of tea.	I went into the restaurant and ordered *a cup* of tea.
He works *hardly*.	He works hard.
Give me some *blotting*.	Give me a piece of *blotting paper*.
Trying to run away, the police caught him.	The police caught him *while he was* trying to run away.
Amarnath being a good batsman *he* was selected for the test matches.	Being a good batsman, Amar Nath was selected for the test matches
Thanking you in anticipation yours faithfully?	Thanking you in anticipation, I *am* yours faithfully.
Be careful lest you *do not touch* an electric wire.	Be careful lest you *should touch* electric wire.
Choose only *such* friends *whom* you can trust.	Choose only *such* friends *as* you can trust.
He asked *that* why should I go away.	He asked why *he* should go away.

Incorrect	Correct
Wanted a graduate to teach geography of a good character.	Wanted a graduate of good *character to teach g ography.*
We went to the river and enjoyed	We went to the river and enjoyed *ourselves.*
They boy who plays best *he* will get a prize.	The b y who plays best will get a prize.
There are very *less* cities in this country	*There are very few cities* in this country.
Due to sickness I could n t come.	*Owing to illness* I could not come.
He s my *cousin-brother.*	He is my *cousin.*
She is my *cousin sister.*	She is my *cousin.*
The boy *denied* to answer the question.	The boy *refused to answer* the question.
He *gave* the B.A. Examination.	He *took* or *sat for* the B. A. examination
We saw many beautiful *sceneries*	We saw much beautiful *scenery.*
This is *worth seeing sight.*	This is a *sight worth seeing.*
We have never seen a *so good* picture.	We have never seen *so good* a picture.
Yours affectionate son.	Yours *affectionately.* or Your affectionate son.
He asked *that* what are *you* doing.	He asked what *they were* doing.
I have *left* scouting.	I have *given up* scouting.
Open the light.	*Turn on* the light.
It travels *with* a speed *of sixty mil s* per hour.	It travels *at* a speed of sixty *miles per hour.*
The *standard of their* life is very low.	*Their standard of life* is very low.
He spent rupees twelve yesterday.	He *spent twelve rupees* yesterday.
I am unable *to pull on* with my family.	I am unable *to get on* with my family.

Incorrect	Correct
:he *water* of Delhi will not suit you.	The *climate* of Delhi will not suit you.
Nobody in *their* senses would beli ve it.	Nobody in *his* senses would believe it.
Everyone s ould do heir best	Everyo e should do *his* or *her* best
asked hm *whom* he hought was t e thief.	I asked him *who* h thought was th thief.
Vhat's the use of *me* earning Persion /	What's the u e of *my* learning Persian ?
could *only* learn two oems.	I could learn *only* two poems.
am in Ja pur since two eeks.	I *have been* in Jaipur *for two* weeks
never have liked him	I have *never* liked him,
here was a p th *het-een* rac of the houses	There was a path *between each pair* of houses.
o sooner did the po-e ar ive *when* th ro-ers *flew* away	No sooner d d the pol ce arrive *than* the robbers ran away
ıis is quite d fferent ın that.	This is q u e different *from* that.
lon't mind *to tell* you ıt I don't like Wes-n music.	I don't mind *telling* you that I don't like West rn music.
e milit ry *was* called t.	The military *were* called out.
m senior *than* you	I am senior *to* you.
ongratulate you *for* ır success	I couratu ate you *on* your success.
us *discuss about* this proble n.	Let us *discuss* this problem.
ther money nor ery *are* likely to h m	Neither money nor flattery is likely to by him.
poem is *more pre-ble then* that.	This poem is *preferable to* that.

	Incorrect	*Correct*
87.	I *did not* here from him since Tuesday	I *have not heard* from him since Tuesday last.
88.	Please excuse *me being* late.	Please excuse *me for* being late
89.	He did not *avail* of such a good opportunity	He did not *avail himself of* such a good opportunity
90.	*This is the some book which* was recommended by our teacher	*This is the same book that* was recommended by our *teacher.*
91.	Though he was tired, *but* he continued to work.	Though he was tired, *yet* he continued to work
92.	It is *too* interesting story	It is a *very* interesting story.
93	You are *not* right *or* wrong.	You are *neither* right *nor* wrong.
94.	Unless you *do not listen* to me, *you cannot* succeed.	Unless you *listen* to me, you *will not succeed.*
95.	He came *directly* from Calcutta.	He came *direct* from Calcutta
96.	She was looking *direct* at me.	She was looking *directly* at me
97.	Aruna purchased this book *in* two rupees.	Aruna purchased this book *for* two rupees
98.	Krishna aims *to stand* first in the examination.	Krishna aims at *standing* first in the examination.
99.	The train will arrive *just now.*	The train is *just about* to arrive.
100.	Mahatma Gandhi used to travel *in (by)* third class.	Mahatma Gandhi used to *travel third class.*

One Word Substitution

1. Give one word for the following :—

1. That which cannot be heard. 2. That which cannot be seen. 3. That which cannot be easily read. 4. That which

cann t be easily rubbed off. 5 That which cannot be con red. 6 That which cannot be believed 7. That wh cannot be understood 8. One who cannot be easily pleas 9 That which cannot be put into practice 10. One v cannot be easily tired. 11. One who cannot be easily cor ted. 12. That wh ch cannot be easily repaired 13. T which catches fire easily 14. That which cannot be avoi and must happen 15. That which cannot be easily wounc 16 That which cannot be penetrated 17 That which can be d vided 18. That which cannot be altered 19 T which cannot be seen through. 20. That which cannot solved 21 That which cannot be imitated 22. That wh cannot be expressed. 23 That which cannot be easily reach 24. That which cannot be tamed. 25 That which cannot sent by post.

Ans 1. Inaudible 2 invisible 3 illegible 4. indel 5 invincible or unconquerable 6. incredible or unbelieva 7 unintelligible 8. fastidious 9. impracticable 10. indefat ga 11 incorrigible 12. irrepairable 13 combustible 14 inevita 15. invulnerable 16. impregnable 17. indivisible 18 irrevoca 19, opaque 20 insoluble 21 inimitable 22. i express 23. inaccessible 24 Untamable 25 unmailable.

2 Substitute the following group of words by a sin word

1 A person who looks at the bright side of things 2 person who looks at the dark side of things. 3. A person liv in the same age. 4. A person who w rks in the same off 5 A person who helps mankind 6 A person who hates m kind. 7. A person of international outlook 8. A person v knows many languages 9. A person who has neither fat nor mother 10 A person who is not a citizen of that coun

1 Optimist 2. Pessimist 3 Contemporary 4 Collea 5. Philanthropist 6 Misanthrope 7. Cosmopolitan 8 Lin 9. Orphan 10. Alien.

3. Replace the following group of words by a sin word.

1 A bird of passage 2. A person who is more lik woman than a man 3. A man who cannot pay back his de 4 A remedy for many diseases. 5. A letter or book with the name of the author 6 A word having the same mean

7. A word having the opposite meaning 8. Killing one's self 9. Killing a human being 10 That which is fit to be eaten 11. That which is contrary to law 12 Happening at the same time 13. One who is not fit to be chosen or elected 14. A child born after the death of the father or the reward received after death 15 Supported by all or elected by all

Ans. 1. Migratory bird 2. effiminate 3. Insolvent 4. Panacea 5 Anonymous 6. Synonym 7. Antonym 8. Suicide 9 homicide 10 Edible 11 Illegal 12. Simultaneously 13 Ineligible 14. Posthumous 15. Unanimously

Some more Words

1. *Antiseptic* : that which prevents wounds from rotting.
2. *Autobiography* : life of a person written by himself.
3. *Acclimatize* : to accustom oneself to a foreign climate.
4. *Accomplice* : a partner in a crime or guilt
5. *Arbitrator* : a person chosen to settle a dispute.
6. *Aggressor* : one who commits the first act of attack or hostility.
7. *Ambiguous* : of doubtful and indefinite meaning
8. *Accessible* : that which can be easily approached, influenced or obtained.
9. *Atheist* : one who does not believe in the existence of God.
10. *Bigot* : one who is blindly and obstinately devoted to a particular faith, creed or party
11. *Bilingual* : able to express oneself in two languages.
12. *Contemporaries* : those living at the same period (Nehru and Patel were contemporaries)
13. *Compatriot* : belonging to the same country and having same interests and feelings
14. *Connoisseur* : one who is a critical judge of any art, particularly fine arts.
15. *Deadlock* : Such a complicated state of affairs between two (or more parties as brings all action or progress to a standstill.
16. *Democracy* : government of the people, by the people, for the people.
17. *Expatriate* : to stand out of one's native country.

18. *Edible* : that which is fit to be eaten as food
19. *Eligible* : proper or qualified to be selected for any or duty.
20. *Egoist* : a person who thinks or speaks too much of self.
21. *Extempore* : performed without previous study or ration.
22. *Ephemeral* : anything that is of a passing nature an a short-lived ex stence
23. *Extradite* : to deliver a criminal to authorities country from which he has come
24. *Feasible* . capable of being done, executed or effect
25. *Fanatic* : a person who is wild and extravagant in on, particularly in religious matters
26. *Hereditary* : descended or capable of descending father to son.
27. *Honorary* · an office for which no salary is paid.
28. *Inanimate* : that which possesses no life or spirit.
29. *Incredible* : that which cannot be believed
30. *Incurable* : that cannot be cured
31. *Indefensible* : that cannot be defended
32. *Inevitable* : that which cannot be avoited
33. *Infallible* : that which is inc pable of error or fau
34. *Illicit* · th t which is not permitted by law.
35. *Illiterate* : incapable of reading or writing
36. *Inaudible* : that which cannot be heard.
37. *Ineligible* · that cannot be selected
38. *Incorrigible* . that cannot be correc ed
39. *Inimitable* that which cannot be imitated
40. *Inapt* : that which is out of place, a remark etc.
41. *Imperceptible* . that which cannot be seen or perc by the sense
42. *Innovation* : introduction of some thing new in any
43. *Impracticable* : that which cannot be put into practi
44. *Insolvent* : (a debtor) who is unable to pay his deb
45. *Invisible* : that cannot be seen .

46. *Invincible* : that cannot be conquered.
47. *Invulnerable* : that which cannot be wounded, injured or assailed.
48. *Illegible* : that which cannot be easily read (a document or a manu cript).
49. *Insatiable* . that which cannot oe satisfied (thirst of curiosity)
50. *Intermediary* : o'e who acts between two or more parties, to settle differences
51. *Irreproachable* : that which is free from blame
52. *Migratory* : (birds or animals) moving from one region to another.
53. *Maiden speech* : the first public speech delivered by a person.
54. *Misanthrope* : a hater of mankind.
55. *Maxim* : an established principle of practical wi dom.
56. *Naturalize* : to confer on a person the rights and privileges of a state to which he does not belong
57. *Notorious* : with an evil reputation
58. *Ostracize* : to banish from society, to cast out of social or political favour.
59. *Oligarchy* : government in which the supreme power is plac d in the hands of a small body of men.
60. *Obsolete : no longer in use (word or custom).*
61. *Omnipotent* . all powerful
62. *Optimist* : one who always looks on the bright side of things, or takes a hopeful view of life (the opposite of a *pessimist*)
63. *Octogenarian* : a person eighty years of age
64. *Pioneer* : one who leads others in any field.
65. *Popular* : liked by the people.
66. *Portable* : that which can be easily c rried from one place to another.
67. *Pseudonym* : a fictitious name as umed by an author
68. *Philanthropist* : one who loves mankind and seeks to promote the good of others
69. *Pa cea* : a remedy which c res all diseases
70. *Polygamy* : the practice of having several wives at the same tin e.

'acifist : a person wh› believes in the total abolition f war.

'arasite : one who lives at another's expense, derives enefit from somebody else's labours

'osthumous : (i) (of a child) born after the death of its ather (ii) fame or award after death.

lagiarist : one who steels from another writer's comositions and offers them as his own

Red Tape : Excessive use of official formalities which auses unnecessary delay.

Simultaneously · occurring or happening at the same ime.

Slender : false report maliciously uttered to injure a peron's reputation

Smuggle , to import or export goods illegally without the ayment of customs duties.

Sinecure a post with little work but high salary.

Stoic : a person who has trained himself to be indifferent o pleasure or pain.

Sacrilege : violation of tnat which is holy and sacred.

Tangible : perceptible by touch, definite, clear and intelligible, not elusive or visionary

Teetotaller : a person who does not have any intoxicating lrinks (sometimes shortened to t. t.)

Tell-tale : one who talks about another's private affairs ınd secrets.

Titular : only in name, without any power or authority (held only by virtue of a title).

Transient . of a very short duration.

Truant : a student who absents himself without permission from a school or a college by running away. The idiom is *to play truant (from)*.

Unanimous : in agreement all of one mind.

Unapproachable : that cannot be approached.

Incomprehensible : that cannot be understood.

Unsaleable : that cannot be sold.

Unsoluble, *Unsolvable* : that cannot be solved.

Untamable : that cannot be tamed.

94. *Usurer* : one who lends money on high rates of interest.
95. *Voluntary* : acting of one's free will.
96. *Veteran* : a person who has long experience of any service or occupation.
97. *Verbose* : full of more words than necessary.
98. *Virtual* . in reality though not in name.

Pair of Words

Affect—Overwork will affect your health. He affected *to be happy, while in reality he was not*

Effect—Over work will have adverse effect on your health.

Ascent—The ascent of Hanuman Garh is very difficult and steep.

Assent—*He has given his assent for marriage.*

Allusion—This poem *is* full *of* allusions. Milton's poems are full of Biblical allusions.

Illusion—Some people call this world as illusion.

Abandon—Because of lack of funds the plan was abandoned.

Discard—*Orthodox social customs were discarded* by all reformers.

Adopt—He has adopted a child from the orphanage.

Adept—She is adept in the art of preparing nice dishes

Apposites—*His* remarks were *quite apposite to the occasion.*

Opposite—Our hostel is opposite to the college.

Alter—(change). He has altered his programme of going Kashmir.

Altar—*(A raised platform for worship). He placed the flowers* at the altar.

Artist—(who deals with fine arts like music, painting etc.) Ravindra Nath Tagore was a great *artist. He got the Noble* prize for Gitanjali.

Artisan—*(craftsman)*. A carpenter is an artisan not an artist.

Bare—Don't walk in the *Sun with bare feet.*

Bear—*I* cannot *bear separation from my dear friend.*

Bale—*(bundles). He imported* 50 bales of cotton for his *textile* mill.

Bail—(Security money). At last he was released on bail.

Beyond—This is beyond my reach (not within reach).

Across—He lived across the river (on the other side of).

Council—He is the member of Municipal council.

Counsel—Who is your counsel in this case ?

Childish—I don't like your childish behaviour.

Childlike—His child-like innocence and purity of heart won all the spectators

Councillor—He is a municipal councillor.

Counsellor—Who is your counsellor in this case ?

Censor All foreign letters are censored with a view to finding out if they contain any thing anti-national.

Censure—The Government was censured by the members of the opposition parties, on the failure of food-policy.

Conscience A man of concience will never accept bribe.

Consciousness—Though severly injured, the patient had not lost his consciousness.

Canvas—He tried his best to canvas for his friend, but his friend was ultimately defeated.

Canvass P. T shoes are made of canvass cloth.

Century—Hundred years go to make a century We live in the twentieth century (Hundred years.)

Centenary—The centenary celebrations of Guru Nanak were organized by the Sikhs with great zeal and zest (Anniversary)

Continuously—He was continuously working for 8 hours. (at a stretch).

Continually—It rained continually for the whole day (without break).

Credible—(believable) Your story appears to be quite credible.

Creditable—(worthy of credit). The research work done by Dr. Raghvir is quite creditable.

Complement (that which completes). Woman is the complement of man.

Compliment—(regards or respects). Kindly convey my best compliments to your brother

Depreciate—There must be ample provision for the depreciation of plant and machinery, in a modern industry.

Deprecate—Govt. of India has deprecated the strike of railway employees.

Draught—He drank the cup of wine at one draught.

Drought—*Rajasthan is frequently attacked by dro and famine.*

Defective—The defective *system of public distribu has to be streamlined.*

Deficient—India is deficient in petrol.

Discover—*Columbus disco ered America (To find ou thing which already exists).*

Disclose—*I am not going to disclose the secrets confid in me by him* (not let one know).

Diverse—(Different). *Inspite of apparant diversi here is fundamental unity in Indian culture*

Divers—(*Those who take a dive*). *Only the divers ca ring the lost ring from the bottom of the lake.*

Desert—(An unproductive and sandy piece of land reater part of Rajast an is desert.

Dessert—(A sweet dish generally taken after dinner) *People enjoyed the dessert after dinner.*

Economic—*Political freeuom without sound economi progress has no meaning.*

Economical—If you buy goods in a bulk, it will prove economical.

Ensure—*E sure the arrival of the train, before you chall out a programme of going.*

Insure—Get this parcel insured.

Effective—There is no dearth of food grains in India, what is needed, is an effective system of public distribution.

Efficient—*India needs administrators who are efficient and honest in their jobs.*

Fare—What is the fare from Bombay to Calcutta by a passenger train

Fair—It is not fair to hit below the belt.

Honorary—*He is an honorary secretary of Agarwal Welfare Society*

Honourable—Brutus was an Honourable Citizen of Rome.

Human—*His heart was full of milk of human kindness.*

Humane—*We were quite impressed by his humane behaviour and polite conduct.*

Industrial—Kanpur is an industrial city

Industrious—*Only those who are industrious, will be favoured by fortune*

Invent—*Marconi invented Wireless Telegraphy.*

Discover—Columbus discovered America.

Incite—He was arrested for inciting the mob and induc- them for indulging in violence.

Excite—The audience felt excited by his eloquent speech thrilling remarks.

Irruption—The irruption of the raiders bewildered the dents of Kashmir

Eruption—The eruption of volcanos in Japan causes ch damage to life and property.

Imminent—(Very near or overhead). From the reports ppears that famine is imminent

Eminent—(Very famous). Dr. Radhakrishnan was an nent scholar.

Ingenious—(clever or cunning). He tried an ingenious n to rob the traveller.

Ingenuous - candid or frank). His arguments were enuous and his talk quite candid and frank.

Illicit—illegal) They say he has illicit relations with woman.

Elicit—(to draw out). A good teacher tries to elicit the den talents of a student.

Judicial—All Judicial matters must be decided without delay.

Judicious—His speech was very impressive. because of licious use of quotations.

Luxurious—Only a few people in India live a luxurious , the rest of the people live in abject poverty.

Luxuriant—There is a luxuriant growth of hair on her id.

Less There is less amount of milk in this bottle.

Fewer—There are fewer places as beautiful as Kashmir.

Ignorant—He was quite ignorant of the facts, which he ew only afterwards (unaware).

Innocent—We cannot suspect him, he appears to be ite innocent (not guilty).

Marital—As there were no marital relations between the in and his wife, he asked for a divorce.

Martial—Rajputs are a martial race.

Proceed—After hearing the case the judge proceeded to ke the final judgement.

Precede—My name precedes yours in the schola Register as my name starts with letter 'G' and yours wi letter 'K'.

Patients—Outdoor patients can get medicines from A.M. to 12 noon.

Patience—A wise man never loses patience even in t face of great odds.

Proscription The book contained objectionable passag so it met with the same fate-proscription.

Prescription –Before getting the medicines. you have show the doctor's prescription to the chemist

Punctual—He is very regular and punctual He alwa comes in time.

Punctilious—He is very careful nd punctilious abo observing table manners and etiquette

Permissible—Intruding and trespassing are not perm ssible by law.

Permissive—Young men of India are trying to copy th permissive society of the west

Personal—It is my personal matter and you have n business to interfere with it

Personnel—Some seats are reserved for the children c military personnel.

Prescribe— to write down). The Doctor has prescribe this medicine.

Proscribe (to ban)—The Govt. had proscribed th controversial book "The untold story".

Popular— very much liked). Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru was a popular leader

Populous—(having dense population). Kanpur is a populous city

Recite—The student recited the poem with proper intonation, pitch and stress.

Rehearse—You will have to rehearse several times before you land at the stage for final performance.

Stimulus—Unless we provide some stimulus, we cannot get proper response (a kick).

Stimulant –Tea works as a stimulant for office workers (that which encourages).

Precis Writing

A Precis is simply a summary; and precis writing means summarising. Precis-writing is an exercise in compression or in condensing together. A precis or summary is the gist or main theme of a passage expressed in as few words as possible.

How to Make a Precis

(1) Read the passage carefully, but too slowly, to understand its subject-matter, that is, to know what it is about.

(2) Then read the passage *twice or thrice* to find out what is said about the subject-matter.

(3) If you find a word, a phrase or a short sentence which can serve as a heading or title of the passage, note it down carefully and put it as the heading of your precis of summary.

(4) Do not be afraid of unfamiliar words or phrases Remember that you are to get at the *general meaning* of the passage.

(5) Write down the *main points*, omitting mere repetitions and leave out all examples and illustrations which are not necessary to the meaning of the passage as a whole.

(6) Make a draft of these points in your own words This is the *first draft*

(7) Read the passage once again to ensure that no important point is missing

(8) Now polish the first draft into one easy flowing passage.

(9) Write the final draft neatly.

(10) Remember that you have to give a true summary of the original. So you must not add anything of your own. Do not make comments; do not correct the author's statements.

(11) The *Precis* should, as a rule, be written in Indirect speech.

(12) The length usually prescribed for a summary is *one third of the original.* But a few words more or less do not matter.

With the spread of literacy, especially in those advanced countries where education is compulsory, libraries are as necessary as water supply or lighting arrangements. There was a time, not very long ago, when the knowledge of books was confined to a very selected class of men, who were well off in worldly goods. These alone were able to buy the necessary books for their instruction and delight. But the greater part of the population of a city is composed of those who live from hand to mouth. These have not the means with which to buy books. To this class the benefits of a free library are truly great. Again a person, though not badly off, cannot be expected to buy all the books that interest him. There are many costly books which it would be beyond the competence of most persons to buy. The want for such expensive volumes can only be met by a library.

The Importance of Free Libraries

Libraries are essential for the advancement of knowledge. They enable poor people to make use of costly volumes. Even the rich cannot purchase all interesting books. Without libraries knowledge will be limited only to a few persons. Libraries benefit both the rich and the poor.

Q. 2. Make a precis of the following passage in about fifty words and suggest a suitable heading for the passage :

Before the railway were made, the cultivator derived little benefit from an abundant harvest. He could not send his produce to distant places to be sold, and if the land produced more than was required in any particular district, as would happen in a good season, prices fell and the cultivator was deprived of the profit which he might have expected, indeed, he often found it more economical to leave part of his crop uncut. Railways have altered these conditions. The improvement in communications has enabled agricultural produce to be sent to any distance, with the result that prices have been equalised in all places within reasonable distance of a railway. When harvests are abundant, foodstuffs no longer rot for want of buyers, since the farmer now has access to all the markets of the world.

The Advantages of Railways to the Farmer

Before the invention of railways, the farmer got little

benefit from a surplus crop. He could not send his produce to other places. If the crops were plentiful, prices fell and the farmer did not get much profit. But the railways have changed the position, now he can send his produce to distant places and prices are equalised.

Q 3. Write a precis of the following passage in about one third of its length. Give a suitable title to the passage—

Of all the amusements which can possibly be imgdaine for a hard working man after his daily toil, there is nothing like reading an entertaining book. It calls for no bodily exertion, of which he has had enough. It relieves his home of its dullness. It transports him to a lovelier and more interestinig scene and while he enjoys himself there, he may forget the evils of the present moment. Nay it accompanies him to his next day's work and if the book he has been reading be anything above the very idlest and lightest, it gives him something to lighten the drudgery of his everyday occupation. If I were to pray for a taste which should stand me in good stead under every variety of circumstances and be a source of help and cheerfulness through life, it would be a taste for reading. Give man this taste and the means of gratifying it, and you can hardly fail to make a man happy, unless indeed you put into his hands a most perverse selection of books.

The Value of a Taste for Reading

An entertaining book can provide amusement to a man after a hard day's work. It removes his fatigue, refreshes his mind, and provides material for use in his leisure. It prepares him for the next day's work. A taste for reading is the best source of happiness and pleasure. One should avoid bad books.

Q 4 Make a precis of the following passage in about one third of its length and give a suitabl heading.

Trees give shade for the benefits of others, and while they themselves stand in the sun and endure scorching heat, they produce the fruit by which others profit. The character of good men is like that of trees. What is the use of this perishable body if no use is made of it for the benefit of mankind? Sandal wood—the more it is rubbed the more scent does it yield. Sugar-cane the more it is pleeded and cut up into pieces the juice does it produce. The men who are noble at heart lose their qualities even in losing their lives. What

tween dawn and desert consist of a handful of dates and a
urd of brackish water, he thinks himself both fortunate and
isfied. Generations of hardship have made the Bedouin
ight since he not only survives all this, he thrives on it.
en tougher than the Bedouin is the camel itself. For the
pical Bedouin the camel is by far the most important thing
life; it is the central fact of his existence. Without it, he
uld not survive. To a great extent, the only money the
douin ever earns and the only possession he can buy come
m the sale of the camels he has reared.

The Bedouins of the Arabian Desert

The Bedouins have lived in the Arabian desert for count-
time. They have moved from place to place in search of
d and water their camels, horses and sheep. They live on
es and saltish water. They alone can bear the burning sun
d sandstorms. Their hardships make them tough. But
ir camels, without whom they cannot live, are tougher. They
n some money by breeding and selling camels.

**Q. 9. Make a precis of the following passage in
out one-third of its length and give a suitable heading.**

One of the great principles which Gandhiji taught and
ctised throughout his long life is that of the dignity of labour.
*All kinds of useful work are equally worthy of respect. Any
n who does his work well and honestly is an honoured
ber. He especially believed that the work of cleaning
uld be honoured.* After the visit of Mr. Gandhi and his
owers to Shantiniketan, they went to the Kumbh-mela at
dwar in 191. There they undertook the sanitary work of
pilgrims' camp. He wrote, 'Our stay at Shantiniketan had
ght us that the scavenger's work would be our special func-
in India.' So they dug pits and kept them clean. *On
y occasions Mr. Gandhi taught that the untouchables
ld not be despised for doing work so necessary for cleanli-
and health, but should be honoured and treated as equal
l others.*

The Dignity of Labour

Throughout his life Gandhiji laid stress on the dignity of
ur. After visiting Shantiniketan, he and his followers visit-
umbh mela at Hardwar and worked there as scavengers.
dvised his countrymen to honour the untouchables, whose
was essential for their health.

is a valuable metal of a bright, glittering appearance. But everything that has the shining colour of gold is not really gold. A gilt ring, for example, shines quite like gold; but, when put to the test, it proves to be a much less valuable article than a gold ring If we buy such a ring being tempted by its glittering appearance, we shall see our folly.

What is true of articles is also true of human beings We should never trust a man only because he speaks fair words or has attractive features We should, on the other hand, look deeper into his nature and test his sincerity by all means we can

6. A rolling stone gathers no moss.

The meaning of the proverb is that if we move from place to place and do not settle down in one place, we cannot gain success in life. By constantly changing our abode from one place to another, We always put ourselves in the midst of strangers. We can acquire fame and fortune only when we gain the confidence of the people around us. But if we do not mix long with them, we can never do so. By settling at one place for a time we may just begin to be trusted and loved by the people But if we suddenly leave that place and go elsewhere, the old circumstances are left behind and what we may have, achieved is lost to us for ever.

7. A stitch in time saves nine

This proverb means that if we have a small rent in one of our garments, the best thing is to mend it at once. If we do not repair it at once, the rent will grow bigger and bigger till the garment becomes absolutely unfit for use. And what is true of the rent in clothes, in true also of many other things. A Persian proverb says, "The small source of the fountain can be stopped up with something very small, but when the fountain becomes a mighty flood even an elephant cannot cross it"

we should take care that we do not become the slave of any bad habit. We should try to nip an evil in the bud. There is the story of a boy who was about to be hanged for committing a robbery. Before his end, he wished to see his mother. When his mother came to see him for the last time, he behaved very rudely towards her. People asked the

reason and he said. "I remember the day when I stole a small thing and brought it to my mother. If my mother had punished me that day, I would not have become a robber."

8. The face is the index of the mind.

The proverb means that it is possible to know the state of one's mind by looking at one's face. When a man is angry, he generally frowns and bites his lipes; when he is sad, he sighs and looks pale; but when he is pleased he laughs or smiles. So when we see a man frowning, we may rightly think that he is angry; and when he is smiling, we may think that he is glad.

But some men ver show their feelings. While they speak one thing, they generally think another in their minds. The faces of statesmen and diplomats are often deceptive. It is very difficult to know what they have in their hearts.

9. Fortune favours the brave.

This proverb means that courage is necessary for success in any bold undertakting. There are other similar popular sayings, such as, "Nothing venture, nothing have"; "He that watches the clouds will not sow." All these wise sayings teach us that success will come to him who is ready to take risks, and he who is timid can never achieve anything in life. The boy who is afraid of being injured in a game of foot-ball will never become a famous player. The businessman who cannot invest his money in a new undertaking will never earn a big profit. Similarly a man who is afraid to risk his life for a noble cause will never become a leader of men. It is true that all men who take risks do not gain success, but they never fail who die for a noble cause.

10. Haste makes waste.

There are many persons who do not begin their task at the right time and pur it off again and again. But a time comes when they feel that they must make a start, and then they do it so hastily that they not only fail to achieve their purpose, but often meet with serious accidents and cause trouble to others. One of my classmates had to catch a train one day. The train was to start at 2 P. M. He slept till 1 P.M.. Then he got up and began to collect his things

in great haste. He broke several things and forgot to pack certain essential things. Then he left for the railway station at half past one. After covering half the distance, he remembered that he had left his valuable watch at his table. So he ran back to the hostel. On the way he bumped against a gentleman who took him severely to task. Next he narrowly escaped being run over by a motor car and finally he fell into a drain and all his clothes and things were spoiled.

11. United we stand, divided we fall.

One of Aesop's fables tells the story of an old man whose sons were always quarrelling. He feared that the family would be ruined by the ceaseless quarrels among his sons. So one day he called together all his sons and showed them a bundle of sticks. Then he asked them in turn by turn to break the bundle. Though they were strong and sturdy, yet none of them was able to break the bundle. Then he untied the bundle and asked them to break the sticks one by one. This they could do very easily. Then the old man made them realise that union is strength.

Similarly, a united team, a united family or a united nation is strong and capable of dealing with a difficult situation. United they stand, divided they fall. Their motto must be, "One for all and all for one."

12. Virtue is its own reward.

There are some men who, "in love and truth where no misgiving is, practise virtue, and know it not." They take to virtue as naturally as ducks take to water, and with them the practice of virtue is a source of joy. But there are others who will do something noble only if they have some reward in sight. They will rescue the drowning, serve the sick, help the famine-striken, if some reward is promised to them. In other words, virtue must be made a paying proposition to them in some way or the other, before they will embrace it.

But the pursuit of virtue is a joy in itself. Plato said that virtue was so lovely that if it assumed human form, all would fall in love with it. And it is true. As physical exercise gives joy to the athelete, even so does the practice of virtue bring inward peace and joy to the righteous.

13. Well begun is half done.

The beginning of everything is a period of trial. But if the beginning is well made, the performance, gives us delight and interest by repeated performance, therefore, we clear the path for success. A little success at the beginning gives great encouragement for further efforts. All depends, then, upon the little success at the beginning. If the beginning is well made, it carries us to the middle of our goal, and the work seems half done. Just begin well, and half of your task is done. Your efforts are then bound to succeed.

14. A thing of beauty is a joy for ever.

John Keats reminds us of this eternal truth. A thing of beauty is a joy for ever. Its loveliness increases and it will never pass into nothingness. A beautiful Object will always be a source of inspiration for the mankind. It will always offer him solace and joy during moments of miseries and dozes of dejection. It is these things of beauty which sustain us and make our life worth living. These beautiful things remove the frost from our lives and fill a strange kind of sweetness and sunshine in our lives. The innocent smile of a child, the pretty face of a woman, the bewitching beauty of the sun-kissed, snowcapped mountain tops the bewildering beautiful scenes of sun-rise and sunset, the distant lapping of waves on a sea shore, rustling of leaves, dancing of flowers in a gentle breeze the melodious music of murmuring streams, the humming of bees and the sleepy twitter of birds all have beauty of their own. Besides, works of art, literature have beauty which never perishes and continues to provide joy for ever.

15. Rome was not built in a day.

Miracles cannot be performed over night. A great achievement is the result of patience and perseverance on the part of those who take up such tasks. All great inventions and discoveries were not made in a jiffy, but there is a record of sorrows and sufferings, trials and tribulations, woes and worries of the great men. The great city of Rome was not built in a day. It took years of planning, dogged determination and an iron will to execute the dreams of town planners to be translated into reality.

Like wise if we want to achieve something, do something, we will have to do step by step, we will have to build brick by

brick. The example of the Curies and the discovery of radium is before us. It took them four long years, of untiring labour, unlimited sacrifices and a boundless zeal for translating their dreams into realities. A thing which is made in haste will have no sound foundation. It will be like building a palace on shifty sands. A decision taken in haste may land us in trouble. The history of successful people in this world is replete with examples, who have worked indefeatigibbly over a very longer span, for realising their goals in life. If we sow a mango seed just now, we can't expect that it will bear fruit over night. Hence it is very true to say that Rome was not built in a day.

16. Necessity is the mother of invention.

That necessity is the mother of invention is self-explanatory. All the great achievements, discoveries and inventions of the world are the result of necessity. It was because of the instinct of self-preservation that man invented fire. It was because of the necessity of having a secure and settled life that he found out the process of agriculture. Fired by curiosity, when man saw a bird flying in the air; he also desired to scan the sky, and after so many trials and tribulation, stoil and tears, he got what we know as an aeroplane. Again, when he saw a fish gliding on the smooth surface of the ocean, he wished to ape that too and thus was born a boat. When, a labourer, tired and exhausted by a day's toil sat in a quiet corner, how he longed for a little more rest, a little more joy, and therefore he made what are commonly known as labour saving devices. Man felt the necessity of talking to his friend thousands of miles away and a telephone was born. He felt the necessity of 'seeing' his face as will as to listen to his voice and we have televisions. In short all inventions are propelled by a necessity. The desire to have a better, secure and comfortable life is behind all inventions.

17. Patriotism is not enough

Patriotism is a great virture. It is the tribute one pays at the sacred feet of his motherland. There is a great truth in the saying, "Breathes there the man with soul so dead, who to himself hath not said, "This is may own ...my native land", There is even greater truth in saying that "The Mother and the Motherland are even superior to heaven".

But there is other side of the picture also. Dr. Johnson was not wrong, when he said that "Patriotism is the last refuge of scoundrels". He did not however want to condemn such a noble sentiment. What he was against was, the pretended patriotism and the fanatic zeal, which sometimes leads to war and bloodshed and sows the seeds of hatred and jealousy. It creates false and facist tendencies and throws thousands of people into the mouth of death. What is needed is not narrow patriotism or misplaced zeal in the superiority of one's nation, but a wider vision, a broader out look and an all encompassing understanding of humanity. This broader outlook, will always encourage us to look upon all the people of the world as our brothers and children of God. Hence patriotism is not enough. What is needed is cosmopolitan outlook and basic understanding of humanity.

18. A lit le learning is a dangerous thing.

A little learning is even worse than ignorance. When you know that the man, to whom you are talking to, is ignorant and unaware of the facts, rest assured you can go and consult those who know it. Half the evils of the world, are the brain children of half-baked minds. A quack or charlton will expedite the death of a patient and land others in trouble. A qualified doctor, if he cannot cure, will at least not allow the case to worsen or get out of hand. Those who are caught in the coils of such charltons know very well, how troublesome and fatal they prove. A religious bigot, with a fanatic mind deep-rooted prejudices and shallow stucy, of his own religion, can easily incite his illiterate listeners to violence. Much blood has been shed in the name of religion, by those who do not understand its real spirit. A man with little learning is like a half-filled pitcher, which is in greater danger of falling down or breaking at any moment. The world has already suffered a lot at the hands of immature, half baked politicians who have made our lives like hell.

19. He laughs best, who laughs last.

"Life is a pendulum between smiles aud tears". Sometimes this pendulum swings to the side of smiles and fills a man's life with the sunshine of joy and fragrance of happiness, while at other moments, it moves towards tears, clouds a man's life with miseries and make, it unbearable for him. The man who

is wreathing in smiles this moment, may be drowned in tears the next moment. Who knows? A man who gets the sun shine of life in the beginning may have to pay a heavy price at the end. The man who laughs last, has the best laugh. He is the master of the situation. In this see-saw of smiles and tears, the man who ss favoured with the laugh, has the best laugh. Such a man becomes an object of envy by others. The first laugh, which hides in its bosom the coming sorrows and sufferings, is worse than tears, which may herald happiness in our life afterwards. Hence, I perfectly agree with the view, that he laughs best, who laughs last."

20. Every dark cloud has a silver lining.

"Hope springs eternal in human breast". It is the ray of hope, even in pitch darkness, which sustains and nourishes man, even when he is surrounded by a thick cloud of woes and worries, sorrows and sufferings, strifes and struggles, trials and tribulations of life. Life, unredeemed by hope will be an unbearable burden for man. Mankind lives on hope. There is always a bright side to even the darkest picture. Even the wrost things have some hopeful spots. Does not Shakespeare, the immortal bord say :

"There is a soul of goodness.

In things evil.

Would men observingly distil it out. Examples can be multiplied to show that there is some inherent goodness, even in the basest things. A young widow who has lost her husband in the prime of her youth, lives, on the hope, that one day her child would grow up, be a fine young man and would bring some joy in her life. Shelley also reminds us of this fact of life. "If winter come, can spring be far behind ?"

21. Nothing venture, nothing win.

Life is an adventure, and only those who brave th hazards, face the storms and stresses of life and pass through a vale of toil and tears are crowned with success. "Only the brave deserve the fare" goes the proverb. There is a great mount of truth in the above saying. Those who have ventured nd risked their lives have achieved a place among the immorls. Life's crown and glory do not go to the cowards, Cowrds die many a time. the gallant taste of death but once.

The men who climbed Everest, the men who landed on the Moon, the men who paved their way through inaccessible and impregnable forests, were all men with a daring spirit and a dashing heart. They were not the people who longed for an umbrella of security or safety. A smooth sea never makes a perfect mariner, success will kiss the feet of those who venture and dare and the dame fortune will always smile on those, who shake hands with dangers and difficulties.

22. There is no smoke without a fire.

It is a common knowledge that there can be no smoke without a fire. The very fact that smoke is rising from a particular thing is an indication of smouldering fire which will follow suit. In the same way there must be some basic cause behind all our actions, our behaviour and our conduct towards others. If one behaves in an angry manner there must be some cause behind it. So much so that this world is based on the relation of cause and effect. It is a scientific and psychological truth, which cannot be kept denied. As the Persian proverb goes, love and scent cannot be kept hidden. In the same way fire cannot be hidden. It must be out. Rising smokes will narrate their own story. This fact should be clearly borne in our mind and we should behave accordingly in our walk and talk of life.

23. Still waters run deep.

If you have a keen eye for observation you will realise this fact soon. Shallow waters make a lot of noise. It is very true in case of all men. There are two categories of persons. Those with shallow knowledge make a lot of noise and those who have profound knowledge of anything do not make a show of it. Such men are quite unassuming and gentle. Verily has it been said, "Humility is the badge of greatness". All men who have some intrinsic worth do not make a show of it, while men with scant and inadequate learning, raise a lot of hue and cry and shout from the house tops. If we turn the pages of history we will be convinced of this fact. Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar was such a man. It is said that once he carried the luggage of one of the visitors who had come to meet him. On learning, that the man, who had carried his luggage was none but Vidya Sagar—the Ocean of knowledge, the man became quite ashamed. All great

men, all worthy men and virtuous men are profoundly silent, like the deep waters which are still and noiseless.

24 Do not bite more than you can chew.

The proverb unfolds before us a great amount of truth. It reminds us that we should not be greedy. If we bite more than what we can chew and digest, it will upset our stomach and cause indigestion and dispepsia Instead of giving us energy, it will create a great headache for us If we apply this law to other spheres of life, we find that it holds good there also, Suppose a man amasses more wealth than he can manage, it may prove quite a problem for him. If a man reaps more books, but cannot afford to mediate on them, that knowledge instead of being useful may prove quite harmful for him Before taking any step we should take into consideration our own capacity and ability to handle that affair. If the work is beyond our capacity it may create complications, and may give us frayed nerves, tense and taut mind and increased blood pressure There fore all wise men, act on this maxim. They bite only what they can chew How I wish, we could act on this advice, and translating it into our lives, make our life worth living.

LETTERS

1. Write to the director of a broadcasting station of All India Radio stressing the importance and value of suitable programmes for the student community.

To

The Director,
All India Radio
Jaipur

Sir

There can be no two opinions about the fact that the students of today are the future citizens of a country and upon their shoulders is going to rest the responsibilities of building a new nation They form the mainstream of National life It is also universally acknowledged that they should get right type of education, according to the needs and aspirations of a democratic and dynamic society Nothing can be more useful for them than a radio programme which should sublimate their energies and give them useful direction.

Their should be special programmes for the youth. These programmes should not only be academic in nature but of multi-dimensional nature. Th y should apprise the yo ith of our country of our cultural grassroots They should unfold before, them the glorious chapters of Indias past. It will create in them a sense of pride for their national glory and greatness. Instead of aping the west blindly, they will try to u nderstand our cultural greatness, our national heritage of unity in diversity and other lofty ideals. There should be active s udent participation in all programmes of rural reconstruction and other programmes of national importance. It is through these radio programmes that the youth of our country should be apprised of the problems facing our country. The problems of poverty and ignorance, illiteracy and superstition, stagnation and opportunism should be brought before the youth of the country. Radio programmes for the youth should make a powerful plea for the propagation of the ideals of freedom, democracy and secularism. A voice should be raised for the suppression of all ugly forces of facism, reaction and dictatorship. These radio programmes should encourage the youth for actively participating in all programmes of national development. At present the students, the cream of our community are cast down with a sense of helplessness, frustration and a lack of purpose in life. The net result of all this disappointment is that they indulge in all sorts of destructive and antinational activities. They behave in irresponsible manner, for which our heads hang in shame. Immature minds as they are further exploited by the unscrupulous politicians who make them their tools for their selfish purposes.

It is a matter of great happiness and satisfaction that some such radio programmes are already being beamed throughout t e length and breadth of the country. "Yuva Vani" and programmes for adult education are particularly appealing Special programmes for rural youth and rural students should be broadcast, so as to make them more interesting. There should be less bureaucracy in radio programmes. Schools and colleges should be combed, to find out the u ms of talents and care should be taken to further

The last but not the least horrible thing is the miserable *ondition of municipal taps.* For most of the time they emain dry. When, however, the authorities are kind nough to release their quota of water, it keeps on trickling f the condition is such now a-days, what would be its condi-on during the months of May and June. It creates unnecc-ary tension in the minds of residents and creates many npleasant situations.

Will the authorities awake from their long slumber of ertia and indifference, and realising the genuine difficulties the unfortunate citizens, takes some prompt action ?

Hope my requ st will not fall flat on the deaf ears.

Thanking you.

Yours Sincerely

X Y Z

3. Write a letter to your friend giving him your ass-ssment of the Birth Control campaign going on in your District. It should not exceed 150 words.

Examination Hall

Dated........ ......

Dear Ramesh,

I feel delighted to learn that you are very keen on knowing about the Birth Control measures in our District.

Fortunately, for us, the Birth Control Compaign is in full swing. It appears that the authorities have atlast shaken off their inertia and indifference and *have taken up* the matter seriously. Instead of slogan-shouting and jugglery of words, they have come down to the earth. *Door to door* canvassing has started. People are being persuaded to take to family planning in an earnest manner; as it *will not only* bring new hope in their lives and make their life worth living but will ultimately help in the national cause of raising the standard of living Free contraceptives are being distributed. Symposiums and Seminars are being organi'ed. Documentary films based on Family Planning are being screened for the benefit of the Public. I earnestly believe that in the years to some Family Planning will be a reality

and it will bring prosperity and happiness for the people of our country.

More, when we meet,
With love,

Your Loving Friend
X Y Z

4. Write a letter to your friend in a foreign Country throwing light on the Language problems in India.

Examination Hall,
Date..................

My Dear .. ..

At the very outset I appreciate your interest in the affairs of my country and I am pleased to note that you want to know about the language problem in our country

As a matter of fact, language problem is no problem at all Human nature being, what it is, it is all the creation of politically engineered efforts.

In the constitution of India it is clearly mentioned that Hindi will be the official language of India by 1967 Till it gains in seature, and is enriched in its literature and lore, Englise will also continue to be the official language.

Now the position as it stands today is very clear. English, rich and useful as it is, cannot and will not remain the medium of instruction in our schools and colleges Already the various universities have switched over to either Regional Language or else Hindi as the medium of instruction, even at university level Sometimes the people complain of dearth of good books in Science and technology in Hindi. There is some amount of truth in what they say For this purpose good books of Science and technology are being translated. The fact is that Hindi is the common language of India and is spoken and understood by majority of the people.

The people of the South have time and again shown their resentment against imposition of Hindi Our Late Prime Minister Nehru had, however, assured that Hindi would not be thrust down the throats of unwilling. people,

but an atmosphere will be created for learnin; this National Language. English will be learnt and taught as a Library language. But that does mean that its importance has dwindled. On the contrary many students are coming up to learn this rich and varied language to keep pace with the scientific and technological development of the world. Regional languages will be developed side by side not as contrary but as complementary language. Sanskrit, the language of our cultural heritage, will also get its due place.

Hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely yours
X Y Z

5. *Write a letter to your French friend, who has expressed doubts and apprehensions about future of democracy in India.*

Examination Hall,
Date..................

My Dear...... ....

You have drawn my attention towards the doubts and apprehensions expressed by some section of the American Press about the future of democracy in India. I may, however, assure you that these propnets of doom have not correctly predicted our future. The picture drawn by them carries too many black marks, because it is seen through dark and dismal glasses.

The very fact that India is alive and kicking, belies their unfounded fears. India is the largest democracy in the world and the aim of establishing a just, social, political and economic order is bound to succeed through democratic means. If we cast our looks around, we find that almost all the countries in the neighbourhood have left democracy and taken to one form or other of dictatorship. Not so India which is in a way a grand laboratory to carry on the experiment of democracy.

Some of the doubts expressed by the people in other countries are that the people are ignorant and illiterate, and 'iden with poverty and diseases The rate of literacy is 'y 30% in such a vast country like India. The leaders (there are many honourable exceptions) are unscrupu-

lous and selfish and that they exploit the poor people for their paltry profits. There may be some amount of truth in the statement that illiteracy and ignorance have stood in the way of our progress, but we should not be disappointed by this. Our progress may be slow, but it is sure. Other countries might have progressed at the point of gun, but we have time and again re-affirmed our faith in peaceful and democratic means. I am reminded of the words of our beloved Bapu who said "How can the end be justified, if the means adopted to achieve it are unjust and unfair."

I would like to add two more points in this connection. One, that we can trace the origin of democracy in ourown country in the form of Samities or Parishads, which may be likened to the present form of Parliament. That is the institution of democracy is not at all strange and new to the people of India. Another point which I would like to reaffirm is our belief in "Counting the heads" not breaking them, our belief in ballot box, not in bullets and in the growth of power coming not from the barrel of gun but from the wi'l of the people. Our progress may be slow but its foundation is on a solid rock, not on the shifting sands of time. Hope you will try to appreciate my point of view.

Yours Sincerely
XYZ

6. Write a letter to your friend in a foreign country, throwing light on the causes of student indiscipline in India.

Examination Hall
Dated.... . .. .

Dear ....

I am well aware of the deep concern shown by you on the alarming report of students indiscipline in India. I am afraid the word indiscipline is not proper. I would prefer to call it "student unrest." Whatever name may be given to it, but the fact remains that it is very much there and with the passag of time has assumed alarming proportions. I feel ashamed to confess that it has not brought a good name to our country, nor has it raised our prestige in the international world.

Not a day passes when students do not resort to strikes or indulge in the acts of loot and arson. The teachers are beaten

up and manhadled, Vice-chancellors are gheraoed add intimidated and the educational authorities and ministers threatened with Dharnas and agitations. The columns of the newspapers are full of such acts of indiscipline on the part of the students. The students have gone to the extent of organizing Bandhs, se ting fire to buses, hurling stones at the police and even resorting to loot and arson

The student unrest, the integral part of world phenomenon as it is, is a deep-rooted disease, which needs proper diagnosis and treatment.

The main causes of this deep-rooted disease, as I understand, are hopeless and outdated system of Education, lack of employment oriented education and, thus dearth of employment opportunities, negligence on the part of parents, poor social and economic status of the teachers, overall shift in the values of life and the unscrupulous and mischievous part played by politicians in inciting the students and using them as tools. There is also lack of planning and co-ordination between education and industry, education and productivity.

What is required is the overhauling of complete system of education making it work and employment of complete system of making it examination ridden. Time has come when our planners and armchair academicians will have to rise from slumber, look into the needs of youth, entrust them with more responsibilities, provide them with more facilities, for training, research and recreation.

Our Govt. is taking some measures but these half-hearted measures will have to be replaced by sincere efforts.

Yours sincerely

x y z

7. Draft a demi-official letter to be addressed to your head of the Department urging an immediate addition to the ministerial staff in your office in view the heavy oressure of work.

Examinat'on Hall,

Dated................

Dear Sir,

For sometime past, I have been thinking of writing to you about the addition of ministerial staff in my office in view of the .avy pressure of work.

You are well aware of the fact that the cases of the people, hanging for a pretty long time, create great discontent among the public. You will also appreciate my eagerness for the quick disposal of cases in my office. In a truly democratic state or in a socialist country like ours bureaucracy should remain committed to the ideas and ideals of our Govt. I may draw your kind attention towards the recent conference of the administrative officers, held in July last year at Simla, wherein our venerated Prime Minister. Mrs. Indira Gandhi, deplored the fact that the bureaucracy, instad of helping the Govt. in the implementation of socialist ideas and ideals, have been creating hurdles in its way. She also threatened to deal with such bureaucrats with a stern hand. I am afraid, if the advice of our worthy Prime Minister is not listened to, our own position might be in jeopardy. The only remedy to avoid inconvenience to the people and to stamp out corruption is the quick disposal of the public cases. Owing to shortage of ministerial staff in my office, and heavy public work load, the ministerial staff is unable to cope up with it. The public, who have no patience, offer bribes. This creates the vicious circle, which later on becomes very difficult to break.

So far as the shirkers are concerned. I have taken a note of them and warned them of the dire consequences, if they neglect the public work or trifle away with time during their office hours. Here I would like to put in a word of appreciation for the workers in my office. I have found a few persons devoted to their job. In my opinion they should get some incentive. The form and manner of incentive is yet to be decided by you.

At present I find piles of files on the tables of clerks. Some of the important files have been gathering dust in the shelves. The public has been pressing hard for quick disposal of their cases. I, therefore, venture to say that justice delayed is justice denied.

Will you please be kind enough to sanction at least 5 posts of clerks and two class IV servants so as to facilitate the quick disposal of cases.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

x y z

Translation from Hindi to English

किसी यूनानी लेखक ने एक परी की बड़ी अच्छी कहानी लिखी यह परी कभी-कभी बड़ी बुरी सूरत में निकला करती थी। जो लोग उसको इस भेस में नीच समझते थे और उससे घृणा करते थे वे फिर सदा उसके आशीर्वादों से वंचित रहते थे। किन्तु जो लोग उसके कुरूप होते हुए भी उस पर दया दिखाते और उसकी रक्षा करते थे उनके पास फिर वह बड़े सुन्दर रूप में अनेक बहुमूल्य भेंट लेकर आती थी। ऐसी ही एक परी स्वाधीनता भी है।

English

A Greek author has written a very beautiful story of a fairy who would sometimes appear in a very ugly and hideous form. Those who looked down upon her and abhorred her in that disguise, were deprived of her blessings for ever. But she would visit in a beautiful form and with many precious gifts the houses of those who took pity on her and protected her in spite of her ugly appearance. Liberty, too, is such a fairy.

जब सूर्य अस्त होने लगा तो मैंने देखा कि मैं एक सुनसान घने वन में आ गया हूं। चारों ओर विशाल पेड़ तथा घनी झाड़ियां थीं। पेड़, झाड़ियां और बेलें इतनी सघनता से फैली हुई थी कि मार्ग निकालना कठिन हो रहा था। कई बार तो मैं ठोकर खाकर गिरा। प्रकाश की एक छोटी सी किरण भी जंगल में न घुस सकती थी। इस पर भूख मुझे व्याकुल करने लगी। नहीं आसपास कहीं प्रकाश दिखाई देता था, जिससे यह आशा होती कि वहां जाकर विश्राम और भोजन मिल जायगा। बीच-बीच में अजीब-अजीब जानवरों की भयावनी बोलियां सुनाई दे जाती थीं। किसी-किसी की बोली तो इतनी भयानक तथा हृदय दहलाने वाली थी कि मैं एक क्षण के लिए आंखें और कान बन्द कर लेता था।

English

Towards sunset I found myself in a thick, lonely forest. There were huge trees and thick bushes around me. Trees, bushes and creepers were so closely inter-twined that it was a most difficult job to find a way through the forest. Many times I stumbled and fell. The forest was so dense that no ray of light could penetrate its thick gloom To add to my troubles hunger began to gnaw at my entrails. No light was visible anywhere. If I had seen any light I would have moved towards

in the hope of getting some rest and something to eat Occasionally I heared awful cries of strange animals, the cries of some beasts were so terrible that I instinctively clossed my eyes and ears.

समय के साथ-साथ अंधेरा भी बढ़ता जाता था। मैं इस सोच विचार में था कि रात कैसे व्यतीत करूँ। सहसा सामने पेड़ पर बनी एक झोपड़ी पर मेरी दृष्टि पड़ी। पहले तो मुझे डर लगा कि कोई वनवासी अन्दर न हो, परन्तु पेड़ पर चढ़कर देखा तो मेरी प्रसन्नता का कोई ठिकाना न रहा, झोपड़ी में कोई न था। वह रात मैंने पेड़ पर बनी उस झोपड़ी में काटी। दिल धक-धक कर रहा था कि कहीं झोपड़ी का मालिक न आ जाय।

English

As the night advanced, the forest became more and more gloomy. As I was wondering how I should pass the night I caught sight of a cottage built high up in a tree that stood in front of me. At first I was afraid to climb up into the cottage, lest it should be inhabited by savages, but when I climbed up into the cottage, I was highly pleased to find that it was quite empty. So I passed the night in that cottage But the thought that the owner of the cottage might turn up at any moment made my heart beat wildly against my ribs.

भूचाल के झटके बराबर क्वेटा की बुनियादों को हिला रहे थे। देखते-देखते कमरे की दीवार फट गई। वहाँ अधिक देर तक खड़ा रहना खतरे से खाली न था। परन्तु नीचे जाने का कोई मार्ग न था। दूसरे ही क्षण कमरे की छत गिर पड़ी। नरेन्द्र दौड़ कर खिड़की पर आ पहुँचा और आँखें मूँद कर नीचे कूद पड़ा। पृथ्वी पर गिरते ही उसे प्रतीत हुआ मानों उसके पैरों की हड्डियाँ टूट गई हैं।

पीड़ा के कारण उसकी आँखों के आगे अंधेरा छा गया। परन्तु जीवन बड़ा प्रिय होता है। जैसे ही उसने मकान की दीवार को अपने ऊपर गिरते देखा, उसके शरीर में बिजली जैसी शक्ति दौड़ गई। वह उठ कर भागा। परन्तु सड़क पर दौड़ना भी खतरे से खाली न था। सड़क का मकान गिर रहे थे। वह सड़क पर अकेला नहीं भाग रहा था, डर से घबराए हुए पुरुष, स्त्रियाँ और बच्चे भी दौड़ रहे थे।

English

Earthquake shocks were still shaking the very foundations of the city of Quetta. Presently a wall of his room cracked,

and he saw that it was not safe to remai
But there was no passage leading down to
The next moment the roof of his room cras
to the window, closed his eyes and jumpe
on the ground, he felt that the bones of his
He was blinded by an unbearable pain. Bu
aware that a wall was going to crumble o
instinct of self-preservation urged him to a
speed. So he rose to his feet and ran away.
means safe to run along the road, because ho
and the road was full of a large number of pa
women and children.

EXERCISE 1.

Translate the following into English :—

बहुत समय हुआ किसी देश मे एक सौदागर रहता
धनवान था । पर बेचारे के कोई सन्तान न थी । अन्त उमर
एक लड़का दिया । अभी दो साल का होगा कि सौदागर का
मां ने लड़के की पालना की । जब लड़के ने होश सभाला ता
व्यापार मे लगाना चाहा और कहा अब तुम भी व्यापार करो
मां का कहना माना और सामान आदि खरीद कर मा से
दिनो उस देश मे से कुछ और सौदागर भी व्यापार का सामान ले
रहे थे । मां ने अपने बेटे को उनके साथ कर दिया । सबके
बैठकर चल पड़े । जहाज अभी दूर नही गया था कि लड़के ने जह
निकाल कर देखा । उसे समुद्र के किनारे व्यक्तियो का बड़ा
दिखाई दिया ।

VOCABULAY

A. Long ago. Rich. Had no child. Only two y
Brought up. Grew up. Obeyed. Crowd.

B. 1 Garden. 2. Entertained. 3. Frogs are c
4. Loyal.

EXERCISE 2.

अरबी घोड़े की स्वामिभक्ति प्रसिद्ध है । एक समय की बात है
अरब का रहने वाला डाकुओं के हाथ पड़ गया । उन्होंने उसके हा
बांधकर तम्बू में डाल दिया और उसके घोड़े को पास ही बाहर
दिया । जब रात पड़ी तो घोड़ा दांतों से रस्सी काट कर तम्बू
और अपने स्वामी को जैसा कि बंधा हुआ था मुँह से

डाकुओं ने बहुत पीछा किया परन्तु वह हाथ नहीं आया। घर पहुचते ही स्वामी को धीरे से फर्श पर रख दिया परन्तु आप पहुचा ही था कि दम तोड कर भूमि पर गिर पड़ा और जान दे दी। इस तरह उस जन्तु ने अन्तिम समय तक अपना कर्तव्य पालन करके अपनी स्वामिभक्ति का साफ प्रमाण दे दिया।

VOCABULARY

Arab horse ; Faithfulness ; Dacoits ; Bound him had and foot ; Beside him ; Fell ; Galloped ; Pursued ; Overtake ; Fell down breathless ; Breathed his last ; To the last moment ; Gave clear proof of devotion to its master.

EXERCISE 3.

न्यूटन अच्छे स्वभाव का मनुष्य था। इतना बडा विद्वान होने पर भी उसमे तनिक अभिमान न था। उसका स्वभाव ऐसा नरम था कि उसे क्रोध कभी नही आता था। उसके पास एक छोटा-सा कुत्ता था। एक दिन रात्रि के समय न्यूटन कही बाहर गया और उसके कमरे मे मेज पर मोमबत्ती जलती रही। इतने मे कुत्ते के जी मे न जाने क्या आया कि वह सहसा एक वग से उछल पडा कि जलती हुई बत्ती गिर पडी, और सब पत्र जिनको तैयार करने मे न्यूटन ने कई वर्ष बिताये थे, जलकर भस्म हो गए। न्यूटन लौटकर जब घर आया तब यह दशा देख मन मे बडा दु खी हुआ। परन्तु फिर भी कुत्ते को दण्ड नही दिया केवल इतना कहकर रह गया, "ओ कुत्ते ! तुमसे जो हानि हुई है, उसकी तुझे क्या खबर है !"

VOCABULARY

Good-natured , Vanity ; Was so mild ; God knows what came into the dog's mind ; All of a sudden ; Dighted candle ; Burnt to ashes ; Grieved , He contented himself with the remark ; No idea of the harm.

EXERCISE 4.

चीटी ने शहद की मक्खी से कहा कि तुम सौभाग्यवती हो। ईश्वर ने तुम्हें सुन्दरता भी दी है और साहस भी। तुम न केवल इधर-उधर भाग सकती हो बल्कि उड भी सकती हो और ससार मे तुम्हारा खाना सबसे स्वादिष्ट है। तुम्हारे लिए घर बना दिया गया है और जब फूलो मे रस नही रहता तो तुम्हें चीनी दी जाती है। घर का तो कहना ही क्या मुझे खाना देने का कभी किसी को विचार भी नही आता। तुम जिसे यह कर फेंक देती हो कि यह मीठा नही है मैं उसे पाकर प्रसन्न हो जाती हूं। शहद की मक्खी ने

…र दिया। यह बात किसी हद तक सच है। परन्तु इसके लिए मुझ से ईर्ष्या मत करो। हमें दूसरों के लिए शहद इकट्ठा करना पड़ता है और तुम केवल अपने ही लिए खाने का सामान इकट्ठा करते हो।

VOCABULARY

Bee ; Fortunate , Hither and thither ; Tasteful ; Juice ; Not to speak of a home , To some extent , To envy.

EXERCISE 5

दैववश शाहजहाँ की पुत्री बहुत रुग्ण हो गई। जब भारतवर्ष के किसी हकीम की औषधि ने उसे लाभ न पहुँचाया, तो वजीर (मन्त्री) ने सूरत से एक डाक्टर बुलाया जिसका नाम टामस रो था। परमात्मा की लीला, उसका इलाज ठीक हुआ और लड़की स्वस्थ हो गई। उस समय शाहजहाँ ने प्रसन्न होकर उससे कहा— माँग, क्या माँगता है? उच्च आत्मा और देश-भक्त ने अपने लाभ का विचार न करके अपनी सेवा का बदला केवल यह चाहा, कि मेरे देशवासियों को बिना महसूल दिये बंगाल में व्यापार करने की आज्ञा मिल जाये। इस तरह बंगाल में अंग्रेजों के पैर जम गए।

VOCABULARY

By chance ; Fell seriously ill ; Physician , Did her no …od ; Proved efficacious , What do you want ? High spirited ; …riot ; Leaving aside ; Reward ; Free Trade ; Got a firm …ing.

EXERCISE 6

एक बालक कुसंगत में पड़ गया। वह अपना बहुत-सा समय बुरे बालकों के … में व्यतीत करता था। इससे उसके पिता को दुःख हुआ। उसने बालक का सुधार करने का बहुत ही यत्न किया परन्तु सब व्यर्थ। अन्त में उसने एक उपाय सोचा। एक दिन उसने बढ़िया पके हुए एक दर्जन आम खरीदे और अपने पुत्र को कहा, "बेटा कल प्रातः ये सारे आम तुम्हारे होंगे।" यह कहकर उसने वह सारे आम अलमारी में रख दिए और उनके मध्य एक सड़ा हुआ आम भी रख दिया। बालक फल लेने के लिए बहुत उत्सुक था। अगले दिन प्रातः उसके पिता ने कहा, बेटा आम अलमारी में से लेकर खा लो। बालक को यह देख कर बहुत हैरानी हुई कि सारे आम सड़े हुए हैं। पिता ने कहा, "मेरे पुत्र! तुम्हें मालूम हो गया कि एक खराब आम ने सारे आमों को खराब कर दिया है। इसी प्रकार तुम भी बुरे साथियों से खराब तथा नष्ट हो जाओगे।" बालक पर इसका बहुत प्रभाव पड़ा और उसने बुरी संगत त्याग दी।

VOCABULARY

Fell into bad company ; Spent ; Pained ; To bring the boy round ; Cupboard ; Rotten ; Will be ruined.

EXCRCISE 7.

ईसा से लगभग छः वर्ष पूर्व तक्षशिला (Taxila) भारत में शिक्षा का मुख्य केन्द्र था। तक्षशिला रावलपिंडी से बीस मील उत्तर-पश्चिम की ओर सराय काला के निकट स्थित था। भारतवर्ष के भिन्न-भिन्न भागों से तथा विदेशों से बड़ी संख्या में विद्यार्थी इस विश्वविद्यालय में उच्च शिक्षा ग्रहण करने आते थे। कहते हैं इस विश्वविद्यालय में भिन्न-भिन्न विषय पढ़ाये जाते थे। प्रत्येक विषय एक प्रसिद्ध आचार्य के अधीन था। वह अपने विषय का पंडित होता था। पता चलता है कि यह नगर उस समय बड़ा सम्पन्न था। अशोक के समय में भी तक्षशिला शिक्षा का मुख्य केन्द्र था। तक्षशिला के बहुत से खण्डहर मिले हैं, जो भारत के प्राचीन गौरव के सूचक हैं।

VOCABULARY

Before Christ ; About , Biggest centre of learning ; Was situated . Foreign countries ; To receive higher education ; Gathered ; Different subjects , Well-known , Under the guidance , Special ability , Rich ; Ruins ; Glorious past ; Indicate.

EXERCISE 8.

एक दिन लकड़हारा जब जंगल को गया तो उसने वहाँ एक अद्भुत दृश्य देखा। उसने देखा कि वहाँ एक छोटी लड़की खड़ी थी जिसके शरीर से चमकदार हीरों की कान्ति थी। वह लड़की को घर लाया। जब से लड़की लकड़हारे के घर आई, धन उसके ऊपर बरसने लगा। जब लकड़हारा जंगल को लकड़ी काटने जाता उसे कुछ न कुछ वस्तु प्रतिदिन पड़ी मिलती। कभी वह मोती और हीरे पाता, कभी चाँदी के गहने, और कभी सोने के सिक्कों से भरी थैली। परिणाम यह हुआ कि एक वर्ष के भीतर ही लकड़हारा धनी हो गया। लड़की जब लकड़हारे को मिली थी वह छोटी थी, किन्तु एक वर्ष में ही वह बढ़ कर पूर्ण युवती हो गई और उसकी सुन्दरता की कहानी दूर-दूर तक फैल गई।

VOCABULARY

A strange sight ; Sparkle ; He grew richer and richer ; Pearls ; The result was that ; The fame of her beauty

EXERCISE 9.

जाड़े का समय था। पहाड़ियाँ, मैदान, पेड़, घर और सड़कें सब बर्फ से ढके थे। हवा इतनी ठण्डी थी कि घर से बाहर निकलना कठिन था। किसी ने दरवाजे को खटखटाया और एक दुर्बल वृद्ध मनुष्य कमरे में प्रविष्ट हुआ। वह ठण्ड के कारण सिर से पाँव तक काँप रहा था।

दीन विधवा माता ने अपने बीमार बच्चे को चारपाई पर लिटा दिया, और अतिथि के लिए चाय बनाने को उठी। उसने केतली को आग पर रख दिया और आकर बच्चे के निकट बैठ गई। उसने बच्चे को कई बार चूमा और तब वृद्ध मनुष्य की ओर घूम कर कहा, 'बाबा, क्या मैं अपने प्रिय बच्चे को मृत्यु के क्रूर हाथों से बचा सकूंगी?" कृपया इसको आशीर्वाद दीजिए कि वह बच जाए।

VOCABULARY

Covered with snow ; knocked at ; the poor widow mother ; Guest ; Kettle ; Shall I be able to save my dear child from the clutches of cruel death ? ; Bless him.

EVERYDAY SCIENCE

SCIENTIFIC TERMS, APPARATUS, LAWS, ETC.

Q. 1. Write short notes on any four of the following :

(a) Radar (b) Teleprinting (c) Dictaphone (d) Guided Missiles (e) Dynamo (f) Ultraviolet Rays.

Ans. **(a) Radar :**—It is an electronic device used for the detection and location of an aircraft or any other metallic object within a certain range with the help of wireless (radio) waves. It is the short form of Radio Angle Direction and Range.

Wireless waves of short wave length are sent to spread into the desired area. If an aircraft or a similar object happens to enter the area, it interferes with the free spreading of these waves. The waves are reflected back and by detecting the reflected waves at the transmitting station, the presence of the object is known and also its position can be calculated.

(b) Teleprinting :—It is a device in which messages sent from one station are automatically printed at the other station. There is a telegraph transmitter with a typewriter key board. When some one types the message at the first station, the movements of the keys are transmitted electrically to the other station, where the keys of typewriter of the receiving set also move accordingly and the message is typed there.

(c) Dictaphone :—It is a device, an improvement of the ordinary telephone, with the help of which message sent on phone is recorded at the other end.

(d) Guided Missiles :—These are the missiles propelled by rocket-engines which can be controlled during their flight either by an automatic system within them or by radio signals sent from the ground. The device is much in use now-a-days in space research and also ready for use in war-fare.

(e) Dynamo :—It is a device of converting mechanical energy into electrical energy. It works on the principle of electromagnetic Induction.

(f) Ultraviolet rays :—Sun light consists of several kinds of rays of different wave lengths Some rays, viz. the light

rays form the visible part of the spectrum. Beyond the violet region of the solar spectrum there are other unvisible rays of shorter wavelength but of high frequency. They are called ultraviolet rays.

Q. 2 What do you understand by :

(a) Electrolysis; (b) Capillarity; (c) Fluorescence; **(d) Interference of light; and (e) Deliquescence.**

Ans. (a) Electrolysis—By the passage of electric current through the solutions or the fused state of certain substances, they decompose in two parts. This process is known as electrolysis

(b) Capillarity—When a tube of very thin bore is put with its one open end under the surface of liquid, the other open end out of the surface, then liquid rises up into the tub This action is called capillarity of the capillary action. It is *due to this action that a blotting paper soaks ink and liquid* sap rises up into the roots and stems of plants.

(c) Fluorescence—Some substances have a peculiar property that when some rays (of light or else) are incident upon them, they begin to emit a kind of light rays which makes *them glow. When the incident rays are stopped the glow also* ceases. Such substances are called Fluorescent and such glow is called Fluorescence.

(d) Interference of light—Light travels in the form of waves. Interference is the phenomenon in which the light coming *from two sources forms dark and bright bands or* fringes on a screen. It occurs due to the superposition of two or more wave-trains crossing one another. At some points the effects of different waves are added up producing brightness. At other points their effects cancel each other producing darkness. *So the bands or fringes are obtained.*

(e) Deliquescence—It is the property by virtue of which a substance when exposed to air absorbs moisture from air. Such substances are called deliquescent.

Q. 3. Explain what do you understand by the following :

Alpha rays, Cosmic rays, Clean Bomb, Spectrum and Isotopes.

Ans. Alpha rays—These are streams of fast moving positively *charged particles given out by radio-active elements.* They have intense ionizing power and produce fluorescence.

Cosmic rays—These are very powerful radiation coming from outer space upon the earth. They consist of charged particles and have much penetrating power.

Clean Bomb—A bomb which is harmless because it will not explode is said to be a clean bomb.

Spectrum—It is the patch of different colours which is seen when light passes through prism or any other dispersing device.

Isotopes—The atoms of the same element, which have the same atomic number, but differ in atomic weights are called isotopes. The difference in atomic weights is due to difference in number of neutrons. Number of Protons and electrons remains the same in all the isotopes of the same element.

Q. 4. What purpose is served by each of the following in a motor car :

(a) Gear box; (b) Battery; (c) Carburettor; (d) Dynamo; (e) Radiator ?

Ans. (a) Gear box contains the gears, connected to the crankshaft by means of a clutch. The purpose of the gears is to transmit power from the engine to the driving wheels at the desired rate.

(b) The battery supplies the electric current.

(c) The carburettor is the apparatus for mixing air with petrol vapours, and preparing the mixing for ignition.

(d) Dynamo produces a current in primary coil, which is transformed to high voltage, sufficient enough to produce sparks at the plug points.

(e) Radiator is the apparatus attached to the engine and serves as a cooling system by radiating out heat.

Q. 5. State briefly what you know about the following :

(a) Sputniks; (b) International Geophysical Year;

(c) Laika, and (d) Radar ?

Ans. (a) Sputniks is the name given to the series of artificial satellites launched by Russia for the purpose of researches in the space. The sputnik I was launched on Oct. 4, 1975.

(b) International Geophysical year was observed by *the scientists of the world in 1957-58* to discover and research on the various phenomena of Physics, Geology, Astronomy etc.

(c) Laika was the name of a bitch which was sent into space in artificial satellites by Russia. *She was the first animal* to go into the space, but she could not be returned back.

(d) Radar (Radio, Angle, Direction and Range) is the apparatus used to detect and locate the direction and range of an approaching aeroplane by means of Radio-microwaves.

Q. 6. (a) What are anti biotics; anti-toxins and vaccines? Give one example of each.

(b) What part do the vitamins, carbohydrates, and *proteins play in the formation of human body?*

Ans. (a) Anti-biotics are the group of drugs which are mostly obtained from moulds or mould like orgnisms. These drugs destroy the bacteria and prevent their growth. Hence these have proved very wonderful in curing many severe diseases e g. *Penicillin streptomycin etc.*

Anti-toxins are some defensive substances produced in living organism in response to the action of toxins of parasites. These are important in resistance against diseases, allergy and in blood transfusion.

Vaccine *are the matter obtained from the diseased parts* of the living bodies and contain the viruses or germs producing the disease. Vaccine of certain diseases when inocculated *into* a healthy body will protect the body against infection of that particular disease, e. g. B C G. vaccine guards against Tubrrculosis.

(b) Vitamins are important for the building and maintenance *of health. Absence of one or more of them causes* various diseases in the body.

Carbohydrates provide necessary *heat and energy to the* body.

Proteins build the cells of the tissues and thus *build up* the body and repair the damaged cells.

Q. 7. What do you understand by the following:

(a) Absolute zero. (b) Acoustics. (c) *Beta rays.* (d) Chronoscope. (e) Radar.

Ans- (a) Absolute zero is the temperature—273°C. *i.e.* 273° *below the freezing point of water. Practically this tem-*

perature can not be reached but efforts have been made to reach temp. very near to this temp.

(b) Acoustics is the branch of science that deals with sound energy.

(c) Beta rays are the rays of particles emitted out spontaneously from the radioactive substances. The particles are negatively charged electrons.

(d) Chronoscope is an instrument used in the ships for measurement of accurate time.

(e) Refer above.

Q. 8. Explain the functioning of :

(a) The thermostat. To what use is it put in an automobile ?

(b) An I. C. Engine.

(c) Thermos Flask.

Ans. (a) **Thermostat**—The apparatus is used for keeping the temperature constant for a long time. For temperatures below 100°C, toluene thermostat may be used, but above this temperature, bimetallic thermoregulators are used. In metallic thermoregulators, if temp. rises, a metal strip expands in such a way that the electric circuit of the heater breaks, thereby stopping the current. When temp goes down, the metal strip comes in its original position and the current again starts. Expansion of toluene is utilised to obtain the same effect in a toluene thermostat.

(b) **Internal Combustion Engines**—In this type of engines, the combustion of the working substance like oil vapour or gas, is carried out in the cylinder of the engine. No separate furnace as in a steam engine is used, but heat is generated inside the cylinder itself. These engines are more efficient than the steam engines because the working substance can be heated to a much higher temperature, say about 2000° C. Moreover, these engines occupy less space and can be run more conveniently. Petrol, Diesel or lighting gas etc. are generally employed as fuels in these engines.

Petrol Engines are very common these days and are widely used in motor cars, motor-cycles, aeroplanes etc. while Diesel Engines are used for marine propulsion, for heavy lorries and buses, generating electricity and driving factory machinery

etc. *Even in railway locomotives, these diesel engines are* employed due to their high power and high efficiency.

(c) Thermos Flask—It consists of double walled glass bottle. *The space between its double walls is exhausted to* create vacuum, so that the exchange of heat by conduction and convection *from the matter inside the vessel* is reduced to minimum. To reduce loss of heat due to radiation, the inner wall of the outer vessel and outer wall of the inner vessel are coated with metallic silver which provide high degree of bright polish on the glass surfaces. The outer wall of the inner vessel, therefore, becomes a *poor radiator of heat energy* and the inner wall of outer vessel becomes good reflector of the *radiant heat it receives. To minimise the loss of heat further* the bottle is tightly corked and it is placed in a metal case by means of spring and suitable non-conducting meterial to protect it from mechanical shocks.

IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES

Altimeter—Used in aeroplanes for measuring altitude.

Anemometer—Gauge for measuring speed and pressure *of wind.*

Audiometer—For measuring intensity of sound.

Audiophone—Instrument for assisting the sense of hearing.

Air-conditioning—An apparatus used to give the right amount *of moisture and to keep* the air at convenient temperature.

Barometer—For measuring the atmospheric pressure.

Barograph—For measuring change in atmospheric pressure.

Carburetter—*Used in internal combustion engines* for mixing air with petrol vapours

Chronometer—An instrument used for measuring *time* particularly on ships.

Cardiograph—For recording movements of heart.

Dynamo—*It transforms mechanical energy into electrical* energy.

Dynamometer—Machine for determining the energy exerted by an engine.

)ip Circle—Instrument for determining the angle bet-he direction of the resultant intensity of earth's field and rizontal component at a place.

Electro-cardiogram—A medical instrument used for trac-: movement of heart.

Electrometer—For measuring the quantity of electricity.

Electron Microsecope—An instrument used for observing ninute particles which are not visible even by ordinary scopes.

Galvanometer—For measuring currents of small magni-

Heliograph—For sending messages by flashing the sun's rom a mirror.

Hydrometer—For measuring density and specific gravity uids.

Hydrometer—For measuring atmospheric humidity.

Kaleidoscope—An optical instrument which presents a y of beautiful images. It consists of a tube containing i of coloured glass.

Lactometer—For determining the purity of milk.

Microphone—Instrument for converting sound waves into ical waves and also for intensifying it.

Magneto—For producing high voltage electrical current ovide ignition temp. in an internal combustion engine.

Micrometer—To measure the length to a high order of acy.

Phototelgeraph—For transmitting photograph, etc. by aphy.

Planimeter—For measuring plane surfaces.

Pyrometer—Instrument for recording high temperature a great distance.

Radio-Telescope—An instrument for veiwing the photo-hs of distant objects obtained through Radio transmission.

Refrigerator—An electrical device for maintaining low erature in a box or specious almirah.

Rocket—A kind of engine c... fuel, combu-i takes place without the help of ... n be used

in outer space also. It works on the principle of action and reaction.

Satellite—Orbiting space laboratory projected into the upper atmosphere, to carry out scientific experiments.

Seismograph—Instrument for measuring earth-quake shocks.

Sextant—Instrument for measuring the altitudes of celestial bodies and their angular distances.

Speedometer—Instrument for registering speed with which a vehicle is travelling.

Stereoscope—Optical instrument which blends into one picture two plane representations of objects seen by each lens separately, which has the effect of seeming to throw natural objects into relief.

Submarine—A boat capable of diving and propelling under water.

Teleprinter—Instrument which types automatically messages received through telegraphic wires.

Television—Transmission images of moving objects by radio. The images are converted into electron waves by means of photoelectric effect and are then reproduced at the receiving end from electric waves.

Telescope—Instrument for viewing distant objects. It consists of an object glass (which faces the object) and an eye-lens (through which we see the image).

Telstar—Space satellite developed by U. S. A. for transmitting wireless or television broadcasts more clearly across continents *via* the space.

Telex—Direct teleprinter communication between two subscribers, having their own teleprinter exchange. It avoids intermediary exchanges and saves time.

Vacuum Cleaner—Apparatus for removing dust from carpets etc.

Xerography—Is a new process of graphic re-production and photography. Recently developed by National Physical Laboratoy of India, New Delhi.

BRANCHES OF SCIENCE AND ARTS

Acoustics—Deals with sound energy.

Aeronautics—Deals with flying machines and flight in
'.

Anatomy—Structure of human body.

Anthropology—Mental and physical states of human ings.

Arboriculture—Cultivation of trees and vegetables.

Archaeoloy—Prehistoric remains.

Astrology—Effect of stars on human beings.

Astronautics—Space travel.

Astronomy—Heavenly bodies.

Astrophysics—Physical nature of heavenly bodies.

Bacteriology—Bacteria.

Bioengineering—Science dealing with making and pairing or replacing the parts of human body by artificial rt or parts from other bodies.

Biology—Living bodies.

Bionics—Investigation of sensory perception of animals

Biophysics—Study of physical principles involved in the actions within living bodies.

Botany—Plant life.

Ceramic—Pottery.

Chemistry—Properties and composition of various lements in nature.

Chemotheraphy—Treatment of a disease by certain hemical compounds.

Chronology—Computing periods of time and assignment f dates with event.

Conchology—Shells.

Cosmology—The universe as a whole.

Cryptography—Secret writing

Cybernetics—Science of automatic control by machines, .g. computors, Robot etc.

Cyrogenics—Production control and application of very ow temperatures.

Cytology—Dealing with cells.

Cytogenetics—Cell formation.

Demography—Statistics of the births and deaths in the human population.

Ecology-Relations of animals and plants to their environment.

Economics—Production, distribution and consumption of wealth.

Entomology—Insects.

Epidemiology—Epidemics.

Epigraphy—Inscription.

Ethics—Psychological study of moral conduct and duty.

Ethnology—Mental and physical differences of mankind.

Etymology—Origin and history or words.

Exbiology—Life or possibilities of life existing beyond the earth on other planets

Genetics—Science of heredity.

Genetic Surgery or Human Engineering—Artificial manipulation of parental genes to form combinations so as to produce human beings with predetermined mental and physical characteristics.

Geology—Condition and structure of the earth.

Gerontology—Science of old age.

Horticulture—Art of garden cultivation.

Hydrodynamics—Science that deals with the forces involved in fluids in motion.

Hydrography—Treatment of disease by water.

Hydroponics—Culture of plants without soil.

Hydrostatics—Pressure in the relation to equilibrium of fluids.

Hygiene—Health.

Iconography—Teaching by pictures and models.

Jurisprudence—Knowledge of law.

Lexicography—Compiling of dictionary.

Mammography—A technique used for quicker diagnosis of breast cancer among women.

Metallurgy—Extraction of metals from their ores.

Meteorology—Atmospheric phenomena.

Morphology—Position, structure and form of the different parts of plants and animals.

Mycology—The study of fungi.
Neurology—The study of nerves.
Numismatics—Coins and medals.
Odontography—Teeth.
Optics—Nature and properties of light.
Ornithology—Study of birds.
Orthopaedics—Process of curing disease or injury of s.
Osteology—The study of bones.
Palaeontology—Fossils; *palaeozoology* is the investig- of animal fossils, while *Palaeobotany* is the investigation lant fossils.
Pathology—Nature, causes and remedies of diseases.
Pedagogy—Education.
Phrenology—Skull and brain.
Philately—Stamp collecting.
Philology—Language.
Phonetics—Concerning the sounds of spoken language.
Physics—Material bodies.
Physiology—The structure and function of animal and nt life.
Physiography—Natural Phenomena.
Phytogeny—Origin and growth of plants.
Plastic surgery—To set right any physical depornity in man body by grafting or artificial parts.
Pomology—Fruits.
Psychology—Study of mind.
Radiology—Study of X-ray photographs.
Seismology—Science of earthquakes.
Sericulture—Silk-worm breeding.
Sociology—Social problems and human progress.
Telepathy—Communication of two minds at a distance, th the help of thought, feelings or emotions.
Therapeutics—Healing of disease and laws of health.
Vasectomy—Process of severing a nerve in the male

Zoology—Animal life.

Q. 1. What do the following deal with :

(i) Hydrodynamics, (ii) Biophysics, (iii) Meteorology.

Ans. Refer above.

Q. 2. Who are the following :

A Radiologist; an entomologist; a Physicist; a taxidermist; a literator; a dermatologist; a gynaecologist; a pathologist; ophthalmologist and an aeronaut.

Ans. (i) Radiologist—One who studies the X-ray photographs and deals with X-ray therapy.

(ii) Entomologist—One who studies the science about insects.

(iii) Physicist–is one who deals with the study of material bodies.

(iv) Taxidermist—Is one who is skilled in preserving the skins of animals, by stuffing them with some material so as to represent their natural appearance.

(v) Literator is a learned man who has studied Literature.

(vi) Dermatologist—is an expert in the study of skin.

(vii) Gynaecologist is one who deals with and treats the diseases pertaining to women.

(viii) Pathologist—is one who studies the nature, causes and remedies of diseases.

Opthalmologist—Deals with the treatment of diseases of eyes.

(x) Aeronaut is one who is expert in flying in air in aeroplanes.

UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

Ampere—Unit of electric current. It is approximately equal to the flow of 6×10^{18} electrons per second.

Angstrom—The unit of wave-length of light 1 Angstrom 10^{-8} cm. Milli-micron 10^{-7} cm. and Micron $= 10^{-4}$ cm. are still bigger units.

Bar—Unit of atmospheric pressure; one bar means a pressure of 10^6 dynes per sq. cm.

Calorie—Unit of heat. It is the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one gram of water through 1°C.

Carat—Unit for measuring precious stones and also for purity of gold.

Coulomb-Practical unit of quantity of electricity is called a *Coulomb* It is equal to 3×10^9 *e s.* units of electricity. 1 *e.s.* unit quantity is that which when placed in air at a distance of 1 cm. from an equal and similar charge rep als it with a force of one dyne. It is the quantity conveyed by a current of one ampere in one second.

Decibel—Unit of loudness of sound is *Decibel*.

Dioptre—Unit of power of a lens.

Dyne—Absolute unit of force—the force which, acting a mass of 1 gm., will impart to it an acceleration 1 cm. per second.

Erg—Unit of work or energy in C. G S system of units-the work done by a force of 1 dyne acting through a distance of 1 cm

Farad—The unit of the capacity of a condenser is one *farad*. It is the capacity of a condenser in which a charge of one coulomb establishes a potential differeence of 1 volt between its coatings. In practice a smaller unit *microfarad* is used. It is equal to 10^{-6} farad.

Foot-Candle—The unit of brightness of light. It is the illumination of a surface placed at a distance of one foot prependicular to the rays coming from a source of one cancle power.

Hogshead—Unit for measuring wire.

Horse Power—The *Practical unit* of power—the power of an agent which can work at the rate of 550 foot-pounds per second or 33,000 foot pound per minute. 1 H P.—746 watts.

Joule—The unit of work or energy. It is equal to 10^7 ergs. It is the energy consumed in one second in an electrical circuit through which a current of one ampere is flowing against a potential difference of one volt.

Kilowatt-hour—Practical unit of electric power.

Knot—Is a measure for the speed of a ship.

Light Year—A *light year* is the distance that light travels in one year, at a speed of 186,000 miles per second. It is equal to 5880000 million miles.

Nautical Mile—A unit of distance used in navigation. A Nautical Mile is approximately equal to 6,080 feet.

Newton—Unit of force in the metre-kilogram second (MKS) system. The force which acting on a body of mass 1 kilogram will accelerate it at a rate of 1 meter per second.

Ohm—Is the unit of electrical resistance of a conductor. It is the resistance of a conductor which allows a current of one ampere to flow throught it when a potential difficerence of 1 volt is applied to its terminals.

Quintal—Measure of mass in matric system. 1 quintal= 100 kg.

Ream—Unit for counting paper sheets. 1 ream=500 *sheets.*

Tonnes—10 quintals = 1 tonne.

Volt—Is the unit of potential Difference.

Watt—Is the unit of power, *i. e.* the rate of doing work in Joules per second.

LAWS OF PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY

Archimede's principle—The apparent loss in weight of a body wholly or partially submerged in a fluid, is equal to the weight of the fluid displaced by it.

Law of floatation of bodies—A body when wholly or partly immersed in a fluid experiences an upthrust which is equal to the weight of the fluid displaced by the floating body. The body floats above the surface of the fluid, or just flots in the surface to the fluid of sinks according as the upthrust is greater than or equal to or less than the weight of the body.

Avogadro's law—Equal volumes of all gases contain equal number of molecules under same conditions of temperature d pressure.

Newton's law of gravitation—All particles of matter mutually attract each other by a force which is proportional directly to the product of their masses and inversely to the square of the distance between them.

Newton's first law of motion—A body in a state of rest can not move by itself or a body in a state of uniform motion cannot stop by itself unless and external force acts upon it to change its state of rest or uniform motion.

Newton's second law of motion—The rate of change of momentum of a body is directly proportional to the force applied and takes place in the direction in which the force acts.

Newton's third law of motion—To every action there is an equal and opposite reaction.

Newton's law of cooling—The rate at which a body cools or loses heat to its surrountings is proportional to the excess of mean temperature of the body over that of the surroundings provided this temperature excess is not too lagre.

Law of conservation of energy—Energy can neither be created not destroyed and the sum total of energies in a closed system always remains constant and merely a transformation of energy from one form to another takes place.

Law of conservation of mass or matter—Matter can neither be created nor destroyed. The sum total of mass or matter for any system always remains constant without any increase or decrease in their quantity.

Einsten's law of the equivalence of mass and energy—According to it, the mass and energy are interconvertible aspects of the same property, and when a body gives up energy, it also loses mass. Numerically this law has been stated as $E=mc^2$ (i.e. $m=E/c^2$), where E is energy, m is the mass and c is the velocity of light in vacuum. This law holds good in all cases but in ordinary chemical or molecular processes the change in mass is so small that it is not possible to measure or observe it.

Boyle's law—The volume of a definite mass of any given gas at a constant temperature is inversely proportional to its pressure.

Law of conservation of momentum—In any reaction involving a perfectly elastic collision of praticles, the total

INVENTION & DISCOVERIES BY WHOM & WHEN

Q. 1. Write the names associated with the following :

(i) Electric Lamp. (ii) Relative theory, (iii) RNA.

Ans. (i) Thomas A. Edison.

(ii) Albert Einstein.

(iii) Arthur L. Kornberg, James D. Watson, Maurice H. F. Wilkins and Fanci's H.C. Crick.

Q 2 What are the following men of Science famous for :

(a) Gregor Mendel, (b) Sigmund Freud, (c) Archimedes and (d) Max Planck.

Ans. Refer the list below.

Q 3. With what scientific achievements do you associate the following names :

(a) Baird, (b) Alexander Fleming, (c) Marconi, (d) Graham Bell, (e) Edison, (f) Darwin (g) Harvey, (h) Galileo, (i) Einstein, (j) J C. Bose.

Ans (a) **Baird**—Invention of Television.

(b) **Alexander Fleming**—Discovered Penicillin.

(c) **Marconi**—Invented Radio.

(d) **Graham Bell**—Invented Telephone.

(e) **Edison**—Invented Gramophone and Electric Bulb.

(f) **Darwin**—Gave the theory of evolution.

(g) **Harvey**—Explained the circulation of Blood in the body.

(h) **Galileo**—Invented Telescope and he first of all affirmed that the earth moves round the sun.

(i) **Einstein**—Sponsored the theory of relativity.

(j) **J.C. Bose**— Identified life in plants and also invented principle of wireless.

Q. 4. What are the following famous for :
Rutherford, Galileo, S. N. Bose, C. V. Raman

Ans **Rutherford**—Noble Prize Winner English Scientist, known for his researches in the *Structure of Atom*. He discovered the *Nucleus* within an atom and *Radioactivity*. He first of all effected transmutation of elements.

Galileo—Italian astronomer. First of all invented Telescope and with its help detected the *spots on the sun*, *Satellites of Jupiter*, *Ring of Saturn* and also affirmed that the *earth moves around the sun*.

S. N. Bose—Indian Physicist-worked on *Bose-Einstein Statistics*. Particles satisfying this statistics are called Bosons.

C. V. Raman—Indian Physicist, *Noble Prize Winner*. Discovered the phenomenon of scattering of light known as *Raman Effect*.

Q. 5. Who discovered or invented the following and when?

(a) *Law of Gravitation*, (b) *Quantum Theory*.
(c) Uranium fission, (d) Stethoscope,
(e) Phonograph, (f) Motion Picture,
(g) X-Rays, (h) Dynamite,
(i) Fountain Pen, (j) Submarine.

Ans. (a) **Law of the Gravitation**—Isaac Newton (1687)
(b) **Quantum Theory**—Max Planck (1900)
(c) **Uranium Fission**—Otto Hahn (1939)
(d) **Stethoscope**—Rene Lainnec (1819)
(e) **Phonograph**—Thomas A. Edison (1878)
(f) **Motion Picture**—Thomas A. Edison (1893)
(g) **X-Rays**—Roentgen (1905)
(h) **Dynamite**—Alfred Noble (1862)
(i) **Fountain Pen**—Waterman (1884)
(j) **Submarine**—Bushnell (1776)

Q. 6. ***What is the importance of the following in*** **Science?**

Dalton, Pasteur, Lister, Freud, Marconi, Galvani, Cavendish.

Ans Dalton—(1766–1844). He was a English Chemist, who first of all propounded the *atomic theory*. He also determined *atomic weights* of elements, and gave the *lcw of saturated vapour pressures* and the *law of Multiple proportions*.

Pasteur—(1822-1859) He was French Biologist famous for the foundation of *bacteriology* He did researches on rabies, silkworm diseases etc., and discovered the process of *fermentation* in alcohols and milk. He gave the *treatment for hydrophobia*. The process of destroying harmful bacteria in milk and other substances by maintaining them at a definite temperature is called *Pasteurisation*.

Lister—(1827-1912) Joseph Lister was a English surgeon

who determined the shape of red blood corpuscles and duced *antiseptic surgery*.

Freud (1856-1939) Austrian neurologist. Founder of psychoanalysis. Linked abnormal mental states to repressed or forgotten experiences. Attempted cures by hypnosis and free association. Stressed sex impulse as motivating force.

Marconi (1874-1937) Italian electrical engineer, *Nobel Prize Winner*, famous for the invention of *Wireless telegraphy (Radio)*.

Galvani (1737–1798) Italian physicologist. *Discovered animal electricity or galvanism*

Cavendish (1731–1810) English chemist who established the *composition of air*, chemical *composition of water* and nitric acid, devised a method for finding out the *mean density of earth* and prepared *Hydrogen gas*.

Q. 7 The following list contains names of Scientific discoveries and inventions and names of Scientists who made them. Put down these names against their respective inventors or discoverers.

Madame Gurie; Grahm Bell; Radium; Railway Engine; Ross; Morse; Penicillin; Telegraph; Stephenson; Cause of Malaria; Telephone; Fleming.

Ans. Scientist	Invention/discovery
Madame Curie	Radium
Graham Bell	Telephone
Ross	Cause of Malaria
Morse	Telegraph
Stephenson	Railway Engine
Fleming	Penicillin.

Q. 8. State the field of specialization, discovery, invention or one outstanding contribution of each of the following scientists listed in Group "A" selecting your answers from Group "B".

Group "A" (I) Alfred Warner, (ii) Albert Einstein, (iii) Arthur Compton, (iv) Charles Darwin, (v) Enrico Fermi, (vi) Ernest Lawrence, (vii) James Chadwick, (viii) Max Planck, (ix) Ronald Ross, (x) William Harvey.

Group "B" Artificial radioactivity, Circulation of blood, Co-ordination theory, Cosmic rays, Cyclotron, Malarial parasite, Neutron, Quantum theory, Tuberculosis bacilli,

Synthesis of gene, Theory of evolution, Theory of relativity Antiseptic surgery and Pencillin.

Ans.

(i) Werner	Cosmic rays
(ii) Einstein	Theory of Relativity
(iii) Compton	Cyclotron
(iv) Charles Darwin	Theory of Evolution
(v) *Fermi*	*Artificial Radioactivity*
(vi) Lawrence	Co ordination Theory
(vii) Chadwick	Neutron
(viii) Planck	Quantum Theory
(ix) Ross	Malaria
(x) Harvey	Circulation of Blood.

FAMOUS SCIENTISTS AND THEIR WORKS

Anderson	Discovered positive electrons.
Archimedes	Discovery of the Principles of lever and of specific gravity; invention of the famous Archimedean screw
Avogadro	An Italian scientist he gave his Avogadro's Hypothesis.
Bacquerel	Radio-activity of uranium.
Baird	Television.
Baron Napier	Logarithms.
Benjamin Franklin	Invented lightning conductor.
Bersemer	Steel smelting process.
Bhabha, Dr. H. J.	Research in Cosmic rays and Quantum theory.
Birbal Sahni	Researches in Botany.
Bose, J. C.	Invented Crescograph. He discovered that plants have sense and perception and published many works on plant physiology.
Bose, S. N.	Discovery of a group of nuclear particles named after him "Boson".
Boyle	*Boyle's law; Pressure × Volume = constant* at a constant given temperature. Boyle was the greatest scientist of England in his time.
Bhor, Neils	*Atomic structure (Solar system model of* atom).
Braun. Dr. Wernher von	Space flying.

Bunsen	Invention of the spectroscope.
Carothers	Nylon plastics.
Cavendish	Discovery of chemical composition of water; discovery of hydrogen (*Inflammable Air*); 'rare gases'.
Chadwick	Discovery of the neutron.
Chandrasekhar	Mathematical Astrophysics.
Charles Darwin	Theory of Evolution; Origin of Species.
Curie, Madame	Discovery of Radium.
Dalton	Atomic theory; laws of chemical combination; laws of partial pressures; the law of multiple proportions.
Democritus	Greek philosopher—(*Atomic Theory*).
Dewar	Invented cordite, liquid oxygen and introduced thermos flask.
Einstein	Theory of relativity.
Euclid	Science of geometry.
Fahrenheit	Fahrenheit mercury thermometric scale in which freezing point is 32° and boiling point is 212°.
Faraday	Electromagnetic induction and laws of electrolysis.
Fermi	Discovered artificial splitting of atoms.
Freud-Sigmund	Doctrine of Psycho-analysis.
Gay Lussac	Law of gases.
Gauss	System of absolute electric measurements.
Good Year	Discovered the art of vulcanising rubber.
Herschel, William	Discovered the planet-*Uranus*.
Hertz	Electrical waves.
Hippalus	Astronomy.
Hoffmann	Discovered the first aniline dye.
Kelvin, Lord	Dynamical theory of heat.
Khorana Dr. Hargobind	Deciphering the *genetic code*.
Kodak	Film and photographic goods.
Lablanc	Manufacture of washing soda.
Lawrence	Invention of cyclotron.
Lockyer	Helium gas.
Louis Braille	Perfected his system of reading and writing for the blind.
Marconi	Wireless telegraphy ; radio.
Maria-Montessory	'Montessori' method of teaching children.

Maxwell	Electro-magnetic Theory of Light.
Meghnad Saha	Effect of pressure on Radiation throug bodies
Mendel-Gregor	Laws of heredity.
Mendeleev	Periodic Table.
Morse	Morse system of electric telegraphy.
Newton	Laws of gravitation ; Laws of Motion.
Nobel	Dynamite : Nobel Prizes are awarde after his name.
Oliver Lodge	Physicist, Researches in wireless comm cations.
Oppenheimer	Researches in atomic theory.
Otto Hahn	Discovery of uranium fission.
Parkes	Celluloid.
Parsons	Steam turbine.
Pavlov	Theory of Conditioned Reflex.
Perkin	'Mauve dye'
Pitman	Founded the Pitman system of phonogra phic shorthand.
Planck-Max	Quantum theory.
Plimsoll	Introduced a line of demarcation on the ships beyond which the ships cannot be loaded.
Priestley	Discovery of Oxygen.
Raman, C. V.	"Raman Effect" on polarisation of light and theories on crystals and diamond formation.
Ramanathan	Molecular scattering of light in fluids.
Ramanna Dr. R.	Director, Indian Atomic Energy Establishment, carried out the first successful Nuclear Test for India on 18 May 1974 near Pokaran (Rajasthan).
Ramanujam	A great Indian mathematician.
Ramsay	Discovery of Inert gases such as Argon. Neon, Helium etc.
Ray, P C.	Researches in chemistry.
Regnault	Experiments in regard to the physical properties of bodies and their relation to heat.
Roger Bacon	Gun powder.
Rontgen	Discovery of X-rays.
	Induction coil.

Rutherford	Atomic Research; succeeded in splitting the atom for the first time in 1918.
Sethna H. N.	Indian Scientist; Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. Under his able guidence India carried out her first nuclear test successfully on 18 May 1974.
Shalimar	Paints.
Sheshdari, T. R.	Chemistry.
Stephenson	British engineer and pioneer in Railways. He was the first to put a locomotive on the line that was able to draw a train of 31 carriages.
Thomson, J. J.	Discovered electron.
Travers	Discovery of Neon gss (*Working with Ramsay*).
Urey	Discovery of Heavy Hydrogen.
Volta	Current electricity and electric battery.
Yukawa, Hideki	Meson.
Wadia, D. N.	Meteorology.
Waksman S. A.	Streptomycine.

MECHANICAL INVENTIONS

Aust n	Motor Car.
Bell, Graham	Telephone.
Berliner	Microphone.
Brequet	Helicopter.
Bushwell	Submarine.
Caxton	Printing Press.
Colt	Revolver.
Daimler	Gas engine.
Davy	Miner's Safety Lamp.
Diesel	Internal Combustion engine.
Dunlop	Pneumatic tyre.
Edison	First electric bulb and gramophone.
Farady	Dynamo.
Fick	Law of Diffusion *Fick's Law*.
Frank Whittle	Jet propulsion.
Fulton	Steam boat.
Galileo	Telescope.
Gathing	Machine Gun.
Gillette	Safety razor.
Guttenburg	Art of Printing
Hoe	Rotary Printing Press.
Howe	Sewing Machine.

Huygens	Pendulum clock.
James Watt	Steam engine.
Macmillan	Bicycle
Mauser	Magazine of rifle.
Mercator	Celestial and a terrestrial globe.
Mergenthaler	Linotype.
Montgolfier	Ballon.
Pascal	Calculating machine.
Robert WatsonWatt	Radar.
Shockley W.	Transistor.
Sholes	Typewriter.
Stephenson	Railway engine.
Swinton	Military tank.
Torricelli	Barometer.
Wright Brothers	Aeroplane.
Waterman	Fountain pen.
Zeiss	Lenses; Camera,

INVENTIONS BY WHOM AND WHEN

Air Conditioning	1911	Willis H. Carrier (U.S.)
Airplane	1903	Orville and Wilbur Wright (U.S.)
Air Pump	1650	Otto Non Guericke (Germany)
Aternating-current Electric Motor	1888	Nikola Tesla (U.S.)
Arc Lamp	1879	C. F Brush (U.S.)
Armoured Tank	1914	Ernest Swinton (Britain)
Atcmic Bomb	1945	International Team of Scientists (U.S)
Autogiro	1920	Juan de la Gierva (Spain)
Automatic Pilot (Airplane)	1929	William Green (U.S.)
Automobile	1887	Gottlieb Daimler (Germany)
Bakelite	1909	Leo H Baekeland (U.S.)
Balpoint Pen	1888	John J. Loud (U.S)
Barbed Wire	1873	Joseph F. Glidden (U.S.)
Barometer	1643	Evangelist Torriselli (Italy)
Bicycle	1839	Kirkpatrick MacMillan (Scotland)
Bifocal Lens	1780	Benjamin Franklin (U.S)
Braille Printing	1829	Louis Braille (France).
Burglar Alarm	1858	Edwin T. Holmes (U.S.)

Bunsen Burner	1855	Robert W. von Bunsen (Germany)
Cannon	1320	Germans
Carbon Filament Lamp	1878	Joseph W. Swan (U.S.)
Carburetor	1876	Gottlieb Daimler (Germany)
Carburetor spray	1893	Charles E. Duryea (U.S.)
Carpet Sweeper	1876	Melville R. Bissell (U.S.)
Caterpillar Tractor	1900	Benjamin Holt (U.S.)
Cellophon	1900	J. E. Brandenberger (Switzerland)
Celluloid	1861	Alexander Parkes (Britain), improved in 1873, by John W. Hyatt (U.S.)
Cement	1824	Joseph Aspdin (Britain)
Chronometer	1735	John Harrison (Britain)
Colour Photography	1891	Gabriel Lippmann (France)
Communications Satellite	1965	U.S. Scientists
Commercial Steamship	1807	Robert Fulton (U.S.)
Commercial Typewriter	1868	Christopher Sholes (U.S.)
Compound Microscope	1590	Hans and Zacharias Jaussen (Netherlands)
Condenser Steam Engine	1769	James Watt (Scotland)
Cyclotron	1931	Ernest O. Lawrence (U.S.)
Cylinder Lock	1860	Linus Yale (U.S.)
Diesel Engine	1895	Rudolf Diesel (Germany)
Direct-current Electric Motor	1873	Gramme (Belgium)
Dynamite	1862	Alfred B. Nobel (Sweden)
Dynamo	1851	Ernest Werner von Siemens (Germany)
Electrical Telegraph	1832	Samuel F. B. Morse (U.S.)
Electric Flat iron	1882	H. W. Seeley (U.S.)
Electric Lamp	1879	Thomas A. Edison (U.S.)
Electric Razor	1931	Jacob Schick (U.S.)
Electric Washing Machine	1907	Hurley Machine Company (U.S.)
Electric Welder	1877	Elisha Thompson (U.S.)
Electromagnet	1824	William Sturgeon (Britain), improved in 1831 by Joseph Henry (U.S.)
Electronic Computer	1937	Howard Aiken (U.S.)
Electron Microscope	1939	Vladimir K. Zworykin

Electroplating	1836	John Stevens (Britain)
Elevator	1852	Elisna G. Otis (U.S.)
Engraving	1878	Frederick E. Ives (U.S.)
Evaporated Milk	1880	John B. Meyenberg (U.S)
Farm Tractor	1892	John Froelich (U.S)
Food Canning	1809	Nicolas Appert (France)
Fountain Pen	1884	Lewis F. Waterman (U S)
Frequency Modulation (FM)	1933	Edwin H. Armstrog (U S.)
Friction Match	1827	John Walker (Britain)
Gas Balloon	1783	Jacques Montgolfier (France
Gas Lighting	1792	William Murdock (Scotland
Geiger Counter	1913	Hans Geiger (Germany)
Glider	1853	Sir George Cayley (Britain)
Gunpowder	9th century A.D ,	Chinese
Gyrocompass	1911	Elmer A. Sperry (U.S.)
Helicopter	1909	Igor Sikorsky
High-speed Internal Combustion Engine	1885	Gotlieb Daimler (Germany)
Hydroplane	1911	Glenn H. Curties (U.S.)
Improved Thermometer	1714	Gabriel D Fahrenheit (Germany)
Jet Engine	1937	Frank Whittle (Britain)
Kodak Camera	1888	George Eastman (U S.)
Laser-Maser	1960	Carles H. Townes (U.S)
Launderette	1934	J.F. Cantrel (U S)
Lever	3rd century B C.,	Archimedes (Greece)
Lightning Conductor	1752	Benjamin Franklin (U.S)
Linoleum	1860	Frederick Walton (Britain)
Linotype Machine	1886	Ottmar Mergenthaler(Germany)
Lithography	1796	Aloys Senefelder (Bohemia)
Locomotive	1804	Richard Trevithick (Britain)
Long-Playing Record	1948	Peter Goldmark (U S)
Loudspeaker	1903	Lee de Forest (U S.)
Machine Gun	1862	Richard J. Gatling (U.S.)
Maragorine	1853	Hippolyte Mege-Mouries (France)
Mariner's Compass	9th century A D.	Arabs
Mechanical Clock	8th century A.D.	Chinese
...efrigeration	1834	Jacob Perkins (U.S.)

Micrometer	1636	William Gascoigne (Britain)
Microphone	1876	Alexander G. Bell (U S.)
Mine 's Safety Lamp	1815	Humphry Davy (Britain)
M inorail	1946	Axel L Wenner-Cren (Sweden)
Motion Pictures	1893	Thomas A. Edison (U S.)
Motorcycle	1885	Gottlieb Daimler (Germany)
Motor Scooter	1919	Greville Bradshaw (Britain)
Movable-type Printing Press	1455	Johann Gutenberg (Germany)
Neon Lamp	1915	George Claude (France)
Nitroglycerine	1846	Ascanio Sobrero (Italy)
Nonrigid Airship	1853	Henri Giffard (France)
Nuclear Powered Submarine (Nautilus)	1955	U.S. Government scientists
Nuclear Powered Merchant Ship (Savannah)	1959	U S. Scientists
Nuclear Powered Surface Ship	1959	U S S R. scientists
Nylon	1937	Wallace H Carothers (U S)
Oil Lamp	1783	Pierre Argand (France)
Oil Well	1859	Edwin L. Drake (U.S.)
Outboard Engine	1909	Ole Evinrude (U.S.)
Parachute	1793	Ane Jacques Garnerin(France)
Parking Meter	1935	Carlton C. Magee (U S.)
Pendulum Clock	1657	ChristianHuygens(Netherlands)
Phonograph	1878	Thomas A Edison (U S.)
Photography on Metal	1826	J. Nicephore Necipe (France)
Photography on Paper	1835	William H F. Talbot (Britain)
Piston Steam Engine	1712	Thomas Newcomen (Britain)
Pneumatic Automobile Tyre	1895	Andre Michelin (France)
Pneumatic Hammer	1890	Charles B. King (U.S.)
Polaroid Land Camera	1950	Edwin Land (U.S)
Porcelain	9th century A.D	Chines.
Powerloom	1785	Edmned Cartwright (Britain)
Radar	1922	Albert H. Taylor; Leo C. Young (U S.)
Radio	1895	Guglielmo Marconi (Italy)
Radio Telegraphy Transatlantic	1901	Guglielmo Marconi (Italy)
Radio Tube Diode	1904	John A. Fleming (Britain)
Railway Car Coupling	1868	Eli H. Janney (U.S)

Rayon	1910	American Viscose Co. (U.S.
Reaping Machine	1831	Cyrus McCormick (U.S.)
Refracting Telescope	1609	Galileo Galilei (Italy)
Repeating Rifle	1860	O.F. Winchester (U.S.)
Revolver	1835	Samuel Colt (U.S.)
Rigid Airship	1900	Graf Ferdinand von Zeppeli (Germany)
Rockets	1920	Robert H. Goddard (U.S.)
Rotary Printing	1846	Richard Roe (U.S.)
Rubber Tyres	1847	Thomas Hancock (U.K.)
Safety Match	1855	J.E. Lundstrom (Sweden)
Safety Pin	1849	William Hunt (U.S.)
Safety Razor	1895	King C. Gillette (U.S.)
Screw Propeller	1836	John Stevens (Britain)
Self Starter	1911	Charles F. Kettering (U.S.)
Sewing Machine	1846	Elias Howe (U.S.)
Ship Rudder	12th century A.D.	Normans
Ship Turbine	1894	Charles Pearson (GreatBritain
Simple Adding Machine	1642	Blaise Pascal (France)
Simple Pressure Cooker	1675	Denis Papin (France)
Simple Telescope	1608	Hans Lippershey (Netherlands)
Space Flight (Sputnik)	1957	USSR Scientists.
Spinning Frame	1769	Sir RichardArkwright (Britain)
Spinning Jenny	1764	James Hargreaves (Britain)
Spinning Mule	1779	Samuel Crompton (Britain)
Stainless Steel	1913	Harry Brearley (Britain)
Steamship	1775	J. C. Perier (France)
Steam Driven Car	1769	Nicolas Cugnot (France)
Steel Production	1155	Henry Bessemer (Britain)
Stethoscope	1819	Rene Laennec (France)
Submarine	1776	David Bushnell improved in 1900 by J. P. Holland and Simon Lake (U.S.)
Talking Film	1926	Warner Bros. (U.S.)
Technicolour	1933	D.F. Comstock, H.T. Kalmus
Telegraph Code	1837	Samuel F.B. Morse (U.S.) with Alfred Vail (U.S.)
Telephone	1846	Alexander G. Bell (U.S.)
[illegible]	1926	John L. Barid (Scotland)
[illegible]	1593	*Galileo Galilei (Italy)*
[illegible]	1805	Robert Fulton (U.S.)

Tansistor	1948	John Bardeen, Williem Shock. le aod Walter Brattain (U,S,)
Tungsten Filament	1915	Irving Langmuir (U S.)
Type Settting machine	1822	William Church (U.S)
Vulcanized Rubber	1841	Charles Goodyear (U.S.)
Waterproof Rubber	1918	Charles Macintosh (Scotland)
Westinghouse Air Brake	1869	George Westinghouse (U.S.)
Windmill	7th century, A.D.,	Persians.
Wind Tunnel	1923	Max M. Munk (U.S)
Wireless Telegraphy	1894	Guglielmo Marconi (Italy).
Xerograph	1937	Chester Carlson (U.S)
X-ray	1905	Wilhelm Roentgen (Germany).
Zipper	1891	Whitcomb L Judson (U.S.)

SCIENTIFIC PHENOMENA

Q. I (a) Why is water in an open pond cool even on a burning hot day ?

(b) How does the pouring of kerosene oil on stagnant pools help the eradication of Malaria ?

Ans (a) Water in an open pond does not get heated firstly because it takes long time for the water to heat and secondly because water is a bad conductor of heat, so heat received by the surface of water does not reach the lower layers. Moreover, from the vast open surface of water, evaporation is constantly taking place. The necessary amount of heat for evaporation is given away by the water itself and so the water becomes cool.

(b) When kerosene oil is poured on the surface of stagnant pools, it spreads over the whole surface in a thin layer due to its low surface tension. Stagnant pools are the breeding place for the mosquitoes which carry malarial parasites. The larvae of mosquitoes live in water and have to come to the surface to breathe. But due to the presence of kerosene layer, they find it hard to breath and are destroyed then and there. Thus the very cause of malaria is destroyed and it helps in eradication of malaria.

Q. 2 Answer the following :

(a) Why does the sky look blue ?

(b) How do green plants eat and drink ?

(c) Why does a large board float on water while a small stone sinks ?

(d) Why does water quench fire ?

(e) Why do we hear better on water than on sand ?

Ans. (a) The blue colour of the sky is due to the scattering of light by dust particles. The shorter wave-lengths are profusely scattered and when we look at a portion of the sky away from sun, we receive this scattered and re-scattered light which is rich in blue light i. e. light of shorter wave-length.

(b) Green plants prepare their food from the water and minerals received from the earth. The roots suck up the sap containing useful substances obtained from the manures and send it up to the leaves. The leaves contain a green substance known as chlorophyll. With the help of this chlorophyll, and in the presence of sunlight, leaves convert these substances into 'food' for the plants. Carbon dioxide from the atmosphere is utilized in this process and oxygen is given out. The process is known as *Photo-synthesis.*

(c) A large board has a large volume. When put in water it displaces a large volume of water. The weight of water displaced is equal to the weight of the board and so the board floats. But a small stone has small volume. It displaces very small volume of water whose weight is much less than the weight of stone itself. So the stone sinks into water.

(d) Water when poured over buring objects, evaporates and the steam so formed surrounds the object. This prevents the oxygen of air from reaching near the fire and in the absence of oxygen (air) the fire is extinguished.

(e) The air on water surface will have more moisture than the air on sand. The density of moist air is less than that of dry air and the velocity of sound in air is inversely proportional to the square root of density. So velocity of sound is greater in the air on water than on sand. So we hear better on water than on sand.

Q. 3. Explain why :

(a) Some objects are shiny and others dull.
(b) Wet clothes give one a chill.
(c) A spoon appears bent when placed in a glass of water.
(d) It is healthy to sit under a tree in sunlight.
(e) Sand is poured over a burning object to put out fire.
(f) A flash of lightning is seen before the sound of . is heard.

Ans (a) When rays of light fall on the various objects, a part of it is reflected back from their surface, a part of it is refracted into the object and a part is scattered or diffused. The body is visible to us when the rays of light after reflection and scattering from its surface reach our eyes. The amount of light reflected depends on the nature of the surface. Greater the amount of light reflected from the object surface reaching the eyes, more shiny the object will appear. If it sends very little amount of light to the eyes, it will appear dull.

(b) Water from the wet clothes evaporates, i.e. changes into vapour form. For this purpose it takes up heat from the body and from the surrounding atmosphere. As the body loses heat, one feels a chilling sensation.

(c) Rays of light from the portion below water surface have to move from water to air and at the surface of water, these rays bend (i.e. get refracted) in such a manner that they appear to be diverging from a point slightly higher than where actually it is. So the part of spoon under water appears a little raised. The portion outside water is seen as it is. So the spoon appears bent at the surface of water.

(d) The leaves of a tree do not allow the scorching sun-rays to reach under them. They not only form a shadow but also absorb the heat of the sun. Also in the sunlight the leaves carry out the process of Photosynthesis, i. e., they produce 'food' for the tree. In this process, carbondioxide or air is utilized and oxygen is evolved. Thus under a tree one gets cool and fresh air which is healthy.

(e) If sand is poured over a burning object, it covers the object and does not allow air to reach the object. Thus air (more precisely, oxygen) is not available, and without air, no object can burn. So the fire is extinguished.

(f) Flash of lightning and the thunder sound are produced simultaneously. But the velocity of light is much larger than that of sound. Sound of thunder takes some more time to reach the observer, while light reaches quickly. So we see the lightning first and then after a few seconds hear thunder sound.

Q. 4. Answer the following :

(a) Why is there no spark plug in a Diesel engine ?

(b) What is the speed of light ?

(c) What is the relationship between Metre, Litre an Kilogram ?

(d) What is the utility of a third point in an electric power plug ?

(e) How do jet engines without propellors make an air-craft fly ?

Ans (a) In a Diesel engine the air is compressed to about 30 atmospheric pressure and its temperature rises to about 600°C. This compressed hot air causes the oil fuel (in the from of vapours) to ignite and burn Hence there is no necessity of any electric spark to ignite the fuel.

(b) Speed of light is about 3×10 metres/second.

(c) Metre is the unit for measurement of length in the M K. S. system. *1 metre = 1000 centimetres*

Litre is the unit for measurement of volume and Kilogram is the unit for measurement of mass in M K. S system.

(1 metre³ = 1000 litres)

(d) The third point is connected to the earth. This connection saves us from dangerous electric shock that may be caused due to any defect in the appliances. If there is any defect in the insulation, the current would pass into the earth without causing harm to the user.

(e) Jet engines work on the principle of action and reactions. Large volume of gases produced by the combustion of fuel escapes with very high velocity through a jet *opening* in the backward direction. This produces a force of reaction in the forward direction. Due to this forward reaction the air-craft can fly.

Q. 5. Answer the following :

(i) Why does blotting paper absorb ink ?
(ii) Why does milk turn sour ?
(iii) Why does a piece of ice make drink cold ?
(iv) What causes wind ?
(v) What is the difference between chalk and lime ?

Ans. (i) Blotting paper is a porous paper which has several pores; the pores behave like capillaries. *Ink is sucked* into these pores due to the property of surface tension in liquid ink.

(ii) There are certain bacteria prevailing in the air which turn the milk sour

(iii) Ice requires much heat (80 calories per gram) for its melting. When added to the drinks it takes up this heat from these liquids making them very cold.

(iv) Winds are caused by the unequal heating of the atmosphere on the earth surface. This creates a difference in pressure, (warmer air being at lower pressure) and then wind flows from region of high pressure towards these of low pressure.

(v) Chalk is a salt calcium carbonate (compound of calcium, Carbon and Oxygen) while lime is calcium hydroxide (compound of calcium, hydrogen and oxygen) and is a base.

Q. 6. Write brief notes to account for of following facts :

(a) A small gap is left at the junction of two rails on a railway track.

(b) We see the flash of lightning before we hear the clap of thunder.

(c) Though it is very hot in most places in Rajasthan during the day in summer, it is fairly cool at night.

(d) A straight stick when partly immersed in water looks crooked.

(e) Wild animals and birds usually have fur or feathers of the same colour as their surroundings.

(f) Individuals behave much more cautiously when alone than they do when they are in a crowd.

Ans. (a) All substances expand in dimension when heated. The small gap is left at the junction of two rails on the railway track, so as to keep enough space for the increase in their lengths during summer (and also when the train passes over ther or otherm wise theywould bend and there would be danger of derailment.

(b) The velocity of light is 3×10^8 metres/sec. While that of sound is only 332 metres/sec. So the sound waves take more time to reach us through the same distance than the light waves, therefore we see the lightning flash a few seconds earlier than we hear the clap of thunder though the two are produced simultaneously and at the same place.

(c) Most of the part of Rajasthan is desert containing vast plains of sand. Sand becomes hot immediately during the day and so the days are very hot. But after the sunset sand loses its heat immediately and becomes comparatively colder. So it is fairly cool at night.

(d) Light rays coming from within water have to move from a denser medium (water) into a rarer medium (air). So at the surface of separation of water and air, the rays bend away from the normal according to the laws of refraction. To the observer, these rays appear as if coming straight from a point, a little raised up. Rays of light from the portion of the stick outside water travel in their original direction. The result is that the stick appears crooked.

(e) All the creatures on this earth are capable of adaptation according to their environment. So the wild animals and birds have adapted the colour of their fur or feathers, matching with their surroundings, so that they may not be easily spotted by their enemies and thus, they protect themselves.

(f) When an individual is alone, he is anxious of his safety from the enemies. So he is very cautious in his behaviour. But if he is surrounded by a crowd of his own species, he is relaxed, as now it is in his mind that there are others who would save him from danger. Hence the difference in behaviour.

Q. 7. Write short answers to the following questions :

(a) Why does a bad egg float in water ?

(b) Why does the atmosphere become cool after a dust storm in the summer ?

(c) Why does water kept in an earthen pot remain cooler than in a glass vessel ?

(d) What is the difference between Centigrade and Fahrenheit thermometers, with regard to the freezing and boiling-points of water ?

(e) Why does a railway carriage in motion not leave the rails ?

(f) Why do farmers not always grow the same crops in their fields ?

Ans. (a) The yolk and the white of a fresh egg are heavier

than water, so it sinks. But in a bad egg, due to fermentation in the yolk and the putrid gas, there is air (gas) collected in the empty space, which make it lighter than water, and it floats.

(b) The dust particles present in atmospheric air gather heat and make the atmoshpere hot. But after the dust storm, most of the dust particles are removed and so a good quantity of heat is removed from the atmosphere. Hence the atmosphere becomes cooler.

(c) The earthenware pots are porus. Water oozes through these pores and gets evaporated on the outer surface. This process takes out heat from the water in the form of latent heat of evaporation. So water in earthen pots gets cooled Glass vessels do not have pores and so water does not get cooled by evaporation.

(d) The Centigrade and the Fahrenheit thermometers have graduations in such a manner that the freezing and boiling points of water are 0° and 100° respectively on the Centigrade Scale while there are 32° and 212° respectively on the Fahrenheit Scale.

(e) When the railway track is laid, the distances between the parallel rails is kept uniform and exact and at the curves the outer rail is kept raised by calculated height. The resistance offered by the outer wheels on the rails to keep the train in the track and prevent it from leaving the rails.

(f) There are certain crops that consume nitrogenous matter from the soil while there are others, (Leguminous plants), which have some Nitrifying bacteria living in their roots These bacteria convert the Nitrogen of Atmosphere into nitrogenous compounds and thus make the soil rich in Nitrogenous compounds. So a farmer grows crops in rotation to maintain the fertility of soil.

Q. 8. (a) Why should a ball weigh heavier at the poles than at the equator ?

(b) How would the water supply-system of a town react if its reservoir of water be placed about a thousand feet higher than its previous level ?

(c) Why does a thick glass tumbler crack when boiling water is poured into it ?

Ans. (a) Weight of a body is due to the gravitational pu exerted by the earth on the body. Gravitational pull i inversely proportional to the square of the distance from th centre of the earth Shape of the earth is such that the pole are nearer the centre than the equatorial regions are. So th force of gravity is more at poles than at the centre. Hence th body weighs heavier at the poles.

(b) Liquids seek their level. If the reservoirs are placed 1000 ft. higher, water will possess more potential energy. When allowed to reach the town through pipes, it will rush with more pressure and will be able to rise up 1000 ft. more than before. So the town will receive water with more pressure even on the higher upper storeys.

(c) When boiling water is poured in a thick glass tumbler, the inner surface of the tumbler gets heat and tries to expand. But glass being a bad conductor of heat, the outer surface does not receive any heat and so it does not expand Hence there is an unequal expansion which causes internal pressure and the tumbler cracks.

Q. 9. Explain the following phenomena :

(i) Beautiful colours are formed when oil is sprinkled over the surface of water.

(ii) A glow-worm emits light in the night.

(iii) Ice floats on water.

(iv) Water pipes burst in cold weather in cold regions.

(v) A thick glass tumbler breaks as soon as hot water is poured into it.

(vi) Fruit is formed from a flower.

(vii) We feel refreshed under a shady tree.

(viii) Magnesium ribbon burns in carbon dioxide gas.

(ix) An iron needle floats on the surface of mercury.

(x) A space man moving in an artificial satellite is weightless.

Ans. (i) Beautiful colours are seen due to Raman Effect, when oil is sprinkled over water surface. According to this phenomenon, when light rays are scattered from the surface, in addition to the light of original wavelength, several other rays of slightly different wave-lengths also appear, and thus see different colours.

(ii) The substance contained in the part of the body of a glow-worm when excited (at the will of the creature) gets oxidised by the oxygen from air. Due to oxidation the substance emits out cool light.

(iii) Water has a peculiar property that when it freezes, it expands in volume. Therefore the same mass of water will have more volume in the solid state, and so the density of ice will be less than that of water. Thus ice being lighter than water, floats on water.

(iv) In cold regions during the winter season temperature falls below the freezing point of water. Watergreezes in the pipes also. But water expands on freezing and so reg uires more space. The frozen water (ice) inside the pipes exert pressure on the walls of the pipes and often the pipes burst.

(v) When a very hot liquid is poured into a thick glass tumbler, the inner surface of the glass suddenly expands due to heat, while the outer surface remains comparatively cool which causes, unequal expansion. By the resultant pressure the tumbler often cracks

(vi) A flower contains the reproductive organs of the plant By the process of pollination (self or with the help of animals, water or air (the pollen grains reach the ovary and fertilise the ovules there which later on develop into seeds. The other parts surrounding the ovules develop into the form of a fruit, protecting and nursing the seed within it.

(vii) Under a shady tree, rays of the sun do not reach. In the shadow, therefore, there is much less heat in the air than the surroundings. The green leaves of the tree also produce cooling effect on the eyes The leaves consume heat of atmosphere in their transpiration process. So we feel cool and refreshed under a shady tree.

(viii) Magnesium metal is a metal which can easily be ignited producing dazzling light and high temperature. Once ignited, it goes on burning even in carbon dioxide decomposing the gas in o its constituents and combines with its oxygen to form oxide, leaving behind carbon.

(ix) The density of iron (about 8 gm. per c c.). is less than that of mercury (13.6 gm. per c c.) but is more than that of water (1 gm. per c.c.). When it is put into mercury, the weight of mercury displaced by it is more than the weight of iron and so is the upthrust. Hence iron piece can float on

mercury. In water the upthrust is less than the weight, so it sinks.

(x) The artificial satellite moves orbiting the earth with a great velocity. This develops the centripetal force, which acts away from the earth. The gravitational pull of the earth due to which is the weight of the man, acts towards the centre of the earth. This force of gravitation and the centripetal force balance each other, cancelling the respective effects. So the effect of gravitational force is nullified, which causes weightlessness,

Q. 10. Explain any five of the following :

(a) Electricians wear rubber gloves.

(b) Ice does not melt early when put in saw dust.

(c) White clothes are preferred in summer.

(d) Rice does not cook well at high altitudes.

(e) Fi h can live in a pond even when the water of the pond freezes.

(f) A rainbow is seen in the east when the sun is in the west.

(g) Soap does not lather freely when clothes are washed with well water at some places.

(h) A freely suspended magnetic needle remains in the North and South direction.

(i) When there is lightening we see the light first and then hear the thunder.

(j) We fall back when the train suddenly starts.

Ans. (a) Ru ber is a insulator (very bad conductor of electricity). It does not allow the flow of electrons (electric current) through it. Hence the electricians working on live wires put on rubber gloves to avoid any shock due to electric current in the wires or apparatus they are working with.

(b) Saw dust is bad conductor of heat. It does not allow the heat energy to pass through its coating and reach the ice kept in it. Ice, thus, does not get heat energy to melt and remains as it is for a long time.

(c) White clothes reflect back all the heat radiations falling on them and do not absorb heat. So they give a sensation of coolness during the summer season and hence are -ferred.

(d) At high alt tudes, the atmospheric pressure is lower

than that in the plains. At low pressure water boils at a low temperature taking up less amount of heat. Thus water boils up and changes into vapours but the heat taken up by water is not sufficient enough to cook the food (rice, potato etc.) well. Hence the difficulty.

(e) Water has the highest density (1 gm c c) at 4° C temperature Below this temperature water being lighter remains in the upper layer. Even when the top layer is frozen, there are successive layers of water at 1°, 2°, 3° and 4° respectively below it. Fish and other animals of the sea remain alive in these layers.

(f) A rainbow is seen due to the refraction, dispersion and total internal reflection of sun rays from the droplets of water in the sky So the rays after total reflection, return back in the direction of the incident rays (i. e. back). Hence these will be seen by the eyes when the observer has his back to the sun. Evidently if the sun is in the west, rainbow will be seen in the east.

(g) At some places, water may contain some salts dissolved in it, i. e., is heavy water. These salts react with the soap, so that it does not produce lather, but is wasted in chemical reaction.

(h) The earth behaves as if it is a huge magnet, whose magnetic North pole lies somewhere near the geographical South pole and the magnetic South pole lies near the geographical North pole. When a bar magnet is suspended freely, its poles are attracted towards the opposite poles of the earth's magnet. So the N-Pole of the suspended magnet seeks the northern direction and the S-pole seeks the southern direction and thus the bar magnet comes to rest pointing towards the North-South direction.

(i) Refer to Q 3. (f) above.

(j) The passenger sitting at ease in a stationary train is also at rest along with the train. When all of a sudden the train starts moving, the part of the body of the passenger in contact with the train also starts moving, but according to the Newton's first law of motion, the upper part of the body tends to remain as it is in rest. Hence the passenger feels a jerk and falls backwards.

Q. 11. Explain why :

(i) is it cooler on the hills ?

(ii) are *fuse wires always provided in electric installa ions ?*

(iii) does a body weigh less under water ?

(iv) is it more difficult to breath on mountains than o plains ?

(v) are cloudy nights warmer than clear nights ?

(vi) a red neck-tie appears black when seen under a blu mercury lamp ?

(vii) a green leaf appears green in daylight but looks dark in red light ?

Ans. (i) The heat in the atmosphere is due to the sun rays. The sun rays heat the surface of the earth and so the layer of air in immediate contact with earth surface also gets heated. But the upper layers of air are less warmer. As we go higher upwards, the layers of air gradually are less warm. Hence there is cooler atmosphere on the top of hills.

(ii) Fuse wires are made of an alloy having low melting point and high resistance. If due to some defect or otherwise heavy current happens to pass through it, more heat is developed and the fuse wire melts, breaking the electric circuit and the current automatically stops. Thus the installations are *saved from damage.*

(iii) Any body put under the surface of water (if it is insoluble) experiences an upthrust of water, which is equal to the weight of water displaced by the body. The weight of body, acting downwards is thus supported by the upthrust and so the body, weights less.

(iv) On the mountains the density of air is much less than in the plains and so the oxygen content in the air is reduced considerably. Breathing requires a definite supply of oxygen which being deficient, *breathing becomes difficult.* Low pressure of air also causes the mechanism of respiration feel difficulty.

(v) Cloudy nights are warmer than clear nights because, cloud (water droplets) being bad conductor of heat prevent radiations of heat from the ground escape out *into upper* atmosphere.

(vi) During daylight a red neck-tie will appear red because it reflects only the rays of red colour and absorbs all *her colours. But when blue light from a mercury* vapour

lamps falls on it, it is wholly absorbed and no light is reflected, as the colour which it is capable of reflecting is missing. So the neck-tie appears black.

(vii) During daylight, a green leaf appears green because out of all the constituents of white light, it reflects green only, all other colours being absorbed. But when red light falls on it, it is all absorbed and hence the green leaf reflects none and looks dark.

Q 12 (i) Why a lighted candle gets extinguished when covered with a tumbler ?

(ii) Why is it easier to swim in sea water than in fresh water ?

(iii) Why does steel strike a spark when hit by a stone ?

(iv) Why the tea-pot lid has a hole in it ?

Ans (i) Air is necessary for burning. When covered with tumbler, the candle gets extinguished because it does not get necessary air.

(ii) Sea water contains many salts dissolved so its mass per unit volume (density) is more than that of fresh water. So sea water exerts more upthrust than fresh water, hence it is easier to swim in sea water

(iii) When we strike a piece of steel with stone or vice-versa, the kinetic energy is suddenly changed into heat energy. This momentarily produced heat causes a small particle chipped off from the stone which ignites due to excess of heat, and is seen in the form of spark.

(iv) The hole in the tea-pot lid allows the steam to escape out so that it does not get collected inside. Otherwise the pressure inside the tea-pot due to the steam would force the tea out through the pot.

Q 13 (a What is the difference between A.C. and D C ?

(b) How is atomic energy produced ?

(c) What is "Surface Tension" and how it is caused ?

Ans. (a) In a direct current (D.C.) the electrons flow in one direction because of a constant e.m.f. from a dynamo or battery, while in an alternating current (A.C.) the electrons reverse their flow many times per second because the e.m.f. is exerted first one way through the circuit and then the other. Alternating current in domestic circuits alternates 60 times per second in each direction, making 120 reversals per second.

When a coil has turned through half a circle it is reversed. In the simplest form of dynamo, the current changes direction twice during every revolution.

(b) Atomic energy is released when an atomic nucleus breaks up (fission) into two fragments. The process is carried on in an Atomic reactor, which is a huge furnance, Uranium or Plutonium atoms are bombarded with nutrons, which split up the Uranium atoms releasing enormous amount of heat energy and few more nutrons are released. These nutrons further split up other atoms and thus a chain reaction proceeds. Huge amount of heat energy is thus produced. It is controlled and is utilised in converting water into steam, which runs the turbines of generating machines, producing electrical energy.

(c) Surface Tension:—The free surface of a liquid has a tendency to contract to the smallest possible area. It behaves as if it is under a state of tension, like a stretched rubber membrane. This property of the free surface of liquids is called Surface Tension. It is caused on account of the intermolecular forces, attracting the molecules in the surface downwards and sideways but absence of such forces in upward direction.

Q. 14. (a) How are the artificial satellites launched ?

(b) What is radio-activity ? Who found it out ? Name two metals which are used for the generation of atomic energy.

Ans. (a) Satellites are launched with the help of rockets. Rocket engine consumes liquid fuel or atomic fuel which does not require air as medium. Its combustion creates high pressure of gases within the rocket. The gases escape out through a nozzle downwards and due to the reaction the rocket moves upwards. Thus the rocket is thrown up with tremendous velocity taking with it the satallite. High up in the space, the satellite is thrown out to orbit the earth. Another rocket, fired at a height after the first rocket is consumed, may carry the satellite still higher.

(b) Elements like Uranium, Radium, Thorium, Actinium etc. emit certain radiations spontaneously, which can affect a photographic plate placed even in dark, can produce [illegible] in certain minerals, can penetrate the substance opaque to ordinary light and can ionize gases. This

phenomenon is called Radioactivity. The phenomenon was found by a French Physicist Henry Becquerel in 1895. Uranium and Plutonium are two metals used for generation of Atomic energy.

Q. 15. (a) How are images formed on a television set ?

(b) Why is moisture formed on the surface of a cold water tumbler ?

(c) How are the sound and picture synchronized in a cinema show ?

Ans. (a) At the transmitting station there is an apparatus which can be said to be an "electric eye". It picks up the varying rays of light incident upon it, and converts them into electrical impulses These impulses are then made stronger (amplified) and are radiated out into the space from the aerial. These impulses pass on and on into space and are picked up by the aerial of some television receiving set From the aerial the impulses go to a neon lamp which glows with varying brilliance depending on the strength of the impulses, which are coming through. The neon lamp sends out light rays of *varying brightness which follow a course indentical to* that at the transmitting station, but in a reverse order. On the screen these light rays of varying strength move up and down and build up a picture of the person or view that the electric eye had picked up.

(b) There is always some moisture present in the atmospheric air When a tumbler is full of cold water or ice, the outer surface of it becomes cold. The air in contact with the outer surface of this tumbler also gets cooled and the water vapours present in it get condensed over the surface of that tumbler.

(c) While the cine camera is photgraphing the moving scene, the sound recording machine simultaneously makes a record of the accompanying sounds. In this machine there is an electric microphone, in which there is a flat sheet of mica (diaphragm) very sensitive to sound.

The impulses, represetning the external sounds, are conveyed along wires to amplifier and then to a light-gate. The sounds being recorded are converted into a fluctuating ray of light. This ray is in turn focussed on the edge of a sensitive film, corresponding to the film upon which the scene is being photographed, with the result that when the film is developed

there appear upon it thousands of tiny lines of varyi density.

It is passed through a projecting machine which throv an enlarged image on to the screen, each image remainic *motionless for a fraction of a second behind the lens befo* the shutter closes for a moment whilst the next picture i jerked into position.

At the same time, light rays also pass through the "soun track" along the edge of the firm. These rays are fluctuatin varying in intensity depending on the density of lines on th *sound track. These fluctuating rays of light are converte* into electrical impulses by a photo-electric cell.

These impulses then pass through an amplifier, and from there they are carried along wires to a loudspeaker behind the screen where they are changed back into the original sound waves.

Q. 16. Answer the following :

(a) Is it possible to find the radius of curvature of the earth by using a spherometer ?

(b) What are the three forces which keep a flying kite in equilibrium ?

(c) *Do all substances expand on being heated ?*

(d) *How does the speed of sound differ in solids,* liquids and gases ?

(e) What kind of cells are used in an electric torch ?

(f) What are lead pencils made of ?

Ans. (a) Theoretically speaking, we can measure the radius of curvature of the, earth, at a place, using a spherometer. But as the sphere of the earth is of such a big size, *practically we can not have a very big spherometer* for this purpose. Hence it is not practicable to find the radius of the earth b means of a spherometer.

(b) The three forces which keep a flying kite in equili briam are—

(i) *The weight of the kite, acting vertically downwards at its centre of gravity.*

(ii) The tension of the string, along the string from the towards the man who is flying it.

(iii) The force of the wind, acting on the surface of the ite, parallel to the earth.

(c) All the material substances expand on being heated ith the exception of water in the range 0° C to 4° C (when . contracts on being heated) and antimony.

(d) Speed of sound is greatest in solids. In liquids it is ss than that in solids, but is faster than that in gases. Speed i least in gases.

(e) Dry cells are used in an electric torch. These are the eclanche cells in a compact and dry form

(f) Lead pencils are made of graphite, which is an llotropic form of the element carbon.

Q. 17. Answer the following :

(a) Is it true that steel is more elastic than rubber ?

(b) What metal was a curiosity, in light, and is now prodced electrically ?

(c) Is it cooler to wear white or black clothes in sun hire ?

(d) What radioactive isotopes are used in medicine ?

(e) Spoon of an alloy when put in a hot cup of tea melts. Wl at is that alloy ?

Ans. (a) Yes, it is true that steel is more elastic than ubber, as the former produces more stress than the latter. So he modulus of elasticity is more for steel than for rubber.

(b) The metal referred to may be Sodium

(c) It is cooler to wear white clothes in sunshine, as hey reflect back the radiant heat energy. (Black clothes bsorb the radiations and get warmed, so black clothes are preerred in winter.)

(d) Radio active isotopes of cobalt, Radium and Gold ire used in the treatment of cancer. Radio-isotopes of Iodine, Cobalt, Sodium, Phosphorus have been used for locating the lisorders in human body.

(e) The alloy may be wood metal (Lead 25%, Bismuth 50%, Tin 12.5% and Cadium 12.5%). It melts at 71° C while he hot water (of tea) is at a temperature a little below 100° C.

a) What are the different types of brakes ?

(b) What is the function of a transformer ? On what types of current can this be used ?

Ans. (a) There are three types of brakes—

(i) Mechanical brakes operated by lever.

(ii) Vacuum brakes or Air brakes as used in Railway trains.

(iii) Hydraulic brakes, operated by pressure of liquids on the basis of Pascal's law.

(b) Transformer—It is a device by which an alternating current (A.C) of one voltage is changed to another voltage without any change in the frequency of the current. *Step-up transformer* is one which increases the voltage and reduces the current. It can be used only on Alternating Current and not on D. C.

Q. 19. (a) Why is it dangerous to allow extra passengers *on the upper deck of a double-decker bus ?*

(b) What would happen if the force of gravity were to disappear suddenly ?

(c) Why is water from a hand pump warm in winter and cold in summer ?

(d) How does a refrigerator keep food fresh ?

(e) What drops are put in the eye to cause dialation pupils ?

(f) Sunlight can be reflected, refracted and disperse which of these phenomena are necessary to explain the *formation of a rainbow ?*

(g) What blood group does a "universal donor" possess

Ans. (a) There are chances of the double decker bu tilting, *if the upper deck gets over-loaded with passenger* With extra load on the upper deck, the centre of gravity of th bus is raised *and the resulting instability can make the vehicl* down.

(b) The whole universe will be disturbed and all the operations will come to a stand-still. One will not be able to even keep himself in position. The people will be almost in a floating condition and will be thrown away because of the centrifugal force due to the rotation of the earth. The atmosphere will disappear and breathing, [illegible] producing fire would be impossible.

(c) In winter the temperature outside is lower than the temperature of unexposed water underground. In summer, the outside temperature is higher than the temptrature inside. Hence water is warm in winter and cold in summer.

(d) Refrigerator is a device to maintain the temperature of fruits and other edibles sufficiently low so as not to allow the bacteria to grow and thus completely stop the fermentation process. In the absence of fermentation by bacteria food materials can be kept fresh for a long time.

(e) 'Atropine' drops are put in the eye to cause dialation of pupils.

(f) Refraction (including total reflection) and dispersion are the phenomena that cause the rainbow.

(g) The universal 'donor' possesses blood of Group 'O'?

Q. 20. (a) Which metal can exist in liquid forn at ordinary room temperature ?

(b) How are centigrade readings converted into Fahrenheit ?

(c) What are the functions of Bile and Arteries in human body ?

(d) How does Nuclear Fission take place ?

(e) How is expansion by heat provided for on the Railways ?

(f) What causes rickets ?

Ans. (a) Mercury is the metal which can exist in liquid form at ordinary temperature.

(b) Centigrade readings can be converted into Fahrenhiet by the following relation :

$$\frac{F-32}{9}=\frac{C}{5}$$

or
$$F=\frac{9}{5}C+3\,,$$

where C stands for the reading on centigrade scale and F for that on the Fahrenheit Scale.

(c) Bile is the secretion of the liver which is mixed with the food during its passage through the doodenum. It is alkaline and is helpful in the process of digestion, absorption and excretion

Arteries carry the pure blood away from the heart to various parts of the body

(d) Refer to Q 11. (b) above.

(e) Some gap is left in between two successive rails at their joint so as to allow space for their expansion due to heat.

(f) The disease 'Rickets' is caused by the deficiency of vitamins A and D. Also lack of exposure to sunlight causes this disease.

Q 21 Give reasons for the following :

(a) When some liquid is poured out of a bottle, it makes a gurgling sound ?

(b) When wood or coal is burnt, smoke comes out ?

(c) In winter frogs bury themselves in damp places and become sluggish ?

(d) Why do animals need food for their living ?

(e) Food articles cook sooner in a pressure cooker.

(f) Ice floats on water.

Ans. (a) The liquid coming out of the bottle neck has to face the obstruction due to pressure of air, which it overcomes and pushes away the air. The air in turn rushes into the space vacated by the liquid in the bottle making a sound. Hence the gurgling sound is produced.

(b) Wood or coal etc. contain some volatil ematter which on burning produces a gaseous mixture. This mixture contains transforming carboneous vapours which are seen as smoke.

(c) Frog is a cold blooded animal, In winter its blood freezes and all bodily activities are stopped. The dampness is necessary for its respiration through the skin. Hence the frogs remain burried in damp places during winter. This is known as hibernation.

(d) Food provides the energy necessary for the body to carry on its activities, to maintain life and for nourishment. Hence food is necessary for animals.

(e) Inside the pressure cooker, the pressure of steam becomes high. At such a high pressure the boiling point of water is raisen very much and all the heat supplied in raising the ... and cooking the food articles. So the food ... sooner than in ordinary pots.

(f) The volume of ice is greater than that of the same mass of water. So mass of water displaced by ice becomes more than its own mass and, as such, the ice floats on water.

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

Q. 1. Give the name of

(a) The country which was the first to take the photographs of the other side of moon.

(b) The father of Soviet astronauts.

(c) The apparatus left by the Apollo-Astronauts on the surface of the moon that will help scientists in measuring the accurate distance between the earth and the moon.

(d) The world's first artificial earth satellite.

(e) The first manned space-craft to land on the moon.

Ans. (a) U. S. S. R. (b) Konstantine Tsiolkovsky (1857-1935) (c) Laser beam reflector (d) Sputnik (e) Eagle (Carried by Apollo-11)

Q. 2. Which Country has been the first in :

(a) Walking in space.

(b) Walking on the surface of the moon.

(c) Soft landing of instruments on the moon.

(d) Soft landing of a moving vehicle on the moon, when ?

Ans. (a) U.S.S.R. (b) U.S.A. (c) U.S.S.R.
(d) U.S.S.R. (Nov 17, 1970).

Q. 3. What would you call :

(a) A branch of medical science which deals with the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of mental disease.

(b) The acid which is the fundamental unit of life. (May be named in abbreviated form only).

(c) The elastic substance made from the juice of a tree.

(d) The device used in the first attempt at flying.

(e) The lightest metal known

(f) The star which is nearest to the earth.

(g) The phenomenon that occurs when sound is reflected.

(h) The instrument used for measuring density of liquids.

(i) The galaxy of our own solar system

(j) The reddish planet named after the Roman God of war

Ans. (a) Prechitree (b) D.N.A. (c) Rubber (d) Feather (e) Lithium (f) Sun is the nearest star; The next nearest star is Alpha Centauri (g) Echo (h) Hydrometer (i) Milky way (j) Mars

Q 4. Explain the principle of working of (a) a Jet Engine, (b) Radar.

Ans. (a) Jet Engine—A Jet Engine works on the Principle of action and reaction. The fuel used in it is gasoline or some other chemical combinations e.g. hydrogen and boron. Burning of fuel gives off hot gases with high pressure. Air can also be compressed and mixed with the fuel to produce high pressure. Thus a high pressure is built inside the Engine. Due to the high pressure, the engine exhausts the burnt gases from its tail pipe in a stream, called Jet exhaust. Due to the reaction of this jet exhaust, the engine moves forward. Such engines are used in air crafts these days.

(b) Radar- It is an instrument used for detecting and locating some invisible distant at high altitude, e.g., in aeroplane of the enemy during wars. The instrument sends a narrow beam of high frequency radio waves in all directions. These waves are reflected back by the invisible object in the distant space (if present) and are received by instrument. Thus the presence of the object and its location is indicated on the screen of the instrument.

Q 5. What do you mean by the following :

(a) Genetic Code. (b) Geiger Counter. (c) Aerodynamics (d) L.S.D. (e) Laser (f) *Hovercraft.*

Ans. (a) Genetic Code—The inheritance of characte form generation to generation is due to the genes that a present on the chromosomes. These are named as the genet code. The code or the character bearing material is DN (Deoxyribo Nucleic Acid) which is a constituent of chromos mes. Genes of the male and female are transmitted into th embryo and thus the family traits are transmitted to th progency.

(b) Geiger Counter—Geiger Muller counter is a devic sed for detecting and measuring the radioactivity of a given

substance. The alpha and beta rays, and also the gamma rays from the radioactive substance ionise the gases, thereby the radio activity can be measured or detected.

(c) Aerodynamics—It is the branch of Science which deals with the study of gases in motion.

(d) L.S.D.—The abbreviation stands for Lysergic Acid Diethylamide. It is a narcotic drug that induces hallucination temporarily. A crystalline solid, having the formula $C_{15}H_{15}$ $N_2CON(C_2H_5)_2$, i.e., diethyl amide of Lysergic Acid. It is used in medical research of mental disorders. Also the modern youths, specially in the western countries, are using this drug for temporary hallucination, and this use is increasing day by day. Of course it has severe aftereffects, and so its use must be stopped.

(e) Laser—It means Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiations. It is a device that amplifies radiation of frequencies nearly that of the visible light. Its use in research work is increasing day by day, specially in the fields of space research.

(f) Hovercraft—It is a vehicle that can be moved over land, water, marshland, etc., somewhat raised above the surface. It moves on a cushion of air provided by large fans blowing downwards from the chasis of the vehicle. Thus it is very useful for transport over the land as well as water.

Q 6. Account for the following :

(a) In cold countries ethylene glycol is added to water in the radiators of cars during winter.

(b) It is necessary to add manure or fertilizers to the field to get a good crop.

(c) Some aeroplanes flying at high altitudes leave a white streamer behind.

(d) Why the tin containers of food articles are generally round.

Ans. (a) Ethylene glycol is mixed in water in order to prevent it from freezing, i.e. it works as antifreeze. The freezing point of the mixture is much lower than the temperature of the atmosphere there. Also its high boiling point (197°C) makes it more useful for the purpose of cooling the engine.

(b) The soil contains some nutrients (salts) that are needed in the growth and development of the plants. The salts are necessary for the healthy growth of the plants. By successively growing the plants these salts present in the soil are consumed and are exhausted. So in order to get a better crop it is necessary to add manure of fertilizers in the soil to make up their deficiency.

(c) Some aeroplanes are fitted with jet engines. These engines expel exhaust burnt up gases from their tail pipe. Due to the low temperature of the atmosphere at that height, the gaseous particles solidify. These solidifed particles suspended in air reflect the light and so they appear brighter. This is the reason why we see a white line left behind by the moving plane.

(d) Food articles are contained in round cylindrical tins because of the following reasons (i) It is easier to clean the containers of round surface. (ii) For a given surface area of the tinsheet, the capacity or volume of the cylindrical container is maximum. And (iii) There is a protective coating on the inner surface of the tins which prevents the contamination and poisoning of food meterials due to contact with iron surface. There is less chances of this coating being broken in cylindrical (round) form than in other shapes.

Q. 7. Fill in the blanks :

(a) The diseases caused by impure water supply are...... ... ..and... . .

(b) Vertebrates are...... ..

(c) Prolonged malaria attacks may cause enlarged.........

(d) Changes in season are due to .. ....

(e) Atomic number refers to .. ..

(f) Iron sheets can be prevented from rust by......them.

(g) Pigment in the red corpuscles giving the blood its colour is called............

(h) Ship's speed is measured in............

(i) The depth of the sea is measured in............

(j) Occurence of earthquakes is recorded on............

Ans. (a) Cholera and Dysentry.

(b) Animals having the back-bone (vertebral column).

(c) Spleen.

(d) The revolution of the earth round the sun.

(e) The number of Protons in the nucleus or also the number of electrons in the atom.

(f) Coating them with paint or coal tar.

(g) Haemoglobin (h) Knots. (i) Fathoms

(h) Seismograph.

Q. 8. Fill in the blanks :

(a) A group of fixed stars constitute a ... .

(b) The discovery that mosquitoes carry malaria was made by . .. .

(c) A Gemini capsule made to seat . . ..astronauts.

(d) The largest peninsula in the world is .. . .

(e) Burning, rusting and respiration are all process of .. . ..

(f) An instrument for measuring speed and direction of wind is called ....

(g) The first man to have made manned orbital flight was..............

(h) .. .. . .is caused by the difficiency of vitamin C.

(i) Streptomycin is an ....

(j) In non-arid region the humidity of air in summer is...... .. ..than in winter.

Ans. (a) Constellation (b) Ronald Ross
(c) Two (d) India
(e) Oxidation (f) Anemometer
(g) Pavel Popovich (h) Scurvy
(i) Anti-biotics (j) more

SPACE RESEARCH

Q 1 Write briefly what you know about 'Aryabhatta' ?

Ans. Aryabhatta is the name given to the satellite designed, built and instrumented by the Indian Scientists and launched successfully into space on April 19, 1975 from a Soviet cosmodrome using a Russi n booster Rocket. The project was started in .972 and an agreement was signed with Soviet Union for cooperation in the task. Under the guidance of Prof. Satish Dhawan, Director of Indian Space Research Organisation. (ISRO), the Indian Scientific Satellite Project

was set up at Peenya, a place near Bangalore, under the charg of Prof. U. R. Rao. The satellite was designed and fabricate using mostly (about 90%) indigenous material. It is 116 cn high, 1·47 m. in diameter, weighing 360 kg. It has 26 face and is blue and violet in colour. Rs. 5 crores were spent on i

As India had no booster rocket to hurl such a heav satellite into space, she had to seek help from the Soviet Unio and it was launched on April 19, 1975 from a secret cosmod rome in Soviet Union. Russians have provided the followin equipments for the satellite : (i) Solar cells (to convert sun rays into electricity) and solar batteries to store the electrica energy produced. (ii) Tape recorder to collect the dat (iii) spin up system to keep the satellite in orbit.

It was meant to perform mainly three tasks—(1) Study of X—rays of low energy, (2) Study of high energy particles called neutrons, and (3) Study of ultra violet rays in ionosphere, a region which plays an important role in long distance radio communication. It is expected to remain in the orbit for about a year, when this satellite stops functioning India plans to launch Aryabhatta II using indigneous rockets, if possible. It will be equipped with a television camera also.

Q. 2. What are the following :

(a) Aryabhatta (b) Ariane (c) Apple.

Ans. (a) Aryabhatta—It is the name given to the first Indian made satellite launched with Russian collaboration on April 19, 1975. It has been named after the famous Indian Astronomer Aryabhatta who lived in the 5th century A. D. (476–520 A. D.)

(b) Ariane—It is the name given to a rocket developed by the European Space Research Organisation (ESRO) which is capable of launching a satellite into orbit around the earth about 36000 km. above the equator. It will have space to carry more payload than needed by the ESRO, so the organisation has offered to carry payloads from other countries desirous of availing the facility. India has also proposed to send a satellite in it.

(c) Apple—(Ariane Passenger Pay-Load Experiment)—It is the name given to a special satellite prepared by India to be launched with the help of Ariane rocket of the European Space Research Organisation sometimes in 1978-79. It would a payload of about 150 kg. and it is proposed that Ariane

rocket carry the payload to a height of 35000 km. Then the Indian Scientists would move it further to a height of 36000 km. with the help of small liquid-fuel rocket made in India and installed in the payload. At this height the satellite will orbit the earth with the velocity such that it would appear to be stationary with respect to the earth It would serve the purpose of a small communication satellite and will be used by Indian Scientists for experimental work. This would help them in developing a full scale communication satellite of their own. India plans to build a communication satellite and to launch it using her own rockets by mid-eighties.

Q. 3. Write briefly about the SITE Programme.

Ans. SITE (Satellite Instructional Television Experiment)—A big and powerful communication satellite, named ATS-6 (Application Techonlogy Satellite sixth), was launched by America on May 30, 1974. This satellite costing about 205 million Dollars was designed for special educational programmes for the rural U S A , and to bring literacy to various developing countries including India It was moved into the position over the Indian Ocean in July 1975 where it appears stationary with respect to the earth It is on loan to India for one year. India has started a project to educate the rural masses through Television The programme was inaugurated on August 1, 1975 by the Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

About 2400 TV sets have been provided in selected villages spread over six states—Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnatak, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan Information on specific aspects of science and technology, agriculture, health hygiere, family planning and other socioeconomic and cultural matters is imparted through the TV programme. TV programmes are carried to and received by the sets in the remote villages directly from the ATS 6 without help of relay stations on ground About 30 agencies are involved in this project, including the All India Radio-TV, ISRO and NASA (of U S.A.). The programmes are very much liked and are very popular among the villagers. It has helped much in removing ignorance and illiteracy from the rural population.

Q. 4. Write a note on Apollo Soyuz Test Project Mission.

Ans. Apollo-Soyuz Test Project (ASTP) was an expedition into space, a joint venture by the American and Russian

astronauts. One space craft 'Apollo' from the U. S. and the other (Soyuz) from Russia were launched into space on July 15, 1975. The two spacecrafts were to link up two days later on July 17, 1975. The Apollo (of U.S.) docked with the Soyuz (of Russia) as scheduled and moved together for two days. During these two days the crews visited each other's craft through the docking tunnel. They shared meals, performed experiments jointly and practiced docking and undocking. For the first time, man from two different nations met in the space to work together for the benefit of mankind, and was an excellent example of cooperation in the important field of research. After undocking the Russian crew returned back to earth on July 21, and the U S crew came back on July 24 after doing some experiments on board for two days.

It was an important and marvellous achievement in the field of space travel. The crew numbers in Apollo were Thomas Stafford (commander), Donald Slayton and Vance Brand; and in Soyuz were Alexei Leonov (Commander) and Valery Kubasov.

Q. 5. What do you know about "Skylab" Write briefly

Ans. Skylab is a space laboratory which was launched by U. S. A. on May 14, 1973. It is orbiting the earth and has thus become a permanent laboratory in the space.

Just after it was launched a part of the covering that was provided as a shield against meteoroid and heat, ripped away and the solar batteries also rendered unserviceable. The temperature inside the orbital laboratory soared so high that no human being could survive in it. Thus the so important and valuable project was endangered. On May 25, 1973, three astronauts, viz., Charles Conrad, Paul. J. Weitz (aeronautical engineer) and Joseph P Kerwin (a Physician) were sent on a Salvage mission. With considerable difficulty they could restore working condition in the skylab. They spent 24 days in the Skylab and returned to the earth on June 20. During their stay in the Skylab they travelled more than 9.7 million miles around the earth. They conducted important Solar researches, a numder of biomedical tests

In the second phase, July 28, 1973 Capt. Alen Bean, Dr. Owen Garriatt and Maj. Jack Lousma went in the Skylab, remained aloft for 59 days and returned successfully to the [illegible]h on Sept. 25, 1973. They gathered about 77,000 unique

photographs of the sun, data about weather pattern and crop growth and results about preparation of metal alloys in the space.

A third team of astronauts was sent to work in the skylab on November 10, 1973. The members of this crew were Gerald P. Carr, William Pogue and Edward Gibson. They remained aloft for 84 days and returned to the earth in February 1974.

HEART TRANSPLANTATION

Q. 1. Name the Surgeon and the Patient who had successfully transplanted the heart in human body. To what extent it was successful ?

Ans Dr Christian Barnard of Capetown was the first surgeon who (on Dec 3, 1967) successfully replaced the heart of his patient Louis Washkansky (35) by the heart of Miss Dannise Ann Darvell (24) who had died in a recent accident. The transplant was successful, but the patient died after 18 days on January 1, 1968 More than 200 operations of heart transplantation have so far been done and many persons are alive with transplanted heart.

Q 2 Give an example of heart transplantation in India.

Ans Dr. P K. Sen of Bombay had transplanted the heart of a patient-Bodhan Chittan (27) by the heart of Lalita Balkrishna (19) on 19-2-1968. The patient died after 3 hours of the operation

NUCLEAR TEST

Q 1 When and where India carried out her first successful nuclear test ? What was the aim of this test ? What is its importance for India

Ans. The first successful nuclear test was done by India on May 18, 1974 The explosion was done underground somewhere near Pokaran in the north-west part of Rajasthan. Its strength was estimated to be 10 to 15 kiloton . The explosion was done under the able guidance of Dr. H. N. Sethna (chairman) and Dr. R. Ramanna (Director) of the Atomic Energy Establishment The aim of this explosion was to test the power to break the rocks and the mining-capacity.

India has thus become the sixth country having Nuclear-Power, the others being America, Russia, U.K., France and

China. India has declare l that the power will be utilized fo peaceful purposes only for the development of the country.

Q. 2. Where are the Atomic Power Statio.s situated h India ?

Ans. The first Atomic Power Station was set up a Tarapur, about 80 km. *north* of Bombay. It has been func tioning since Oct. 1969.

Second Atomic Power Station was established at Rawatbhata (Rana Pratap Sagar) near Kota in Rajasthan. It *started functioning* on August 11, 1972.

The third Atomic Power Station is nearing completion Kalpakkam near Madras.

Another Atomic Power Station is proposed to be established at Norara, a place in U.P. on the banks of river Ganga, about 80 km. from Bulandshahar.

Q. 3. What are these : Apsara. Zerlina, Cirus, Pornima.

Ans. *These are the* names of the atomic reactors functioning at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Trombay in India.

GENERA

ABBREV

Q. 1. What do the following abbreviations stand for ?

(i) CPL (ii) CPM (iii) BLD (iv) PSP (v) RSP (vi) FICCI (vii) CPI (viii) RPM (ix) LBW (x) ASEAN

Ans. (i) Communist Party of India (Lenisist) (ii) Communist Party of India (Marxist) (iii) Bhartiya Lok Dal (iv) Praja Socialist Party (v) Revolutionary Socialist Party (vi) Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (vii) Communist Party of India (viii) Revolution Per Minute (ix) Leg Before Wicket (x) Association of South-East-Asian Nations.

Q. 2. What do the following abbreviations stand for ?

(i) SITE (ii) USSR (iii) BBC (iv) NASA (v) INTUC (vi) HMT (vii) CSIR (viii) OIGS (ix) RCC (x) ISRO.

Ans. (i) Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (ii) Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (iii) British Broadcasting Corporation (iv) National Aeronautics and Space Administration (of U.S.A.) (v) Indian National Trade Union Congress (vi) Hindustan Machine Tools (vii) Counsil of Scientific and Industrial Reseaich (viii) On India Government Service (ix) Reinforced Concrete Cement (x) Indian Space Research Organation.

Q. 3. What do the following abbreviations stand for ?

(i) ESCAP (ii) INSDOC (iii) UNEF (iv) PIN (v) IDBI. (I. A. S. 1975)

Ans. (i) Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ii) Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (iii) United Nations Emergency Force (iv) Postal Index Number (v) Industrial Development Bank of India.

Q. 4. What do the following abbreviations stand for ?

(i) UNICEF (ii) EEC (iii) OPEC (iv) ADMK (v) MISA (N. D. A. May 1975)

C.B.I.	Central Bureau of Investigation.
C.C.I.	Cricket Club of India.
CENTO	Central Treaty Organisation.
C.F.L.	Cease fire Line.
C.I.A.	Criminal Investigation Agency (of U.S.A.)
C.I.D.	Criminal Investigation Department
C-in-C.	Commander-in Chief.
C.M.	Chief Minister.
C.O.D.	Central Ordnance Depot.
C.P.I.	Communist Party of India
C.R	Central Railway
D.C.L.	Doctor of Civil Law.
D.Lit.	Doctor of Literature
D.Litt.	Doctor of letters
D.L.O.	Dead Letter Office.
D.P.	Displaced Person.
D.P.H.	Diploma in Public Health
E.C.I.L.	Electronics Corporation of India Ltd
e.g.	*exempli gratia* (for example)
E.P.T.A.	Expanded Programme of Technical Assistant.
E.R.	Eastern Railway.
E.R.D.E.	Electronic and Radar Development Establishment
E.R.T.S.	Earth Resources Technology Satellite.
E.S.R.O.	European Space Research Organisation.
F.B.A.	Fellow of the British Academy.
F.B.I.	Federal Bureau of Investigation (of U.S.A.)
F.C.I.	Food Corporation of India, Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd
F.I.C.C.I.	Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.
F.I.I.	Film Institute of India
F.M.	Field Marshal.
F.O.B.	Free on Board.
F.O.R.	Free on Rail.
G.C.M.	Greatest Common Multiple.
G.D.R.	German Democratic Republic.
G.Hq.	General Headquarters.
G.O.C.	General Officer Commading.
G.O.I.	Government of India.
G.P.F.	General Provident Fund.
G.P.O.	General Post Office.

H.A.L.	*Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.*
H.C.F.	Highest Common Factor.
H.E	His/Her Excellency; His/Her Eminence.
H.M.T.	*Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.*
H.P.	Horse Power; Himachal Pradesh.
H.Q.	Headquarters.
I.A.A.A.	*Intern. tional Amateur Athletic Association.*
I.A.E.A.	International Atomic Energy Agency.
I.A.F.	Indian Air Force.
I A.O.C.	Indian Army Ordnance Corps.
I.A.S.	Indian Administrative Service.
I.A.T.	Incrnational Atomic Time.
ibid.	*ibidem* (in the same place).
I.C.A.O.	International Commission of Control a *Supervision.*
I.C.I.C.I.	Industrial Credit and Investment Corporati of India.
I.C.J.	*International Court of Justice.*
I.C.R.C.	International Committee of the Red Cross.
i.e.	*id est* (that is).
I.F.A.	*Indian Football* Association; *Indian Farmer* Association.
I.F.C.	International Finance Corporation.
I.F.S.	*Indian Foreign Service.*
I.F.T.U.	International Federation of Trade Unions.
I.F.W.J.	Indian Federation of Working Journalists.
I.M.C.O.	*Inter-governmental* Maritime Consultative Organisation.
I.M.P.P.A.	Indian Motion Picture Producer's Association.
INCOSPAR	Indian National Committee on Space Research.
I.O.C.	Indian Oil Corporation; International Olympic Committee.
I.O.U.	I owe you.
I.P.C.	Indian penal Code.
ISCON.	*Indian Steel Construction Company.*
I.S.R.O.	Indian Space Research Organisation.
I.T.O.	Income Tax Officer; International Trade Organisation..
I.T.D.C.	Indian Tourism Development Corporation.
I.T.U.	*International Telecommunications* Union.
I U.C.D.	Intra Uterus Contraceptive Device.
J. & K.	Jammu & Kashmir.

J.P.	Justice of the Peace.
L.C.M.	Lowest Common Multiple.
L.D.O.	Light Diesel Oil
L.I.C.	Life Insurance Corporation.
LL.B	*legum baccalaurees* (Bachelor of Laws).
LL.D.	*legum doctor* (Doctor of Laws).
L.M.G.	Light Machine Gun
L.S.D.	Lysergic acid diethylamide.
L.S.G.	Local Self-Government.
Lt.	Lieutenant.
Lt. Col.	Lieutenant Colonel.
Ltd.	Limited.
M.B B.S.	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.
M.E.S.	Military Engineering Service.
M.I.S A.	Maintainance of Iternal Security Act.
M L.A.	Member of Legislative Assembly.
M L.C.	Member of Legislative Council.
M.L.F.	Multi-lateral Force
M.P.	Member of Parliament, Madhya Pradesh; Military Police.
m.p.h.	Miles per hour.
M.R.A.	Moral Rearmament.
Mr.	Mister.
Mrs.	Mistress.
MRTPC.	Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission.
M.S.	Master of Surgery.
N.A.F.E.N.	Near And Far East News.
N.B.	*Nota Bene* (Note well or take notice)
NCERT	National Council of Educational Research & Training.
N.C.S.T.	National Council of Science and Technology.
N.D.C.	National Development Council
N.D.F.	National Defence Fund.
N.E R.	North Eastern Railway.
N.E.F.R.	North-East Frontier Railway.
N.P.T.	Non-Proliferation Treaty.
N.R.	Northern Railway.
NRDC	National Research and Development Corporation.
N.S.C.	National Seed Corporation of India. National Savings Corporation.

N.Y.	New York.
O.A.S.	Organisation of American States.
O.A.U.	Organisation of African Unity.
O.E.C.D.	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
O.I G.S	On India Government Service.
O.I.L.	Oil Ind a Ltd.
OPEC	Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countrie:
O.T.S.	Officer's Training School.
P.A.A.	Pan Ameri an Airways.
P.C.C.	Pradesh Congress Committee.
Ph. D.	Doctor of Philosophy.
P.I.B.	Press Information Bureau.
PIN	Postal Index Number.
P.M.	*Post Meridium*, Post Master, Prime Minister, Post Mortem
P M.G.	Post Master General.
P.O.	Postal Order, Post Office.
P.S.P.	Praja Socialist Party.
P.T.	Physical Training.
P.T.O.	Please Turn Over.
P.V.C.	Param Vir Chakra
P.W.D.	Public Works Department
P.V.S M.	Param Vishisht Sewa Medal.
QANTAS	Queensland and Nothern Territory Aerial Services.
R.M.S.	Railway Mail Service.
R.R.	Railway Receipt.
R.S.V.P.	*repondez s'il vous plait* (reply if you please).
SAIL	Steel Authority of India Ltd.
S C.R.	South Central Railway.
S.E.R.	South Eastern Railway.
S.G.P.C.	Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee.
S.L.V.	Satellite launch Vehicle.
S.R.	Southern Railway.
S.S.T.C.	Space Science and Technology Centre.
S.T.D.	Subscriber Trunk Dialling. (Telephone)
SUNFED	Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development.
T.B.	Tubercule Baci lus
TERLS	Thumba Equaterial Rocket Launching Station.
.V.	Television.

T.W.A.	Trans World Airlines.
U.A.E.	United Arab Emirates.
U.G.C.	University Grants Commission.
U.K.	United Kingdom.
U.N.I.	United News of India.
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.
U.P.S C.	Union Public Service Commission.
U.P.U.	Universal Postal Union.
U.S.A.	United States of America.
U.S I.S.	United States Information Service.
V.C.	Vice Chancellor, Victoria Cross; Vice-Consul; Vir-Chakra
V.I P.	Very Important Person.
viz.	*videlicet* (namely)
V O.A.	Voice of America.
VSSC	Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (at Thumba).
WIMCO	Western India Match Company.
W.M.O.	World Meteorological Organisation.
W.R.	Western Railway.
Y M.C.A.	Young Women's Christian Association.
Z.P.G.	Zero-Population Growth.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

1. Who are the authors of the following ?

(i) The Asian Drama (ii) India from Curzon to Nehru and After (iii) My Experiments with Truth (iv) Arthashastra (v) War and Peace (vi) Indira—A Political Biography (vii) Jobs for our Millions (viii) A China Passage (ix) Urvashi (x) Gulag Archipelago. (N.D.A. May, 1975)

Ans (i) Gunnar Myrdal (ii) Durga Dass (iii) Mahatma Gandhi (iv) Kautilya (v) Leo Tolstoy (vi) S. S Sahota (vii) V. V. Giri (viii) J. K. Galbraith (ix) Ramdhari Singh Dinkar (x) Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

2. Name the authors of the following :

(i) The Good Earth (ii) Gitanjali (iii) War and Peace (iv) Origin of Species (v) India Wins Freedom (vi) National Anthem. (I. A. S. 1975)

Ans. (i) Pearl Buck (ii) Rabindra Nath Tagore (iii) Leo Tolstoy (iv) Charles Darwin (v) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (vi) Rabindra Nath Tagore.

3. Name the authors of the following books :

(i) Gitanjali (ii) Yashodora (iii) Shakuntala (iv) Ramayan (v) Gita Gobinda.

Ans. (i) Rabindra Nath Tagore (ii) Maithalisharan Gupta (iii) Kalidas (iv) Valmiki (v) Jaya Dev.

4. Name the authors of the following books :

(i) Future Shock (ii) Sakharam Binder (iii) The Gulag Archipelago (iv) Mein Kemph (v) The Life Divine.

Ans. (i) Alvin Toffer (ii) Vijaya Tendulkar (iii) Alexander Solzhenitsyn (iv) Adolf Hitlar (v) Sri Aurobindo Ghosh.

5. Give the name of the authors of the following books :

(i) Nana (ii) Vinay Patrika (iii) Unto this Last (iv) Unhappy India (v) The Song of India. (Assts. Grade 1975)

Ans. *(i) Emile Zola (ii) Tulsidas (iii)* John Ruskin (iv) Lajpat Rai (v) Sarojini Naidu.

Important Books and Authors

Accession to Extinction	...	D.R. Mankekar
Affluent Society	...	J.K. Galbraith
After the dark night	...	S.M. Ali
All the President's men	...	Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward.
Ambassador Report	...	Chester Bowles
Agni Pariksha	...	Acharya Tulsi
Aralu Maralu	...	Dattatreya Ramchandra Bendre
Asian Drama	...	Gunnar Myrdal
August 1914	...	Alexander Solzhenitsyn
Between the lines	...	Kuldeeep Nayar
Day in Shadow	...	*Nayantara Sehgal*
Deschooling Society	...	Ivan Illich
Distant Neighbours	...	Kuldip Nayar
East of Aden	...	John Steinbeck
Freedom at Midnight	...	Dominque Lapierre & Larry Collins
First Circle	...	Alexander Solzhenitsyn
Future Shock	...	Alvin Toffler

Gule-e-Naghma	...	Firaq Gorakhpuri
Gulag Archipelago	...	Alexander Solzhenitsyn
India From Curzon to Nehru and After	...	Durga Das
India : The Critical Years	...	Kulip Nayar
Indianisation	...	B.K. Madhok
India After Nehru	...	Kuldip Nayar
India we left	...	Humphrey Trevelyn
Is Paris Burning	...	Dominque Lapierre & Larry Collins
Jobs for Millions	...	V.V.Giri
Last Days of Netaji	...	G.D. Khosla
Law, Freedom & Change	...	Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer
Love Story	...	Eric Segal
Minister's Misconduct	...	A.G. Noorani
My Days	...	R.K. Narayan
My Music My Life	...	Yehudi Menuhin
Naked Came the Stranger	...	Penelope Ashe
Of a Fire on the Moon	..	Norman Mailer
Oh Calcutta	...	Kenneth Tynan
O Jerusalem	...	Dominque Lapierre & Larry Collins
Or I'll Dress you in Mourning	...	" " " "
One Life	...	Christian Bernard
Papillon	...	Henri Charriere
Pakistan Crisis	...	David Loshak
Pakistan Cut to Size	...	D.R. Mankekar
Panchali Saptham	...	Subramaniyam Bharti
Pathar Pancholi	...	Bibhuti Bhushan
Pentagon Papers, The	...	Deniel Ellsberg
Press Under Pressure	...	D.R. Mankekar
Prison and Choclate Cake	...	Nayantara Sehgal
Promises to Keep	...	Chester Bowles
Red Star Over China	...	Edger Snow

Red Tape and White Cap	...	P.V.R. Rao
Roses in December	...	M.C. Chagla
Sakharam Binder	...	Vijy Tendulkar
Sikhs Today	...	Khushwant Singh
Shadow from Ladakh	...	Bhabani Bhattachrya
Signs of the Blue Moon	...	Wyndham Lewis
Supersession of Judges	...	Kuldeep Nayar
Sursatia	...	Bimal Mitra
Tafseer-e-Ghalib	...	Gyan Chand Jain
The Press	...	Chalpathi Rau
To Light a candle	...	Mrs. Welthy Fisher
Top Secrets and all that	...	P.L. Bhandari
View from Delhi	...	Chester Bowles
Witness to an Era	...	Frank Moraes
Year of the Vulture	...	Amita Malik
Zulfi. My Friend	...	Piloo Modi
Zulfiquar Ali Bhutto Quest for Power	...	Dilip Mukherji
Story of My Life	...	Morarji Desai
The Chinese Betrayal	...	B.N. Mulick
The Crisis of India	..	Ronald Segal
The day of the Jackal	...	Frederick Forsyth
The Rape of Bangla Desh	..	Anthony Mascrenhas
Their Finest Hour	...	G S. Bhargava
The Unwanted	.	Dr Christian Bernard
The God Father	...	Mario Puzo

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

1 What are the emergency powers as envisaged in the Constitution of India ? Who exercises these and under what circumstances ?

Ans. Article 352 of the Constitution of India empowers the President to proclaim emergency in case of threat to the security of the country or part thereof, whether by war or external aggression or internal disturbance. Article 360 empowers him to proclaim emergency in case of threat to the financial stability or credit of India or of any part thereof. He ... is the sole judge to assess the situation.

In terms of the constitution (38th amendment) Bill passed on July 24, 1975 the satisfaction of the President and Governors in taking these decisions is entirely subjective matter and can not be questioned in any court of law as it shall be final and conclusive.

Emergency Power —In the case of the emergency proclaimed under Article 352, the President is empowered :

(a) to direct any State to exercise its executive powers in a particular manner,

(b) to modify the provisions of articles 268 to 279, regarding distribution of Revenues.

(c) to assume to himself all or any of the functions of the State executive in c se of failure of the State Government to carry on administration in accordance with the provisions of the constitution;

(d) to either empower the Parliament to exercise the powers of the State legislature or to direct the State legislature to function under the authority of Parliament or to himself exercise the powers of the State legislature and delegate such powers to any authority;

(e) to authorise, during the recess of the Lok Sabha, expenditure from the consolidated fund of the State pending sanction by Parliament,

(f) to susperd the enforcement of the fundamental rights.

In case of emergency proclaimed under article 360, the President is empowered (a) to direct any State to observe specified canons of financial propriety; (b) to reduce the salaries and allowances of all government officials whether connected with the affairs of a State or the Union including judges of supreme Court ard of High courts. (c) to order the reservation of all Money Bills or other Bill for his own consideration after their passage by the state Legislature.

(In our country Emergercy was declared on June 26, 1975 to meet the internal threat to national security, and also during the India China war (1962) and Indo-Pak wars (1965 and 1971).

2 Enumerate the power vested in the President under the Constitution of the Republic of India.

Ans Powers of the President—President is the chief executive head of the Indian Union and is the Supreme

Commander of the armed forces. All actions taken by Government of India have to be expressed in his name.

Executive Powers : He appoints the Prime Minister other ministers of the Union Cabinet and also appoints *Governors of the States, Chief Justice and judges of* Supreme Court and of high courts, Chiefs of the Staff of ar Navy *and Air Force, the Chairman and members of the Un* Public Service Commission, Attorney General, Solici *General, Comptroller and Auditor General and Chief* Elect Commissioner and makes diplomatic appointments. H: empowered to declare war and conclude peace with ot countries. He also nominates 12 members of the Rajya Sabh.

The Diplomats of the foreign countries p esent th credentials before the President.

Legislative Powers : He is authorized to summo adjourn and prorogue either House of the Parliament ar dissolve the Lower House and order for fresh elections. Bill cannot become an Act till it gets the assent of the Pres dent. He is fully empowered to make regulations for th Union Territories. The laws passed by the State *legislature* also should get the assent of the President before they becom Acts. He enjoys the pow r to issue Ordinances when th Parliament is not in Session He can also direct the Stat Legislatures to consider over a set of laws to be *enacted*.

Financial Powers : He enjoys the power to make reco mmendations for introducing r moving money *bills in the* Lok Sabha. No demand for grant for any Ministry or the Department shall be made except on the *recommendation of* the President, nor can it be introduced except on his reco*mmendation.*

Judicial Powers : The Pre ident enjoys power to grant *pardons, to suspend, remit or commute sentences* in certain cases including death sentence.

Emergency Powers : The President can declare emergency period during external aggression, war, internal disturbances of serious nature, and financial instability. During this period he can take over the whole or part of the administration and direct its goveranance. He can suspend the enforcement of Fundamental Rights as conferred on the citizens.

3. Explain the statement that the constitution of India is regarded as both flexible and rigid.

Ans. The Indian constitution can be regarded as rigid because it is federal in character and the provisions therein have to be adhered to by one and all normally. The articles cannot be changed at the whims of a single person. However it is not as rigid as the constitution of some other countries like Australia or U. S. A. where it is almost impossible to make amendments in the constitution. Unnecessary difficulties in the procedure of amendment have been removed to a great extent and so if deemed necessary, it can be amended by the representatives of the citizens, through simple procedure.

4. How can the Indian constitution be amended ?

Ans. Any member of either House can initiate the procedure of amendment by introducing a bill containing proposal for the same. This bill should undergo the usual parliamentary formalities, necessary for making a bill.

The Bill is required to be passed by both the Houses of Parliament by a majority of two-third of members present and also by a simple majority of the total membership of each of the Houses. Afterwards, it should get the assent of the President.

In some cases like (i) the change in the names of States (ii) creation of new States (iii) reconstitution of existing States (iv) the creation or abolition of Upper Chambers etc. the amendment can be made by a simple majority of both the Houses of the Parliament.

In some cases like the manner of the presidential election, the structure, setup and functions of the Supreme Court and High Court [illegible]

Assembly and a Council of Ministers. The assembly was inaugurated on Aug. 15, 1975.

38th Amendment—The act puts the proclamation of emergency and the ordinances issued by the President, Governors and Lt. Governors beyond the jurisdiction of the courts. It amends the articles 113, 213, 239 (B), 352, 356, 359 and 360 of the constitution. It was brought in force w.e.f. Aug. 1, 1975.

39th Amendment—It received the Presidential assent on Aug. 11, 1975. In terms of this amendment, the courts are no longer competent to decide disputes relating to the election of the President, the Vice President, the Prime Minister and the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. Any election dispute pending in the courts, in respect of any of these four offices, was rendered null and void.

40th Amendment—It seeks to amend art. 361 of the constitution. According to this (i) no criminal proceedings can be instituted against the President, the Prime Minister or the Governors of the states for acts done before entering their office or during term of office even after their having remitted office. (ii) The President, the Prime Minister and the state Governor will also be immune from civil proceedings being brought against them for any act committed by them during their term of office.

6. How are the following elected or appointed in India? What are the qualificatinos prescribed ?

(a) The President, (b) Thn Vice-President; (c) The Prime Minister. (d) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Ans. **(a) President :** The President is elected by the elected members of the state legislatures and the Parliament by the system of proportional representation through single transferable vote. The election is for one term of 5 years, and one is eligible for re-election for one term more.

Qualifi tions : The candidate for presidentship must (i) be a citizen of India (ii) not be less than 35 years of age (iii) not have been declared to be of unsound mind or an undischarged insolvent by a court of law (iv) not be holding any office of profit (v) not be a member of the parliament or any state legislature.

(b) Vice-President : He is elected by the members of ...oral college consisting of members of both the Houses parliament by secret, by the system of proportional

representartion by means of single transferable vote. The term is five years, and the incumbent is entitled for re election.

Qualification : Same as that mentioned for President.

(c) **The Prime Minister** : The President of India appoints the leader of the party having majority in the Parliament (Loksabha) as Prime Minster, and invites him to form the Government.

Qualifications : The Prime Minister should be an elected member of the Parliamend (either House). If he is not, so he may get himself elected to either House within six months of his appointmet.

(d) **Chief Justice of the Supreme Court** . He is appointed by the President of India

Qualifications : A person to be appointed as Chief Justice of Supreme Court must (a) be a citizen of India (b) have at least for five years been a judge of a High Court or (c) have at least 10 years practised as an advocate of High Courts or (d) be in the opinion of the President, distinguished jurist.

7. (a) How many judges are in the Supreme Court besides the Chief Justice ?

(b) How many members are in Lok S.bha ?

(c) How many members are in the R.jaya Sabha ?

(d) How many members are in the Union Public Service Commission besides the Chairman ?

(e) How many members are in the U. N. Security Council ?

Ans (a) Not more than 14. (b) 545 (maximum) (c) 250 (12 nominated and 238 elected). (d) Four. (e) Fifteen (5 permanent) and 10 non permanent)

8 What are the functions and powers of a Governor under the Constitution of India ?

Ans. The Governor of a state has the following powers and functions :

(i) He appoints the Chief Minister of the state and other Ministers on the advice of the Chief-Minister. Also he appoints the Advocate General and Chairman and members of the State Public Service Commission.

(ii) He has power to grant pardon, suspend, remit

or commute sentences over which the power of the state extends

(iii) A bill can become a law in his state only after his assent

(iv) The budget of the state is submitted on his behalf.

(v) He summons and prorogues the Houses of the State Legislature. He can also dissolve the Legislative Assembly.

(vi) He can issue ordinances.

9 State briefly what the Govt. of India has adopted as :

(a) National Emblem. (b) National Flag.
(c) National Anthem. (d) National Song.
(e) National Calender.

Ans. (a) National Emblem : It is the replica of the capital on the top of the Ashok's pillar at Sarnath. Actually there are four lions standing back to back, but in the printed replica only three are visible, because the fourth one remains hidden from view. There is a '*Chakra*' in relief in the centre. On the right side of the chakra there is a figure of the bull and on the left that of a horse. The words '*Satyameva Jayate*' are inscribed below the emblem in devanagari script. This emblem highlights India's objective of universal peace and brotherhood. The Dharma chakra represents the wheel of law

(b) The National Flag : It is commonly known as *tricolour*. It consists of three horizontal strips having colours deep saffron (kesari), white and green respectively. The Ashoka wheel (Chakra) in navy blue colour is depicted in the centre. The National Flag is rectangular in shape and the ratio of length to width should in general be 3 : 2. The khadi cloth should be specifically and exclusively used for the National Flag

The saffron (kesari) colour represents the spirit of renunciation, the white colour stands for truth and peace, and the green colour signifies the growth and prosperity. The wheel is the symbol of constant progress (marching ahead)

(c) National Anthem : The song "*Jan gan man*" written by Rabindra Nath Tagore and recited by him for the first time at the Calcutta session of Indian National Congress in 1911, has been adopted as National Anthem. Only the first stanza out of the 5 stanzas of the song has been adopted.

(d) National Song : "*Vande Mataram*" written by the

famous novelist Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in his nove "Anand Math" has been adopted as our national song.

e) **National Calendar** : with effect from 22nd March 1957, the calendar based on the Saka era has been adopted a our national calendar. The Hindi month *Chaitra is its* firs month and the year consists of 365 days, the days of thi calendar resemble with the days of the Gregorian calendar Chatitra I will fall on March 22 in a normal year and on March 21 in a leap year For official purposes the nationa calender (Saka) is used, but also the Gregorian calendar is in use along with the national calendar as per Government's decision.

10. (a) **What are the Fundamental Rights guarantee under the constitution of India ?**

Ans (a) The fundamental rights are given below :

(a **Right to equality**—(Article 15) prohibits discrimination against any citizen on grounds of race, religion, caste, se or place of birth, and provides equality of opportunity in matters of public employment, prohibition of the practice o untouchability in any form and abolition of titles (excep those of military or academic nature).

(b) **Right to freedom of speech**—(Article 19) the right to freedom of speech and expression, freedom to assemble peacefully and without arms; to form associations or unions, freedom to move freely throughout the country to reside and settle in any part of India; to acquire, hold and dispose of properties; and freedom to practise any profession, trade or business.

(c) **Right against exploitation**—(Articles 23 and 24)—I prohibits traffic in human beings, forced labour, employment of children below 14 years of age in any factory or in other risky occupation.

(d) **Right to freedom of religion** (Articles 25-28)—complete freedom of conscience and right to profess, practise or propagate any religion, subject only to public order.

(e) **Cultural and Educational rights** (Articles 29-30) righ of every community to protect its language, script or culture Right of the minorities to establish and administer their own educational institutions.

(f) **Right of property** : (Article 31) right to own movable or immovable property. No citizen shall be deprived of his property except by authority of law. If deprived on the

authority of law it can not be done without the payment of adequate compensation.

(This Right has been amended vide the Constitution (25th Amendment) Act, 1971 which replaces the word 'compensation' by expression 'amount').

(g) **Right to Constitutional remedies**—Right of every citizen to protect these *Fundamental Rights* against encroachment by the executive and the right to move the Supreme Court or a High Court for the enforcement of these rights.

This right can, however, be suspended by the President, during the period of emergency.

(This Right has been amended vide the Constitution (24th amendment) Act, 1971 according to which Parliament can modify any part of the Constitution including the Fundamental Rights.

Q 11. What is meant by President's Rule ?

Ans. Under provision of Article 356 of the constitution, the President can take over the administration (all legislative and executive powers) of a State in case its constitutional machinery breaks down on receipt of a report from the Governor or otherwise if the President is satisfied that the situation is such that the government of the state can not be carried on according to the constitution, he takes over the rule. The state is then said to be under President's Rule.

Q. 12 Can the term of Lok Sabha be extended ? If so under what circumstances and for how long ?

Ans. The term of the Lok Sabha is 5 years and ordinarily it can not be extended. But if emergency is declared n the country, the term of Lok Sabha can be extended for one year at a time. However, the period of extention can not be more than six months after the emergency is lifted.

GAMES & SPORTS

1. With what sports are the following associated ?

(i) Swaythling Cup (ii) Rangaswamy Cup (iii) Durand (iv) Wimbledon (v) Thomas Cup. (Clerks Grade 1975)

Ans. (i) Table Tennis (ii) Hockey (iii) Football (iv) Tennis (v) Badminton.

2. Who was awarded and under what circumstances ?

(i) 1974 Davis Cup (ii) World Chess Championship (1975) (Section Officers Exam. 1975)

Ans. (i) The 1974 Davis Cup was awarded to South Africa as India, their opponents conceded the match "in conformity with the national policy of boycotting South Africa in all walks of life because of their aparthеid policy "

(ii) The 1975 World Chess Championship was awarded to Anatoly Karpov of the Soviet Union as Bobby Fischer of the U. S A. had refused to defend the title under new rules. Fischer had demanded that victory should go to the first player winning 10 games that there would be no limit to the number of games played. and that draws would not count.

3. (a) **With what games are the following associated :**

(i) Durand cup, (ii) Agha Khan cup, (iii) Ranji Trophy, (iv) Rover's cup, (v) Wimbledon.

(b) With what games or sports were the following associated;

(i) Chandgi Ram, (ii) Jaideep Mukerjee, (iii) Dhayn Chand, (iv) Mihirsen, (v) Wilson Jones, (vi) Rima Dutta

Ans (a) (i) Football, (ii) Hockey, (iii) Cricket, (iv) Football, (v) Lawn Tennis.

(b) (i) Wrestling, (ii) Tennis, (iii) Hockey, (iv) Swimming (v) Billiards.

4. **Explain the following :—**

Rubber, Deuce, Dribble, Off-side, Sticks, L. B. W., Checkmate, Olympic.

Ans **Rubber** : To have won the "*Rubber*" means to have won or have played the best three of the five matches in *Cricket* or three of the five games in Bridge.

Deuce : It is the situation in the game of *Lawn Tennis* when one side has scored "*forty all*" and in order to win the game must score two successive points, or to win the set must win two successive games. Also it denotes that both the opposite players have won three points.

Dribble : The act of moving of a player with the ball (in hockey) on the blade of his stick. or (in Basketball) by throwing, bounding or rolling it and retaining control over it before any other player touches it.

Off side : A foot-ball or hockey player is 'off-side' if there be less than three or two opponents between him and the goal, when he is in his opponent's half of the field.

Stick : It means the act of raising the stick higher than his shoulders by a hockey player while hitting the ball.

L. B. W. is the abbreviation for 'Leg before wicket' in the game of cricket. A batsman is said to be l.b.w. out, if his leg or any other lower part of the body intercepts the fairly delivered ball, which would have otherwise hit the wicket.

Checkmate : In *Chess*, it is the situation or a move whereby the king cannot avoid being captured on the next move, & under this sitution the king is said to have been 'checkmated'.

Olympic : It is the name given to International games tournaments held every fourth year. The first such tournament was held in 776 B. C. at *Olympia* in Greece, then ceased to be held after 394 A. D. For the first time these were restarted in 1816 in Athens. Due to World Wars, theses games could not be held in 1816, 194 and 1944. In all 20 Olympics have so far been held, the last one was held in 1972 at Munich (Germany). Venue of the next Olympic games (1976) will be Montreal (Canada).

5. What are the following and with what games are they associated :

Ashes, Ranji Trophy, Derby, Wimbledon, Helsinki ?

Ans. Ashes—This is the name given to the official *Cricket* Tests between England and Australia.

Ranji Trophy—It is the trophy awarded to the winner of the Inter state *Cricket* matches (India) 1974 winner is Karnataka.

Derby is the name given to *'horse races'* held annually at Epson in England.

Wimbledon is a place in England where Lawn Tennis matches are played for "Wimbledon Championship" Trophy.

Helsinki : It is a city in Finland (Europe) where Olympic Games were held in 1952.

6. What are the following in the game of cricket :

The three Ws, Crease; Break; Legbye; Gully ?

Ans. The three Ws : means the three wickets. Or the three well known players of West Indies, *viz.* F. Worrel, C. Walcott and E. Weeks.

Crease are the lines defining the posit ons of the batsman and the bowler in the game of Cricket, *Bowling Crease* is the line from where bowler delivers the ball, *Popping crease* is that from where the batsman is to hit the call.

Break : In Cricket, if after delivery from the bowler, the ball having touched the ground turns towards the left of right of the bowler, it is called a break—*Leg break* if it turns to left and *off break* if it turns to the right of the bowler.

Leg Bye : A situation in the game of Cricket when the ball delivered to the bowler hits the leg of the batsman and goes off missing the wickets. The batsman can have a run in such a situation if he was actually trying to hit the ball.

Gully is a position in the Cricket field near the wickets, on the left or right hand side, a little back.

7 What do the following mean and with what sport or game is each associated :

(a) Googly, (b) Thomas Cup, (c) Dribble, (d) Deuce, (e) Hat-trick.

Ans. **(a) Googly** : An off-breaking cricket ball with an apparent leg break action on the part of the bowler, is called googly.

(b) Thomas Cup is the cup awarded for the international Championship Badminton

(c) Dribble and **(d) Deuce.** Refer above

(e) Hat-trick is a term which means *"successive three"*, e. g. three goals scored successively by a player in Hockey, or to take three wickets in three successive balls in cricket

HISOTRICAL EVENTS

1. Between whom were the"following battles fought and what were their immediate and ultimate results :

(a) Tarain near Thanesar, 1192;
(b) Chittor, 26th August 1303,
(c) The First Battle of Panipat, 21 April, 1526;
(d) Khanwa : 16th March 1527;
(e) Haldighati, April 1576.

Ans. (a) In the battle of Tarain near Tnanesar (1192), Mohammed Ghauri defeated Prithvi Raj Chauhan. It was a serious and harmful blow to the Rajput power in India, which ultimately resulted into foreigner's rule over the country.

(b) The battle was fought between *Alla* and the *Rana Ratan Singh* of Mewar. The defeated. Allauddin tried to marry the bea *Padmini* for which the battle was fought. The qu ted *Jauhar* to escape capture.

(c) The first battle of Panipat was fought between Babar and Ibrahim Lodi. Babar won the laid the foundation of Mughal rule in India.

(d) The battle of Khanwa (1527) was fought *Babar* (the mughal ruler) and *Rana Sanga* of Mew was also a serious defeat of Rajputs by the Mughals.

(e) The battle of Haldighati (1576) was fought the forces of Akbar (led by Raja Man Singh and Asa and Maharana Pratap of Mewar. Reason was rel Maharana Pratap to accept the sovereignty of Maharana Pratap was defeated and he took refuge in hills to reorganise his forces.

2. Why are the following persons important in I history ? :—

(a) Shivaji, (b) Dalhousie, (c) Ashoka. (d) Al (e) Allauddin Khilji.

Ans. (a) Shivaji was a brave *Marathe* ruler. Bor 1627, he was the son of Shahji Bhonsle. He fought many bat against the Mughal ruler Aurangzeb and tried his best shatter the Mughal Empire and to establish '*Hindu Swara* He was a brave general, an able administrator and militai genius.

(b) Dalhousie was the Governer General of India fron 1844 to 1856 A.D. During his period the first and second Sikh wars were fought. The first Railway line in India was opened on 16th April 1853. He introduced the doctrine of Lapse to annex Princely States in India.

(c) Ashoka was an Indian emperor (213-232 B.C.) in the *Maurya*, dynasty. He was the grandson of Chandragupta Maurya. In 261 B.C. he conquered Kalinga, but after that he denounced war and embraced Buddhism. For the spread of Buddhism he sent monks and messengers to foreign countries. He is famous for his belief in the purity of thoughts, noble conduct and universality of mankind. He is ... shoka, the Great.'

(d) Akbar was a Mughal Emperor of India (1556-1605 A.D.). He adopted a policy of reapproachment with Hindus and made Rajputs the backbone of his State. He had sophisticated taste in art and architecture. He tried to found a new religion *Din-e-Ilahi*. He is known for his reforms in land revenue, administration, religious tolerance, abolition of pilgrim tax and *Jazia*. The monuments at Fatehpur-Sikri near Agra reflect his taste in art. He is called 'Akbar' the Great.

(e) Allauddin Khilji (1216-1396 A. D.) was a Muslim ruler of Delhi. He was the first Muslim ruler who conquered Southern India. He launched a drive for secularisation of administration; conducting civil, economic and military reforms. He had regard for the sages and scholars.

3. Give the year of the following events :—

(a) Declaration of India as a Republic.
(b) Birth of Guru Nanak.
(c) Battle of Haldighati.
(d) Quit India Movement.
(e) Chinese Invasion of India.

Ans. (a) 1950. (b) 1469. (c) 1576. (d) 1942. (e) 1962.

4 With what events are the following dates associated ?

(i) 1453. (i) 1526. (iii) 1857 (iv) 1939. (v) 1969.

Ans (i) Renaissance (revival of learning) in Europe.

(ii) Babar's invasion; First battle of Panipat; foundation of Mughal rule in North India.

(iii) First war of Indian Independence.

(iv) World war II was declared on Sept 1.

(v) President Zakir Hussain died (3rd May) and V. V. Giri was elected President of India (Aug. 20) America landed man on Moon (July 21) Nixon became President of U. S. A. (Jan. 20)

5. Give the dates of the following events—

(a) Battle of Waterloo. (b) Russian Revolution. (c) Pearl Harbour incident. (d) Foundation of Indian National Congress (e) Formation of Muslim League. (f) Enactment of the States Reorganisation Act. (g) Formation of the U.N. O. (h) Invasion of India by Nadirshah. (i) Launching of Apollo 13.

(j) Taking over by Smt. Indira Gandhi as Prime Minister India.

Ans. (a) 1815, (b) Nov. 7, 1917. (c) Dec. 7, 1941. 1885. (e) 1906, (f) Nov. 1, 1956. (g) Oct. 24, 1945. (h) 17 (i) Apr. 12, 1970. (j) Jan. 24, 1966.

6. Give the years of the following events :—

(i) Birth of Mahatma Gandhi.
(ii) Conquest of Mount Everest by Tensing and Hilla
(iii) Tashkent Declaration.
(iv) Asassination of Robert Kennedy.
(v) Treaty of Versailles.

Ans (i) Oct. 2, 1869. (ii) May 29, 1953. (iii) Jan. 11, 19 *(iv) June 5, 1968. (v) 1910.*

7. Give the approximate dates of the following:—

(a) American War of Independence.
(b) French Revolution.
(c) Declaration of Indian Independence.
(d) Reformation in England.
(e) Renaissance in Europe.

Ans. (a) July 4, 1776. (b) Aug. 27, 1789. Aug. 15, 1947 (d) 1320-1384. (e) 15th and 16th Centuries

8. With what important events in Indian history are the following dates and years associated.—

(i) 563 B.C. (ii) 58 B.C. (iii) 712 A.D. (iv) 1st. Nov. 1956 (v) 1948.

Ans (i) Birth of Mahatma Gautam Buddha, founder of Buddhism.

(ii) Beginning of the *Vikrami Sambat* (calendar).

(iii) Invasion of sind by the Arabs, led by Mohammad Bin Qasim.

(iv) State Reorganisation Act came into force.

(v) Assassination of Mahatma Gandhi.

9. Mention the exact date *(day, month and year)* of each *of the following events :*

(i) Declaration of American Independence. (ii) Death of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. (iii) The U.S.A. dropped an atom bomb on Hiroshima. (iv) Ceylon achieves independence. (v) Death of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Ans. (i) July 4, 1776 (ii) May 27, 1964 (iii) August
1945 (iv) February 4, 1948 (v) December 15, 1950.

10 Give the years of the following events:

(i) Founding of the U.N.O. (ii) Quit India Movemer
(iii) Beginning of the War of Indian Independence (iv) Trea
of Versailles. (v) Abolition of slavery in America, (vi) Hitle
attack on Russia. (vii) Russian Revolution. (viii) Birth
Shivaji. (ix) Beginning of the Vikrami Era. (x) Man's fi
entry in outer space.

Ans. (i) 1945, (ii) 1942, (iii) 1857, (iv) 1919, (v) 186
(vi) 1941, (vii) 1917, (viii) 1627, (ix) 58 B. C., (x) 1961.

EVENTS OF INDIAN HISTORY

B. C

600	Birth of Mahavir Swami
567	Birth of Gautam Budh
527	Nirvan of Mahavir Swami
327	Alexander invaded India
273	Accession of Asoka
261	Conquest of Kalinga.
58	Beginning of Vikrami Era.

A. D.

78	Beginning of Saka Era.
120	Accession of Kanishka.
405	Fahien's visit to India.
629	Hiven-tsang visited India.
747	Death of Harsh Vardhan
1192	Mohommed Gauri defeated Prithviraj Chauhan.
1206	Assassination of Mohammed Gauri.
1526	First battle of Panipat and Babar's attack.
1542	Birth of Akbar,
1556	Second Battle of Panipat, Humayun's death. Accession of Akbar.
1597	Death of Rana Pratap.
1600	Establishment of the East India Company in India
1605	Death of Akbar.
1648	Shah Jahan completed the Taj at Agra
1666	Death of Shah Jahan.
1707	Death of Guru Govind Singh; Death of Aurangzet
1757	Battle of Plassey
1761	Third battle of Panipat.

1833	Death of Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
1853	First Railway line opened in India from Bombay to Thana.
1857	University of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay founded; First war of Independence.
1858	End of East India Company's rule;
1861	Birth of Ravindra Nath Tagore.
1869	Birth of Mahatma Gandhi
1885	Indian National Congress was founded.
1889	Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru was born.
1919	Jalianwalah Bagh tragedy.
1920	Non-Cooperation Movement started by Mahatma Gandhi.
1925	Death of Shri C. R. Das.
1928	Visit of Simon Commission.
1929	Congress Resolution passed for Purna Swaraj at the Lahore Congress under the presidentship of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru.
1931	Gandhi Irwin Pact.
1932	Round Table Conference in London.
1937	Provincial Autonomy; Congress accepts Ministries.
1939	Second World War declared.
1942	Quit India resolution passed by Congress.
1947	Partition of India; India's independence.
1948	Mahatma Gandhiji was assassinated.
1950	India became a Democratic Republic and Dr. Rajendra Prasad elected President of Indian Republic.
1951	First Five Year Plan commenced.
1952	First General Election held in India;
1956	Reorganisation Act, India divided into 14 states and 6 Union Territories.
1957	Second General Election held in India.
1962	Third General Election in India; Chinese attack on India (20th October); emergency declared by the President (26th Oct.)
1964	Death of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru (27th May)
1965	Pakistani attack on India (24th April).
1966	Tashkent Agreement signed on 10th Jan., Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri died at Tashkent on 11th Jan Smt Indira Gandhi became the Prime Minister of India

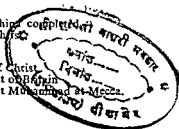
1967	Fourth General Election held in India.
1968	On 10th Jan., the end of emergency.
1969	Nationalization of fourteen banks.
1970	Meghalaya Inaugurated; Death of C. V. Raman Himachal Pradesh became full-fledged State o India;
1971	Mid term elections of Lok Sabha; General Insuranc nationalized; Indo-Soviet Treaty (9th Aug.); Indo-Pa War (Dec. 3–17), emergence of Bangla Desh (Dec 16) India declares unilateral cease-fire.
1972	Simla Agreement (July 3); Election to State Asse mblies (March 3–11). New Bhutan King ascend throne (July 24).
1973	Indo-Sikkim Treaty (May, 8) Indo-Pak agreement o POW (Aug. 8)
1974	First nuclear explosion by India at Pokaran in Raja sthan, (May 18) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed elected a the fifth President of India (Aug.25) B. D. Jatti swor in as a Vice-president (Aug. 31)
1975	Emergency declared (June 26); cencership impose on Press; one year SITE Programme inaugurate (Aug. 1) Death of Kamaraj (Oct. 2); President's rul in U. P. (Nov. 30) 75th congress session held at Kam Gata Maru Nagar near Chandigarh (Dec. 29).
1976	Death of Chou-en-lai, Prime Minister of China (Jan., 8) President's rule in U.P. ends. (Jan., 22); Pub lic Security Minister, Hua Kau-feng appointed China acting Prime Minister (Feb. 7), President's rul imposed in Gujarat State (March 12); Prime Ministe of Britain, Harold Wilson decides to resign (March 1

EVENTS OF WORLD HISTORY

B.C.

753	Rome founded
221	Great well of China completed
4	Birth of Jesus Christ

A.D.

33	Crucification of Christ
43	Roman conquest of Britain
569	Birth of Prophet Muhammad at Mecca.

622	Flight of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina. Mohammadan Calendar begins on July 15, 622 (Hi Era).
1348	The Black Death (Plague) broke out in England.
1492	Columbus discovered America.
1498	Vasco-de-Gama discovered India via the Cape o Good Hope.
1600	East India Company came into being on 31st. December, 1600.
1688	Bloodless or Glorious Revolution in England.
1665	The great Plague of London.
1707	Union of England & Scotland.
1789	George Washington elected *First President of America*; Beginning of the French Revolution.
1798	Battle of the Nile.
1821	Death of Napoleon.
1837	*Accession of Queen Victoria to the throne* of England
1854	The Crimean War began.
1865	Abraham Lincoln elected President of America for second term; Lincoln assassinated.
1869	Suez Canal opened for traffic.
1885	Formation of the Indian National Congress. General Gordon arrested & slain at Khartoum.
1896	Marconi discovered wireless.
1899	Beginning of the Boer War.
1901	Death of Queen Victoria of England.
1909	North Pole discovered by Commander Peary.
1911	Amundsen reached South Pole, Dec. 14, 1911; Chinese Revolution.
1918	First World War ended *(Nov. 11, 1918).*
1920	The League of Nations was formed.
1924	Lenin died and power passed into the hands of Stalin in Russia.
1933	*Adolf Hitlar obtains chancellorship of* Germany. The throne of England was given up by King Edward VIII. George VI came on the throne of England.
1939	Beginning of World War II.
1945	World War II comes to an end. The U.S.A. dropped two atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki on

	Aug. 6 and Aug. 9 respectively. United Nations Org nisation came into being.
1947	India liberated from foreign yoke. Pakistan wa formulated.
1948	Mahatma Gandhi was shot dead in the India capital.
1949	Indonesia attained freedom (Dec. 27, 1949). Chia Kai-Shek took refuse in Taiwan—Peking became se of the newly formed Red Govt. in China.
1950	On January 26, 1950. India became the Soverei Democratic Republic.
1952	King George VI. left this land of livings. Egy faces Coup d' etat.
1953	Generalissmo Stalin passed away.
1955	Austria declared independed. Conference at Bundu Baghdad Pact signed. Atoms for Peace Conferen at Geneva.
1956	Nationalisation of Suez Canal by Col. Nasser on Ju 26, 1956. Tunisia & Morocco achieve freedom.
1957	First artificial satallite Lhaunched by U. S. S. R.
1959	Charles de Gaulle becomes 17th President of Franc
1960	J. F. Kennedy elected President of U.S.A. on Nov. 1960. France explodes an atom bomb device on F 13, 1960.
1961	Major Yuri Gagarin of Soviet Union was the fi human-being to reach the outer space in his spa ship, Vostok I.
1962	China's full-scale attack on India through Ladakh N.E.F.A. Cuban crisis resolved.
1966	Tashkent Pact signed between India and Pakistan
1967	Arab-Israel War breaks out on June 5, 1967.
1969	Richard Nixon becomes 37th President of the U.S. on Jan. 20, 1969.
1970	Col. Nasser of Egypt expired on Sept. 29, 1970
1971	Bangladesh becomes a Republic on April 17, 197 Apollo-15 landed on the moon.
1972	On April 4, 1972 Bangladesh was recognised by An rica. Apollo-16 lands on the moon. Asia '72-

trade exihibition held in New Delhi in India. Munich (West Germany) was the venue of Olympic Games.

1973 Richard Nixon re-elected President of the U.S.A.; Viet Nam Cease-fire Agreement signed at Paris in January, 1973

1974 Pakistan recognises Bangladesh (Feb.22); India concedes sovereignty of Kachchativu to Sri Lanka (June, 26). Army coup in Cyprus (July, 15); Malta becomes a republic Dec. 14).

1975 King Faisal of Saudi Arabia assassinated; Chiang Kai-Shek, President of Taiwan, expired on 5th April. Commonwealth Conference opens in Kingston (Jamaica).

1976 Chinese Premier, Chou En-lai dies on January 8. Former U.S. President, Richard Nixon, visited China on 22nd Feb End of the first ASEAN summit conference in Bali on 24th February. Prime Minister of Britain decides to resign (March 16)

PLACES OF CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE

1. Where are the following places situated and what for are they famous ?

(a) Idikki (b) Cochin (c) Peenya (d) Sriharikota (e) Bears Lake (f) Arvi (g) Ahmedabad.

(a) **Idikki**—It is the site of a gigantic hydro-electric power project in the Periyar region of Kerala State. It is a 555 ft. high dam, the only fully instrumented dam in India. It will help in the speedy industrialization of Kerala State, and will also supply electric power to neighbouring states. The dam would also arrest the serious damage arising from periodical floods in the basin. The project was dedicated to the nation by the Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi on Feb 12, 1976

(b) **Cochin**—A port on the western coast of India. It was in the news when Mrs. Gandhi laid the keel of a bulk carrier, which would be the largest ship to be built in India so far. It is one of the biggest shipyards, nearing completion, in India and is one of the most modern shipyards in the world. It will be able to undertake repair of big ships upto 100,000 DWT. It was designed by Mitsubishi Heavy Industries of

Japan and has collaboration arrangements with Scotts Lithgow Ltd, of Britain.

(c) **Peenya**—It is a place near Bangalore where Indian Scientific satellite Project was set up and the first Indian satellite 'Aryabhatta' was built.

(d) **Sriharikota**—It is an island in the lake Pulicate in Andhra Pradesh. Here is the ground station for satellite launching, known as Sriharikota Ranges (SHAR in short).

(f) **Bear's Laks**—It is a lake near Moscow (USSR) where USSR's satellite tracking station is situated. Upto April 23, 1975, this station and the Shrihariakota Range (in India) shared the command control of the satellite 'Aryabhatta'.

(g) **Arvi**—A town near Poona, where India's first satellite communication earth station has been set up. It operates through the 'Intelset III' a communication satellite positioned over the Indian ocean. Another such station is being set up at Doiwala near Dehradoon.

(h) **Ahemedabad**—A famous industrial city in Gujrat; famous for cotton textile mills. India's space Application centre is stationed here, which is responsible for the application of the statellites in the verious fields like communication, meterology, remote sensing etc. At present the SITE (Satellite Instructional Television Experiment) programme making use of ATS-6 satellite is being conducted under this centre.

2. What are the following places known for :

(a) Nalanda. (b) Algiers. (c) Islamabad. (d) Cape Kennedy. (e) Rawat Bhata.

Ans. (a) Nalanda is a place in Bihar; famous as an ancient seat of learning (Nalanda University)

(b) Algiers is the capital city and a port of Algeria in North Africa.

(c) Islamabad is the capital city of Pakistan.

(d) Cape Kennedy in Florida (North America) is the spaceship launching centre of U.S.A.

(e) Rawat Bhata near Kota (in Rajasthan) is the site where one of the Atomic Power Plant of India is situated.

3. Write in brief [illegible] the following :

Sevagr[illegible] [illegible]ja Memorial,

White house, Jawahar Tunnel, Khajuraho, Elephanta caves, Dilwara Temples.

Ans. (i) Sevagram is situated about 21 Km away from Wardha in Gujrat. Here is the famous Asram where Mahatma Gandhi had lived for several years.

(ii) Sarnath is situated eight Km away from Banaras, and is a famous Budhist pilgrim centre in India. In the "Deer Park" of Sarnath, the Buddha preached his first sermon. The famous Ashoka Pillar of polished sandstone is located here. It has on its top the lion capital, which has been adopted by the new Republic of India as its State emblem.

(iii) Dakshineshwar is situated near Calcutta. Swami Vivekanand came in contact with Shri Ram Krishna Paramhansa here and was initiated into religious life.

(iv) Victoria Memorial is a big and famous building in Calcutta. It has an art gallery and a beautiful garden also.

(v) White House is the name given to the official residence of the President of U S A., in Washington.

(vi) Jawahar Tunnel is a tunnel in the hills near Banihal in Northern India, which connects Jammu and Kashmir with the rest of India. It has made the approach to J. & K. State essay and short.

(vii) Khajuraho is a place in Madhya Pradesh, famous for well decorated ancient Hindu temples of the mediaeval period.

(viii) Elephant a cave as are the rock cut temples (in the caves) situated on an island near the Bombay harbour.

(ix) Dilwara is a place near Abu (Rajasthan). Here are the famous and magnificent Hindu and Jain temples of the 11th and 13th century.

4. What is the historical importance of the following places :

Amritsar, Sarnath, Nalanda, Ajmer, Deep.

Ans. Amritsar is a city in Punjab on the N. W. frontier of India with Pakistan. It is famous for the Sikh Gurudwara "The Golden Temple" and the famous "Jalianwala Bagh

Sarnath See above.

Nalanda is in Bihar, famous as an ancient centre of education (Vishwavidyalaya).

Ajmer is a big city in Rajasthan. The Dargah (Tomb) of Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti is situated here, so it is a holy place for Muslims.

Deepi an island near the southern coast of Gujrat. It was under Portugese Possession for a long time, but now it is ours.

5 Point out the importance of the following places :

Ajmer, Bijapur, Konark, Sanchi, Madura, Kandy, Sikandara, Sarnath, Nalanda.

Ans **Ajmer**—See above.

Bijapur—It is a town in Mysore state. Here is situated the second biggest dome in the world, named *"Gol Gumbaz"* also known as *"the whispering gallery"*. It was once the capital of the sultans during the Mohammaden reign and is full of the palaces, tombs and mosques of those days.

Konark—It is a small village near Puri (Orissa). It is famous for the *"temple of sun"* and the *black Pagoda.*

Sanchi—A town in Madhya Pradesh It is famous for a *Buddhist stupa* which is the largest (42 ft. high and 108 ft. in diameter) and is well preserved.

Madura—A famous city in Tamilnadu. It is famous for the Shiva temple named *Minakshi temple.*

Kandy—It is a town in Ceylon near Colombo. There is a Buddhist temple where Buddha's tooth has been kept.

Sikandara—A place near Agra, where the tomb of Akbar is situated. Also some other monuments of Muslim period are there.

Sarnath—See in the question above.

Nalanda—See above.

6. Mention briefly the historical importance of the following places :

(i) Sevagram. (ii) Pondicherry Ashram. (iii) Sabarmati Ashram. (iv) Shanti Niketan. (v) Sarnath. (vi) Nalanda. (vii) Mohenjodaro. (viii) Ajanta.

Ans. (i) Sevagram—See above.

(ii) Pondicherry Ashram—It is the Ashram of Maha Aurobindo. Pondicherry city was formerly under the Fr possession but after independence it was soon taken ove the Indian Government and is now a Union Territory. memory of Maharishi Aurobindo, an international towa "Auroville" has been established here.

(iii) Sabarmati Ashram—A place near Ahmedabad Gujrat. On the bank of the river, the famous ashram is bu where Mahatma Gandhi used to live.

(iv) Shanti Niketan—A place near Calcutta. It is famous seat of learning (education) founded by Rabin Nath Tagore. Now—a—days it is known as Vishwa Bh University.

(v) Sarnath—See above.

(vi) Nalanda—See above.

(vii) Mohanjodaro—Now in Sind (Pakistan), famous the excavations which reveal the Indus valley civilization Pre-Aryan era.

(viii) Ajanta—A place near Aurangabad in Maharash state. It is famous for cave temples, wonderfully and rich decorated with carved paintings and sculpture which speak the exceptional skill in fine arts in ancient India

7 **Write briefly about the Historical importance the following :**

Panipat, Fatehpur Sikri, Chittor and Red Fort.

Ans. **Panipat** is a place in Haryana. Three historic battles were fought on the grounds near Panipat during th *15th and 17th Centuries. The first battle* laid the foundatio of and the last gave a blow to end the Mughal rule in India.

Fatehpur Sikri—is a place near Agra. *Akbar* built it in the honour of Shaikh Salim Chishti, who had blessed him with the only son. There are several monuments of those days including the "Buland Darwaza".

Chittor—A city in Rajasthan, ancient capital of the Mewar (Udaipur) State. Famous for its fortress, Victory tower (*Vijay Stambh*), Temple of Mira Bai.

Red Fort—It is a fort built by Emperor Shahjehan on the bank of river Yamuna in Delhi. It is built of red stone. Hence the name. On the independence day, the Prime Minister hoists the National Flag and addresses the nation from the ramparts of this fort. There are many historical monuments inside this fort.

8. Write short notes on any five of the following :

(a) Nevveli. (b) Dandi. (c) Seringapatnam. (d) Dilwara temples (e) Kurushetra.

Ans. (a) **Neyveli**—is a town in Tamilnadu which is gaining importance due to the Thermal Power Station set up there. Lignite is found near it. Also there is the Monazite factory

(b) **Dandi**—A place in Maharashtra, famous for the *Salt Satyagrah* (*Dandi Kooch*) Organised by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930.

(c) **Seringapatnam**—a town in Mysore State. During the rule of Tipu Sultan, it was the capital of Mysore. Tipu Sultan had died here fighting with the British in the fourth and last Mysore war.

(d) **Dilwara Temples**—See above.

(e) **Kuruksheira**—An ancient town in Haryana near Ambala. Mahabharat, the great battle between Kauravas and Pandavas was fought here There is a lake considered to be a holy lake by the Hindus. Kurukshetra University is located here.

9. Where are the followings, and why are they famous ?

(i) Kaziranga. (ii) Wimbledon. (iii) Ranthambhore. (iv) Kimberly. (v) Anand. (vi) Mukteswar. (vii) Vivekanand rock. (viii) Thumba.

Ans. (i) **Kaziranga** is a game sanctuary in Assam. It is the centre of the great Indian one-horned rhinos.

(ii) **Wimbledon** is in London, famous for lawn tennis court.

(iii) **Ranthambhore** is a place connected with Rajput history in Rajasthan. There is famous temple of the God *Ganesh*.

(iv) **Kimberley** is situated in the east of the Kalahari desert in south Africa and is the biggest diamond market in the world.

(v) Anand is a town between Ahmedabad and Bar (Gujarat State). It is famous for Milk Dairy—Amul but and Amul milk powder.

(vi) Mukteshwar—India's Veterinary Research Instit is situated at Mukteshwar in Uttar Pradesh.

(vii) Vivekanand Rock—It is built on a rock near Kan Kumari (Southern tip of Indian Peninsula) as a memorial Swami Vivekanand.

(viii)Tumba—is a place near Trivendrum in Kerala Sta *It is the* Rocket launching centre of India.

10. In which states are the following situated :

(a) Ajanta Caves. (b) Thumba Rocket launching sit (c) Ranakpur temples. (d) Nagarjunsagar. (e) Haldighati. (Sanchi. (g) Ghana bird Sancutary. (h) Barauni oil refinery.

Ans. (a) Ajanta caves in Maharashtra. (b) Thumba i Kerala. (c) Ranakpur in Rajasthan. (d) Nagarjunsagr i *Andhra Pradesh. (e) Haldhighati in Rajasthan. (f)* Sanchi i Madhya Pradesh. (g) Ghana Sanctuary is Rajasthan. (h Barauni in Bihar.

11. Indicate the historical importance of :

(a) Kalibanga. (b) Lumbini. (c) Bairath. (d) Ahar. (c) Bayana.

Ans. (a) Kalibanga is a place where relics of ancient civli*zation have been discovered.*

(b) Lumbini in the Nepal *Tarai* is the birth place of Gautam Buddha. The Nepal Government plans to develop it as an international tourist resort with U N. assistance.

(c) Bairath is a very ancient town. It has now been renamed as *Viratnagar*, because it had been the capital of King *Virat*, under whom the *Pandavas* served incognito for some time during the period of their exile, as has been described in *Mahabharat*. Their hiding place called *Pandupol* is situated near this town. Two Ashoka's inscriptions have been discovered in the nearby hills

(d) Ahar had been the capital of Mewar before the city of Udaipur was founded. It is situated near *Udaipur*. It is place of archaeological importance, as relics of civilization of a about 2000 B.C. have been discovered there. It has also the ground of the rulers of Mewar.

12. Where are the following places and why were these in the recent news—

(i) Longewala. (ii) Munawar Tawi. (iii) Dacca. (iv) Chhamb. (v) Chhanga-Manga. (vi) Akhaura. (vii) Khulna. (viii) Naya chhor. (ix) Ichhogil. (x) Husainiwala.

Ans. (i) **Longewala**—It is a village in India about 15 miles from the Indo-Pak border in Rajasthan. In the conflict of December, 1971 Pakistan's armoured forces made a massive thrust at it but the attack was repulsed by the Indian forces. 37 Chinese T-59 tanks, with which the Pakistan forces had come, were destroyed by the Indian forces.

(ii) **Munawar Tawi**—is a river flowing through Jammu and Kashmir. (India) Near Chhamb it becomes the dividing line between the Indian and Pakistan forces and had been a scene of fierce fighting during the Indo-Pak war of 1971.

(iii) **Dacca** is the capital of Bangla Desh. It was very much in the news during the liberation struggle with Pakistan. It was hear that the Pakistani occupying forces numbering about one lakh surrendered on Dec. 16, 1971, before the Indian fo ces.

(iv) **Chhamb** is a small town in the state of Jammu and Kashmir across the Indo-Pak border. It is on the road to Akhnur, a vital junction on the road to Srinagar. Because of its strategic importance Chhamb got very much attention from Pak forces in 1965 and 1971. Both times it was the scene of very fierce fightings.

(v) **Chhanga Manga** is a forest near Lahore. It had many of Pakistan's fuel and ammunition dumps located there to be within easy reach when the Pakistan army attacked India. But on December 3 and 4 the forests were pounded by I. A. F. bombers and the dumps located there were destroyed.

(vi) **Akhoura** is a city in Bangla Desh and is an important railway junction. It had been the scene of see-saw battle between the Pak forces and the Mukti-Vahini (Bangla Desh liberation forces).

(vii) **Khulna** is a town in Bangla Desh. During the December 1971 War, when the Indian forces and *Mukti Vahini* advanced towards this town, the Pakistani troops took to their heels leaving behind all their belongings, a huge quantity of arms and ammunition.

(viii) **Naya Chhor** is a place in the Sind provin West Pakistan near the Indo-Pak Border and Mirpur which has a metre guage rail-link with Hyderabad (Sind the Indo-Pak conflict in 1971, Indian troops captured Chhor.

(ix) **Ichhogil** is a small village betwen Wagah on Indo-Pak border and Lahore, situated on the bank of a c which is named after the village. The canal is one o *canals built by Pakistan und r the Indus Water Treaty of I* India has contributed money to the construction of canals. Pakistan has developed the Ichhogil canal into a w barrier for the defence of Lahore. Both banks of the canal l gun emplacements and concrete bunkers built into them.

(x) **Hussainiwala** is a border-post on the Indo Pak bo near Ferozepore in Punjab.

INDIAN FORCES

1 *Mention the commissioned ranks in the Indian A in ascending or descending order with their correspond ranks in the Indian Air Force.*

Ans. The commissioned ranks in the Indian Army given below in descending order (from top)—

Armed Forces	Air Force	Navy
Field Marshal	Marshal of the Air Force	Admiral of the fl
General	Air-Chief-Marshal	Admiral
Lieut. General	Air Marshal	Vice Admiral
Major General	Air Vice-Marshal	Rear Admiral
Brigadier	Air Commodore	Commodore
Colonel	Group Captain	Captain
Lieutenant Colo-	Wing Comdr.	Commander
nel.Major	Squadron Leader	Lieutenant Commander
Captain	Flight Lieutenant	Lieutenant
Lieutenant	Flying Officer	Sub-Lieutenant
2nd Lieutenant	Pilot Officer	Acting Sub-Lieut.

2. (a) Who amongst the defence personnel were awarde "Padma Vibhushan".

(b) What is the highest military award in India ? Who *receipents of the award* ?

Ans (a) The President of India conferred the award of Padma V bhushan on each of the three Ex-Service Chiefs *viz.* Gen. P. H. F. J. Maneksbaw, Admiral S. M Nanda and Air Chief Marshal P C. Lal who led India to victory in the Indo-Pak conflict in Dec 1971.

(b) India's highest award for gallantry is '*Param Vir Chakra*' It was won by four members of Indian Defence Forces, *viz*, (i) Flying Officer Nirmaljit Singh S khon. (ii) L/NK Albert Ekka (iii) 2/Lt. Arun Khetrapal and (iv) Major Hoshiar Singh. In the case of the first three, the award was given posthumously.

3 What do you mean by the following :—

Gnat, Mig-21, H. F 24, Napalm Bomb, Sherman and Patton, Sabre Jet and T—59 Tanks.

Ans. Gnat is the name of a light weight fighter plane manufactured in India. It is single-seater with two 30 mm. guns. It can carry 12 rockets or 1000 lbs of bombs. Its range is nearly 500 miles in radius. These fighter planes have shown wonderful action against the Pak air force during the last two wars with Pakistan. A number of improvements are being incorporated in its design and it will be then known as *Ajit*.

Mig.21 is the name of a fighter plane obtained by Indian air force from Russia. These planes have shown miracles during the recent Indo-Pak war, and have destroyed the American fighters of Pak air force. Now these are made in India also.

H. F. 24 is the name of the Fighter-bomber air craft manufactured in India. A new version of the same is being developed as deep-penetration fighter-bomber.

Napalm Bomb is a bomb containing highly inflamable explosives, and causes fire and immense damage when used in wars.

Sherman and Patton are the names of tanks manufactured in U. S. A.

Sabre Jet is the name of fighter planes manufactured in America. Pakistan had received such fighter planes in Military aid from U. S. A. These were easily shot down or badly damaged by the Gnats and Mig-21 fighter planes of the Indian Air Forces and thus have earned a bad name for America.

T-59 Tanks are manufactured in China. Pakistan ha received such tanks from China and used them in war again India. *India could ruin these tanks very easily.'*

4. What are the three India made, warships in the Indian Navy.

Ans. There are three warships made in India for the Indian Navy. They are named as INS Udaigiri, INS Nilgir and INS Himgiri.

INS Udaigiri is the latest one, commissioned for service at Mazgon Docks (Bombay) on Feb. 18, 1976. It has 6% material indigenous. It has been fitted with most sophisticated Radar and Radio communication equipment, is fully air *conditioned and is one of the most modern types* of anti-submarine frigate in the world.

This is the third Leander class frigate made in India. Other two were INS Nilgiri and INS Himgiri. Another three such ships are expected to be built by 1980. Commandar K. N. Dubash is the first commanding officer of INS Udaigiri.

NATIONAL LABORATORIES, PROJECTS, COMMISSIONS

1. Where are the following national laboratories or institutions located :

(a) National Physical Laboratory. (b) National Chemical Laboratory. (c) National Aeronautical Laboratory. (d) National Metallurgical Laboratory. (e) Central Food Technological Research Institute. (f) Central Leather Research Institute. (g) Central Building Research Institute. (h) Central Electronic Engineering Research Institute.

Ans. (a) New Delhi. (b) Poona (Maharashtra). (c) Bangalore (Karnatak). (d) Jamshedpur (Bihar). (e) Mysore (Karnatak). (f) Madras (Tamilnadu). (g) Roorkee (Uttar Pradesh). (h) Pilani (Rajasthan).

2. Name four important public sector undertakings of the Government of India.

Ans. Following are the four important public sector undertakings of the Govt. of India :

1. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Banglore (Karnatak).
2. Hindustan Steel Ltd., Ranchi (Bihar).
3. Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh).

4. Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi.

3. What is Bharat Refineries Ltd. ?

Ans. It is the new name given to the fourth Public Sector oil company which came into existence on Feb. 14, 1976. Formerly it was known as Burmah Shell Refinery (before take over by the Government.)

Other three Public Sector oil companies are Indian Oil Corporation, Indo Burma Petroleum Company, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation. The take over of Caltex and the Assam Oil Company is also under progress.

4. Name the following :

(a) Any three national research laboratories of India.
(b) Any three State owned corporations in India.
(c) Three major Steel projects of India.
(d) Three hydro-electric schemes in India.
(e) Three important commissions set up by the Government of India.

Ans. (a) (i) Central Electronics Engineering Research Laboratory, Pilani (Rajasthan).
(ii) National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad.
(iii) Central Mining Research Station, Dhanbad.
(b) (i) The Food Corporation of India.
(ii) Life Insurance Corporation.
(iii) Machine Tools Corporation of India
(c) (i) Bhilai Steel plant (M.P.)
(ii) Durgapur Steel Plan (W. Bengal)
(iii) Bokaro Steel Ltd. (Bihar).
(d) (i) Bhakra-Nangal Project.
(ii) Hirakund Dam Project.
(iii) Nagarjun Sagar Project.
(e) (i) University Grants Commission.
(ii) The Atomic Energy Commission.
(iii) Planning Commission.

5. Mention the location and briefly describe the functions of the fellowing :

(a) National Defence Academy.
(b) National Geophysical Institute.
(c) Lalit Kala Academy.
(d) The Indian Agricultural Research Institute.
(e) The Film Institute of India.

Ans. (a) National Defence Academy is situated at Khad kvasla. Its main function is to conduct examinations for recr liment of the India Defence services, and preparing candid tes for these services.

(b) National Geophysical Institue situated at Hyderab: carries on research work in the field of Geophysics. It al: imparts further technical education and training in tl subject.

(c) Lalit Kala Academi has its head quarters at Ne Delhi. It works for the promotion of fine arts (Paintin; Sculpture, etc.) such as publishing the concerned literatun holding exhibitions, conducting periodical seminars of artist: etc. It also awards, prizes to the distinguished artists ever year. *Exhibition of Art* is organised every year.

(d) Indian Agricultural Research Institute is located a Pusa (New Delhi) where research work for the developmen and progress of agriculture is carried on.

(e) Film Institute of India is located at Poona. Appren tices in various branches of the art of film making (acting directing etc.) are given training here.

6. Describe the function of the following organisation of Government of India :

(a) Atomic Energy Commission (b) The Union Public Service Commission (c) The University Grants Commission. (d) The Election Commission

(a) Atomic Energy Commission : The functions of the commission are : (i) to plan and implement the programme of atomic development and research, (ii) to encourage the use of atomic energy in the field of agriculture, medicine, biology and industry, (iii) to develop atomic energy as a source of electric power, (iv) to prospect and process the atomic raw materials and (v) to set up experimental reactors to produce radio-isotopes.

Functions of the Union Public Service Commission : The functions of the U. P. S. C. are :

(i) to conduct examinations for appointments to the service of the Union.

(ii) if requested by any two or more States, to assist those States in framing and operating schemes of joint recruitment for any services requiring candidates of special quali- ·ns.

(iii) to advise the Government of India :

(a) on matters relating to methods of recruitment to civil services.

(b) on principles to be followed in making appointments.

(c) on procedure of disciplinary proceedings against the employees.

(d) on claims of financial natnre preferred by the employees.

(iv) to submit to the Parliament its annual report.

(c) Functions of the University Grants Commission—It takes such steps as may be necessary for the promotion and co-ordination of university education and for determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in universities. It makes grants to the universities, research scholars etc. and implements development schemes.

(d) The Functions of Election Commission—The functions of election commission are to conduct all elections to state legislature and Parliament and also the elections of the President and Vice-President. Other functions of the election commission are (i) to supervise, direct and control the preparation of electoral rolls (ii) to lay down general rules for election (iii) to allot election symbols to the political parties and the individual candidate (iv) to appoint election tribunals for the decision of doubts arising out in connection with elections.

PLACES IN THE NEWS

1. Indicate the location of the following places. Why they were in the news ?

(i) Aizal (ii) Samastipur (iii) Kalpa Valley (iv) Itanagar (v) Kinnaur (vi) Chasnala (vii) Deeg (viii) Kamagata Maru Nagar (Mataur).

Ans. (i) Aizal—It is the capital of the Union Territory of Mizoram. On Jan. 13, 1975, three men connected with Mizo National Front drove to the Police Head Quarters in Aizal in a Jeep bearing a false number plate showing it to be a government vehicle and they were in police uniform. They shot dead the I. G., D. I. G. and then managed to drive away. Hence the place was in news.

2. Where are the following and why were they in the news recently ?

(i) Diego Garcia (ii) Angola (iii) Helsinki (iv) Kuala Lumpur (v) Timor (vi) Grenada (vii) Nevada (viii) Kingston (ix) Montreal (x) Spanish Sahara.

Ans. (i) **Diego Garcia**– It is a tiny island in Indian Ocean, under occupation of Britain. The U. S Government is constructing a naval and air force base in the island as part of its strategy to counter the Soviet influence in the Indian Ocean. The name of the island appears frequently in the news as it is a matter of great concern to India, U.S.S.R., Sri Lanka etc. which are trying to maintain a 'peace zone' in the Indian Ocean and so are opposed to setting up of the U. S bases.

(ii) **Angola**—On the west coast of Africa was a Portuguese colony. After 500 years of colonial rule it was granted independence on Nov. 10, 1975. A civil war brokeout there among three different organisations The Soviet backed Popular Movement for Liberation of Angola (MPLA) declared its sovereignity over the country. *Mr. Agostineho Neto* was made the President; *Luarda* is the capital The government was recognized by many countries including India. The U.S.A. is not happy over the situation.

(iii) **Helsinki**–The capital of Finland, which was the venue of 35 nation summit conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (July 31, 1975) The historic European Peace Treaty was signed here on Aug. 1, 1975.

(iv) **Kuala Lumpur** is the capital of Malaysia, where the Third World Cup Hockey Tournament was held in March 1975. The cup was won by India.

(v) **Timor**—It is an island, a Portugese colony, in the Malay Archipelago. It was officially merged with Indonesia, ending 400 years of Portuguese rule, on Dec. 14, 1975. Portugal had annouced the intention of granting independence to East Timore within two years but failed to keep rival political faction under control. Indonesian troops invaded east Timor on Dec. 7, 1975 and together with pro-Indonesian forces seized the war torn capital, Dili.

(vi) **Grenada**–It is a most southerly island, about 150 km. South west of Barbados. Having its area 344 sq km. and population a little more than 100000, it is the 138th and one of the smallest member of the UNO.

(vii) **Nevada**—It is a desert in America, about 178 k north of Las Vegas. The U. S. exploded a powerful (about 2(500 kilo tons) *nuclear device, underground, beneath the Neva* desert on Feb. 13, 1976.

(viii) **Kingston**—It is the capital of Jamaica (West Indi. It was the venue of the common wealth conference held i May 1975.

(ix) **Montreal**— A city in Canada. It is the venue (the 21st Olympic Games to be held from July 17, 1976.

(x) **Spanish Sahara**—Part of Sahara (in Africa) und the spanish rule till Nov. 75. Spain, Morocco and Mauritani agreed on Nov. 14, 1975 to set up a tripartiate temporar adminstration there. On Feb. 28, 1976, Spain decided t withdraw from the disputed territory and to leave the powe to the temporary administration formed by Morocco an Mauritania. About 200000 Moroccan "Peace marchers" ha earlier marched into Spanish sahara demanding 'power' an freedom from Spanish rule.

3. Where are the following and where were they in the news ?

(i) Guatemala (ii) Surinam (iii) Guinea-Bissau (iv) Comoro islands (v) Mayotte (vi) Innsbruck (vii) Papua New Guinea (viii) Jawahar Bhawan (ix) Sao Tome (x) Mozambique.

Ans (i) **Guatemala**—It is a city in Central America, adjoining Menico. British Honduras and El-Salvador. It was hit by a series of earthquakes on Feb. 4, 1976. More than twenty two thousand persons were believed to have been killed in this earthquake and much destrution was caused.

(ii) **Surinam**—Formerly called Dutch Guayana, is situated in northern parts of Latin America. It was a Dutch colony which was proclaimed an independent Rep.blic on Nov. 25, 1975.

(iii) **Guinia Bissau**—Situated on the west coast of Africa' achieved independence on Sep. 10, 1974, after 343 years of Portuguese rule. It is a member of UNO as a free country.

(iv) **Comora Islands**—Situated in the Indian ocean between Medagascar and East Africa. Three of the four Comoro Islands declared their independence (formerly these were under French possession) on July 6, 1975 and became the 143th member of U.N.O.

(v) **Mayotte**—This is one of the four Comoro islands in Indian ocean. While the other three becameindependent on July 6, 75, 99% of the people of Mayotte voted in a referendum held on Feb. 9, 1976 to keep the island under French possession. The government of the independent comoro islands tried in the U. N. security council to halt vote, but it was failed by French veto.

(vi) **Innsbruck**—A city in Austria was the venue of the 12th winter olympic games, which concluded there on Feb. 15, 1976.

(vii) **Papua New Guinea**—An island in the north of Australia, was used to be administered by Australia as U.N. trust territory. The 69 year old colonial rule ended on Sep. 15, 1975 when the territory achieved independence.

(viii) **Jawahar Bhawan**—It is the name proposed for the new headquarters of the All India Congress Committee to be constructed at 3, Raisina Road, New Delhi at a cost of Rs. one crore. A seven member committee has been set up to be in charge of constructing the building.

(ix) **Sao Tome** is situated about 280 km. off the west coast of Africa on the equator in the Gulf of Guinea. It achieved independence from Portugal on July 12, 1975. Sao Tome is the capital city.

(x) **Mozambique**—It is situated on the east coast of Africa. It achieved independence from Portugal on June 25, 1975. Lorenco Morgues is the capital city.

PRIZES AND AWARDS

Republic Day Awards

Bharat Ratan—(1976) K. Kamraj Nadar (Posthumous)
(1975) V. V. Giri

Padma Vibhushan—(1976) Col. Bashir Hussain Zaidi, former Vice Chancellor Aligarh Muslim University; GyaniGurmukh Singh 'Musafir' (poet) (Posthumous), Dr. K. R. Ramnathan, Emeritus Professor, Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad; Keshav Shanker Pillai, Cartoonist (Delhi); Salim Ali, Ornithologist (Bombay); Dr K. L. Srimali, V C. Benaras Hindu University; Satyajit Ray, film producer-director, (Calcutta).

(1975) Dr. B. D. Nagchaudhary (V. C., JLN University); Dr. C. D. Deshmukh; Dr. (Mrs.) Durgabai Deshmukh (Advo-

cate, Supreme Court); H. N. Sethna. Mrs. M. S. Subbalakshmi (Noted Musician); Mrs. Mary Clubwala Jadav, (Social worker of Madras); Dr. Mrs. Prem Lata Vithaldas Thakersey (Educationist of Bombay); Dr. Raja Ramanna.

Padma Bhushan—(1976)—Bhogi Lal Pandya, Social worker, Dungarpur (Rajasthan); Dr. Calambur Sivaramamurty, former Director, National Museum; Devendra Sen, Director (C. B. I).

Devulapalli Venkatakrishna Shastry, Poet & Lyricist of Telgu; Dr. Ennacal Chandy George Sudershan, Prof. of Physics University of Texas; Dr. Harivansh Rai Bachchan. Hindi writer and poet; Laxman Shastry Joshi, Scholar-writer of Maharashtra; Dr. Malcoln Satya Nathan Adisheshiah, Director, Institute of Development, Madras;

Mallikarjun Bhimmarayappa Mansoor, Musician, Dharwar; Naoroji Pirojshah Godrej, Industrialist (Bombay); Prof. Nawal Kant Barooah, poet & writer, Gauhati (Assam); S. R. Mehta, Chairman, Central Board of Direct Taxes; Dr. Krishnaswami Sriniwas Sanjivi, Prof Medical college, Madras; Prof. Udipi Ramchandra Rao, Director ISSP, Banglore; Prof Yesh Pal, Dirctor, Space Application Centre, Ahemedabad Begum Johara Ali Yawar Jung, Social worker, Bombay.

Padma Shri—(1976) *Artists* : Shyam Benegal, producer of film *Ankur*; R. Nagendra Rao, film actor.

Musicians : Prof. Balkrishna Raghunath Deodhar; Ustad Faiyaz Ahemad Khan; S. Soma Sundaram; Nirmal Charan Hari Chandan, Palghat Kollengode Viswanath Narayanaswamy Mrs. Parveen Sultana. Pandit Ram Narain.

Writers and Poets : Smt Asha Purna Devi; Mrs Certrude Emerson Sen, Mrs. Ismat Chugtai, Mohd. Shafi Khan 'Bakal Utsahi, Mukutdhar Pande, Begum Mumtaz Mirza, Mrs. M. K. Binodini Devi.

Journalists . Mulk Raj Sarif

Explorer : Swami Pranavanand *alias* Kanekdandi Venkata [illegible]ela.

[illegible]ug award—The award for 1975 goes to Dr. A. B [illegible]irector of Indian Agricultural Research Institute [illegible] [illegible] to his research work and service to Agriculture Previous recipients of the award were Dr. Manodatta

Pathak of the International Rice Research Institute, Los Banos, and Dr. S.V.S. Shastry of Hydrabad.

Nehru Award-For International understanding and peace (1974) has been awarded to Dr. Raul Prebisch of Argentina, for his meritorious services to the world community in promo-understanding on the isssues of international economic development and international trade.

Bharatiya Gyanpeeth Award—(1974) Vishnu Shakharam Khandekar a marathi novelist received the award. One of his best works is "Yayati".

(1973) The award was shared by (i) Dr. Dattatreya Ramchandra Bendre, a Kanned poet for his collection of poems *Naku Thanthi*, and (ii) Gopinath Mohanty, Oriya novelist, for his novel *Mati Matal*.

Ghalib Awards (1974) Sayed Hasan Askari, for research in urdu poetry; Syed Jamil Mazhari, for poetry, K L. Kapoor, for prose writing; Ismat Chughtai, for fiction (Story of the film *Garam Hawa*).

Hooker Award for Wheat breeding was given to Prof V. S. Mathur and Dr. V.R.P., Agricultural Scientists of India.

Magasaysay Award (1975) for Journalism, George Verghese, Editor, "Hindustan Times", Delhi, For International understanding Patrick A Meghnchey

Templeton Award (1975) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.

Film Awards—Dada Saheb Phalke Award (1975) was given to B. Narsimha Reddy, Director-Producer of Telgu Films. *Sworn Kamal* for best feature film ; *Chorus* (Bengali) directed by Mrinal Sen.

Rajat Kamal for Second best feature film : *Ankur* (Hindi) directed by Shyam Benegal; *Sonar Kella* (Bengali) directed b Satyajit Rai; *Kankana* (Kannad) directed by M B. S. Prasat *Uttarayanam* (Malyalam) directed by Arvindam; "Man in Search of Man", Documentary film by Films Division Special Award for Best feature film on National Integration . *Parinay* (Hindi) directed by Kanti Lal Rathod.

Best Actor—Sadhu Meher in *Ankur*.

Best Actress—Shabana Azmi in *Ankur*.

Best Direction—Satyajit Ray, for his film *Sonar Kella*.

Noble Prizes (1975)

Physics—(i) Prof. Aage Bohr (Denmark) (ii) Pi Mottelson (Denmark) (iii) Prof. James Reinwater (U.S

Chemistry—Prof. John Warcup Cornforth (Aus living in England; (ii) Prof. Vladimir Prelog (Yugoslav

Medicine—(i) David Baltimore (ii) Dr. Howard Temin and (iii) Dr. Renato Dalbecco (All from (U.S.A

Economics—(i) Prof. Tjalling Koopmans (U.S. Prof. Leonid Kantorovitch (USSR)

Literature—Eugenio Montale (Italian Poet)

Peace—Mr. Andrei D. Sakharov (Russian Physic

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

Products & Trades

1 What do the following denote :

(a) Blue Book (b) Yellow Press (c) White Pap Red Literature (e) Blue Films.

Ans. *(a) Blue book is the name given to the rep other paper published by the British Parliament in blue wrapper.*

(b) Official publications of France.

(c) Parliamentary reports of India on a matter of im ance for the information of the people.

(d) Communist literature.

(e) Films consisting of obscene, nude scenes.

2. What are the products associated with the follo ade names :—

(i) CEAT (ii) Kiwi (iii) Seiko (iv) Halo (v) Amul

Ans. (i) Tyre. (ii) Boot Polish (iii) Watch (iv) Sham (v) Butter, Baby food and other dairy products.

3. *With what goods are the following trade names* a ciated :

(i) Cinthol (ii) Parker (iii) Bata (iv) Mercedez B (v) Alert.

Ans. (i) Soap (cosmetics) (ii) Pen (iii) Shoe. (iv) Au

Agfa, Black bird, Ditmar; Gillette, Glaxo, Shalimar, Swan, Merck, Polsons, and Dunlop.

Ans. (i) Photographic goods, (ii) Fountain Pen, (iii) Insecticide, (iv) Razor Blade, (v) Baby Food, (vi) Paints, (vii) Pen and Ink, (viii) Medicines and Chemicals, (ix) Butter & coffee, (x) Rubber Goods.

Currency of countries

5. Name the currencies of the following Countries :

(i) Bangla Desh (ii) U.S.S.R. (iii) Japan (iv) West Germany. (v) U.A.R.

Ans. (i) Takka (ii) Rouble (iii) Yen (iv) Mark (v) Pound.

6. Name the monetary units of the following countries :

(i) Burma, (ii) Indonesia (iii) Australia, (iv) Japan, (v) Italy, (vi) Greece, (vii) Iran, (viii) Poland, (ix) The Netherlands, (x) U.S.S.R.

Ans. (i) Kyat, (ii) New Rupiah, (iii) Dollar, (iv) Yen, (v) Lira, (iv) Drachma, (vii) Rial, (viii) Zloty, (ix) Guilder, (x) Rouble.

7. Give the monetary units of the following countries and also name their capital town.

(a) Brazil, (b) Mexico, (c) Belgium, (d) Switzerland (e) Venezuela (f) Italy, (g) Egypt, (U. A. R.) (h) Burma and (i) Thailand.

Ans.

Country	Capital	Monetary Unit
(a) Bangla Desh	Dacca	Takka
(b) Brazil	Brasilia	Cruzeiro
(c) Mexico	Maxico city	Peso
(d) Belgium	Brussels	Franc (Belgian)
(e) Switzerland	Berne	Franc (Swiss)
(f) Venezuela	Carcas	Bolivar
(g) Italy	Rome	Lira
(h) Egypt (UAR)	Cairo	Pound (Egyptian)
(i) Burma	Rangoon	Kyat
(j) Thailand	Bangkok	Baht
(k) W. Germany	Boon	Deutsche Mark

Seven Wonders of the Ancient World

(1) The Pyramids of Egypt (2) the Hanging Gardens of Babylon (3) the temple of Artemis at Ephesus (4) the

statue of Zeus at Olympia (5) the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus the Colossus of Rhodes (7) the Pharos (Lighthouse) at Alexandria.

Seven Wonders of the Mediaeval World

(1) The Colosseum of Rome (2) the Great Wall of China (3) the procelain Tower of Nanking (4) the Mosque at St. Sophia (Constantinople) (5) the Stonehenge of England (6) the Catacombs of Alexandria (7) the Leaning Tower of Pisa.

Deserts

Atacama (North Chile) Colorado (S. E. California) Great Arabian (most of Arabia) Gobi (Mongolia) Great Australia (Western portion of Australia) Kalahari (south Africa) Kara-Kum (U. S. S. R.) Kizil Kum (Central Turkistan) Libyan (East Sahara) Mohave (S. E. California) Nubian (East Africa) Sahara (North Africa) Takala Makan (South China Sinkiang) Thar (N. W. India).

Principal Rivers

	(Length in miles approximately)
Missouri-Mississippi (U. S. A.)	4,500
Amazon (South America)	4,000
Nile (U. A. R.)	4,000
Yangtse-Kiang (China)	3,500
Yeinsie (Siberia)	3,300
Congo (Africa)	3,000
Lena (Siberia)	2,860
Hawang Ho (China)	2,700
Niger (Africa)	2,600
Volga (U. S. S. R.)	2,300

PERSONS IN THE NEWS

1. Who are/were the following persons and why were they in the news ?

(a) Prof. Satish Dhawan. (b) Dr. Tulsi Giri (c) Dr. A. B. Joshi (d) Dr. Raja Ramanna. (e) Prof. U. R. Rao

Ans. (a) Prof. Satish Dhawan—He is the chairman of ISRO. It was under his guidance that India entered the space Age by launching the satellite '*Aryabhatta*' into space on April 19, 1975.

(b) Dr. Tulsi Giri—He is the Prime Minister of Nepal. He succeeded Mr. Nagendra Prasad Rijal who had resigned on Dec, 3, 1975. He is a seasoned politician of Nepal.

(c) Dr. A. B. Joshi—He is Director of Indian Agricultural Research Institute. He was awarded Borlang Award in 1975 for his research work in the field of agriculture.

(d) Dr. Raja Ramanna—Director of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre. He is one of the top Indian Scientists and closely associated with India's progress in Atomic Energy. Nuclear blast at Pokaran (May 18, 1974) was carried under his guidance.

(e) Prof. U. R. Rao—Director of Indian Scientific Satellite, Project, Peenya (near Bangalore) where the satellite 'Aryabhatta' was fabricated.

2. Who are the following and why were they in the news—

(a) Hrishikesh Moolgaonkar (b) Jal Cursetji (c) Mr. R. S. Sarkaria (d) P. R. Sirkar (e) Samar Sen. (f) Jag Mohan Lal Sinha. (g) Jai Prakash Narain (h) Babu Bhai Patel. (i) T. N. Raina. (j) Kazi Lhendup Dorji (k) M. Karunanidhi.

Ans (a) Hrishikesh Moolgaonkar—He is the chief of Air Staff of the Indian Air Force. He took over the charge from Air Chief Marshal, O. P. Mehra who retired on Jan. 31, 1976. Formerly Air Marshal Moolgaonkar was Air Officer Commanding in Chief of the Western Air Command.

(b) Jal Cursetji—Admiral Jal Cursetji is the Chief of Naval staff, Indian Navy. He took over the charge on retirement of Admiral S. N. Kohali on Feb. 29, 1976. Formerly he was Flag Officer Commanding in Chief of Western Naval Command. He joined the Indian Royal Navy in 1938 and was commissioned in 1940. In 1970 he was granted the rank of vice admiral and was appointed vice chief of Naval staff. He was awarded *Param Vishisht Seva Padak* in Jan. '71 for his services during the Indo Pak War.

(c) R. S. Sarkaria—He is a judge in the Supreme Court who has been appointed the head of a commission which is to probe into the charge of corruption, favouritism, administrative and financial improprieties and abuse of official position against the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Mr. M. Karunanidhi and his colleagues. The commission is to submit its report by Feb. 1, 1977.

(d) P. R. Sarkar—He is known as *Anandmoorti* and is the chief of the Anand Marg organisation (now banned). He has been facing trial in the Patna court on charges of murdering six defector *Anand margies* in the Jungles of Ranchi district during 1970. His organisation has now been banned due to its anti-national activities which involved violence and were a threat to democracy.

(e) Samar Sen—He is the Indian High Commissioner in Bangla Desh. After the coup in Bangla Desh an attempt was made on his life when a group of six armed young men shot at him on Nov 26, 1975. He narrowly escaped the attempt, but was injured by the shot in his shoulder. He was operated upon at the Medical College Dacca, and was reported to be out of danger.

(f) Jagmohan Lal Sinha—Justice Sinha is Judge in the Allahabad Hight Court. He was in the news in connection with the judgement he delivered in the election petition filed by Mr. Raj Narain against Mrs. Indira Gandhi. He had passed judgement against the Prime Minister.

(g) Jai Prakash Narain—He is well known *Sarvodaya* leader. He had been very critical about the policies of Prime Minister Mr. Gandhi. Even he launched on agitation in Bihar demanding change in Government. Similar agitations and disturbance were expected in other parts of the country. On proclamation of Emergency in the country (June 26, 1976) J.P. was arrested and kept in detention. He was released on Parole on Nov. 12,'76. Since then he is suffering from kidney trouble. He was admitted to Jaslok Hospital, Bombay for treatment. Now he is better, but needs artificial kidney administered intermittently.

(h) Babu Bhai Patel—Leader of Congress (O), was the Chief Minister of Gujrat. He formed the government of *Janta Morcha* (in June, 75) with the support of some independents, Jan Sangh and KMLP members. But some members withdrew their support and his government was defeated in the assembly on March 12, 1976. As such he had to resign and Presidential Rule was imposed in Gujarat.

(i) T. N. Raina—General Tapishwar Narain Raina is the Chief of Army Staff since June 1, 1975. He is popularly known as '*Teppy*' in the army circles.

(j) **Kazi Lhendup Dorji**—Chief Minister of Sikkim, that was merged with the Indian Union as the 22nd State on April 26, 1975. He was in the forefront of the movement in Sikkim demanding removal of Chogyal (King of Sikkim) and establishing democratic government there.

(k) **M. Karunanidhi**—Leader of Dravid Munetra Kazhgam (DMK) and had been the chief minister of Tamilnadu upto Jan. 31, 1976. The term of the Tamilnadu Assembly was to expire and the DMK government demanded an extension for 1 year more. But the President took the state under his rule and dissolved the assembly. The government headed by Mr. Karunanidhi was deemed to have vacated office following the Presidential proclamation.

3. Identify the following :

(i) Dr. Christian Bernard. (ii) Jacques Chirac (iii) Daniel P. Moynihan. (iv) Taufa' Ahau Tupou (v) S S Prasad (vi) Mrs. Ambika Soni (vii) Dr. B P. Pal (viii) G. Karuppiah Moopanar (ix) Ritwik Ghatak (x) Zayedbin Sultan Al. Nahayan.

Ans. (i) A wedll known heart surgeon of South Africa. He visited India recently in Jan.-Feb., 76.

(ii) Prime Minister of France; visited India in Jan., 76.

(iii) U. S. ambassador to the United Nations resigned from the post.

(iv) King of Tonga (Africa) who recently visited India.

(v) Director General of Mines safety He was in the news about *Chasnala* Tragedy.

(vi) President of the All India Youth Congress.

(vii) President of the Indian National Science Academy.

(viii) President of the unified Tamilnadu Congress Committee.

(ix) A noted film director, who died recently.

(x) President of the United Arab Emirates (UAE); He visited India in Jan., 75.

4. Who are/were the following :

(a) Gough Whitlam (b) Arnold Toynbee (c) Gaston Thorn (d) Mrs. Margarate Thatcher (e) Mrs. Junko Tabei (f) Samphan Khieu (g) Kukrit Pramoj (h) Dr. Kenneth Kaunda (i) Malcolm Fraser (j) Juan Carles (k) Yen Chiakan (l) Hua Kuo-feng.

Ans. (a) Former Prime Minister of Australia who was dismissed from the office on Nov 11, 1975 by the Governor Sir John Kerr, following the refusal of the opposition (non labour party) majority in the senate to pass the budget for 75-76

(b) A well known historian, died on Oct. 22, 1975. Author of "A study of History"—a 12 volume work. He was a persistent advocate of world government.

(c) Prime Minister of Luxemburg, was elected President of the 30th annual session of the U. N. General Assembly on Sept. 15, 1975.

(d) Leader of the British Conservative Party (If Conservative Party wins the next election, she would be the first woman P. M. of Britain.)

(e) A Japanese house wife who scaled the Mount Everest (May 16, 1975) and she is the first ever woman to reach the Mount Everest. She visited India, along with other members of the Japanese all woman expedition to Everest, in June, 75.

(f) Commander-in-Chief of the victorious Cambodian People's National Liberation forces (Khmer Rouge) and former Dy. Prime Minister, is now the actual top man in the new regime.

(g) Prime Minister of Thailand. In May 1975 he had declared that he would not allow the U. S. to use air bases in Thailand for military action against Cambodia.

(h) Dr. Kenneth Kaunda is the President of Zambia. He came to India in Jan., 74 to receive the Nehru award (1970). He declared state of emergency in his country on Jan. 29, 1976.

(i) He is the present Prime Minister of Australia. After dismissal of the formal P. M. Mr Gough Whitlam, he was installed as caretaker, head of the government later on Dec. 13, 1975, he won the election for his Liberal-National party coalition.

Juan Carlos is the ruler of Spain. He is the grandson of Alfonso XIII of Spain. He has now become the first ...ional monarch to rule Spain under the fundamental ... by the late dictator General Franco. General ... had been ruling Spain as an unchallenged dictator since ...936, till the death on Nov. 20, 1975.

(k) Yen Chiakan is the President of Taiwan. He succeeded Gen. Chiang Kai Shek (who died on April 5, 1975.

(l) Hua Kuofeng is the Prime Minister of China. He has succeeded Chou en Lai who died in Jan., 1976.

5. What do you know of the following

(i) Amir Khusro (ii) Guru Tegh Bahadur (iii) Lord Mahavira (iv) Michelangelo

Ans. (i) Amir Khusro— He was a famous literary person in the court of Allauddin Khilzi the Mughal ruler. He had written poems in Hindi and Persian. His seventh centenary was celebrated in India in October, 75.

(ii) Guru Tegh Bahadur was the ninth Guru of Sikhs. He was ordered by Aurangzeb to accept the Islam religion, but he refused and was executed. His tricentenary of martyrdom was celebrated on Dec. 7, 1975. Gurudwara Shees Ganj in Chandni Chowk Delhi is the place of his martyrdom.

(iii) Lord Mahavira was the founder of Jainism. The 25th centenary of his *nirwan* was observed in the country in 1975.

(iv) Michelangelo was a renowned Italian artist painter sculptor and poet. To mark his fifth birth centenary India has brought out two of his famous paintings as postage stamps. One is "the creation of Sun, Moon and planets", and other is "Creation of Man."

6. Who are were the following ? Why their names appeared in the news ?

(i) Nicholas Cindy (ii) Mrs. Billie Jean King (iii) Gina Lollobrigida (iv) Padmjada Naidu (v) Mrs. Isabel Peron (vi) Dr. Radhakrishnan.

Ans. (i) She is a girl from Toronto. At the age of only 17 years she has set a women's record of swimming across English Channel on July 30, 1975 in 9 hrs. 46 mts.

(ii) She is a Tennis player from U. S. A. For the sixth time she won the Wimbledon Championship at London in July 1975.

(iii) A famous Italian actress. She was one of the delegates to International Film Festival held in India in Jan. 75.

(iv) Miss Padmja Naidu was a veteran freedom figh and the former Governor of West Bengal (India's first wo Governor). She died on May 2, 1975. She was the daug of the famous poetess Sarojni Naidu.

(v) She is the President of Argentina, the first wo head of a Government in Latin America. She assumed office after death of her husband Juan Peron (form President)

(vi) Former President of India (1962-67) who died April 17, 1975. He was a great philosopher and author of se ral books. Some famous works are: *Bhagwat Gita, Hin view of Life Eastern Religion and Western Thought, Indi Philosophy* etc. He was the first Vice president (1952-62) India.

CURRENT TOPICS

1. Which states were taken under the Presidential R during the previous year and under what circumstances? Di cuss briefly.

Ans. During the year 1975-76, Presidential Rule w imposed in Nagaland, U P, Tamilnadu and Gujrat.

Nagaland—The President issued a proclamation in Ne Delhi on May 20, 1975 to dissolve the Nagaland Assemb with immediate effect on the advice of the Governor of Nag land. Earlier, the assembly had been suspended on March because there was a situation of instability and no stab government could be formed because of frequent defection o members.

Uttar Pradesh—On November 29, 1975, the Chief Min ster of Uttar Pradesh Sri Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna resigne from the office due to some internal indifferences in the party Under the circumstances the Governor advised the Preside to prolaim Presidential Rule in the state and so the state cam under Presidential Rule.

However, the Presidential Rule lasted only for less than two months. It ended on Jan. 21, 1976 with the unanimous election of Shri Narain Dutt Tiwari as the leader of the ruling ...) party in the assembly, and formation of the new ... with Shri N. D. Tiwari as the Chief Minister.

Tamilnadu—President's Rule was imposed on Tamilnadu January 31, 1976, and the State Assembly was dissolved.

This was done by the President on receipt of a report from the Governor stating that he was satisfied that the administration of the state could no longer be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the constitution

In Tamilnadu there was a non-congress party—viz Dravid Munetra Kazgham (DMK), in power. It came to power in 1967 general elections. Then along with the Lok Sabha elections in 1971, one year earlier than scheduled, the party preferred to go to the polls and was returned to power again. Now the term was ending on March 21, 1976. The DMK government approached the centre demanding extension of the term for one year (March 76 onwards) so that the party could go to the polls along with those for the Lok Sabha as was done last time. But several opposition parties, like CPI, Muslim League, Congress (O) Anna DMK etc., were opposed to the demand. A public controversy on the DMK government's performance in the economic field had also raged in the press. The Governor had informed the centre that the DMK ministry had by a series of acts of maladministration corruption and misuse of power for achieving partisan ends set at naught all canons of justice and equality. It disregarded the instructions of the centre in relation to the emergency and had misused the emergency powers. It was said that the DMK had been encouraging secessionist activities under cover of the demand for state autonomy

Under these circumstances the demand of the D.M.K. government for extension of the term of Assembly was turned down and the state was taken under President's Rule. State Government headed by Mr. M Karunanidhi was deemed to have vacated office, following the proclamation issued by the President Mr. P. K. Dave and Mr R. V. Subramaniam Secretaries to the Union Govt. were appointed as advisers to the Governor of Tamilnadu

Gujrat—Gujrat came under the President's Rule on March 12, 1976. This is the third time within a period of only five years, that President's Rule is imposed on the state on receipt of a report from the Governor S. K. K. Vishwanathan, the President issued a proclamation under art 356 of the constitution to suspend the State Assembly and impose Presidential Rule in the state.

Only nine months ago, the state had gone to polls (June 75) and President's Rule was lifted when *Janta Morcha* formed

the government with Mr. Babu Bhai Patel as the Chief Minister. *Janta Morcha* government was however pulling on with the support from some independent and the Jan Sangh members But due to some defections and withdrawal of support by a few independents, the *Mo cha* lost majority in the house. On March 12, the government was defeated by two votes in voting on bugdet proposals of food and supplies department. So the Chief Minister had to resign and the rule of nine months old Janta Morcha government was over. The Governor found that no party was in a position to form a stable government.

Hence under these circumstances, the Governor advised *the President to take the state under President's Rule.*

2. What is meant by 'Ceiling of land'? Write briefly about the recent Bill passed by the Parliament regarding ceiling of urban land.

Ceiling of land—For the establishment of Socialist Pattern of Society, the Government has taken the bold step of fixing ceiling on land. Ceiling or limit has been imposed on both agricultural and urban lands *The land in excess of the fixed ceiling will be acquired by the Government* and distributed among the landless labourers, poor peasants, members of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other weaker and vulnerable sections of society.

Ceiling on Urban Land— The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulations) Bill was passed by the Parliament on Feb 6, *1976. The Bill impose a ceiling on the holding* of urban land and regulates construction on such land. The ceiling of land as fixed in the bill is between 500 sq metres to 2000 sq. metres.

A main city together with the adjoining areas of urban growth constitute one urban agglomerations. Such agglomerations have been categorized into A, B, C and D. The limits for holding of vacant land by a person in these areas have been fixed at 500 sq mtrs., 1000 sq. mtrs. 1500 sq. mtrs and 2000 sq. mtrs respectively. Land in excess of it could be acquired by the State Government on payment of compensation in cash and bonds.

On future constructions of residential houses, a limit of [illegible] sq. mtrs. of plinth area in category A and B areas, and

500 sq. mtrs. of plinth area in category C & D areas has bee fixed.

Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras come under cate gory A. Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Poon are in category B. Then in category C the important citie are Agra, Allahabad, Lucknow, Varanasi, Bareilly, Jaipur Jodhpur, Amritsar, Madurai, Bhopal, Gwalior, Mysore, Sura Patna, Srinagar etc. Ajmer, Bikaner, Kota, Chandigarh, Al garh, Gorakhpur, Nasik, Cuttak, Rajpur, Jamnagar, Ranch Gauhati etc come under category D.

3. What is the "20 points Economic Programme" a announced by our Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi ?

Ans. Mrs. Gandhi had announced a new Econom Programme on July 1, 1975. The Programme consitss of 20 ma points mentioned below and aims at the rapid progress towar the establishment of a nation based on socialism an which is economically sound. The twenty points in the pro gramme are :

1. Continuance of the steps to bring down prices of th essential commodities. Streamlining the production, procur ment and distribution of essential commodities.

2. Implementation of agricultural land ceiling an speedier distribution of surplus land and compilation of lan records.

3. Stepping up of provision of house sites for landle and weaker section.

4. Bonded labour, wherever it exists; will be declare illegal.

5. Plan for liquidation of rural indebtedness. Legislatio for moratorium on recovery of debt for landless labourer small farmers and artisans.

6. Review of laws on minimum agriculatural wages.

7. Five million more hectares to be brought under irr gation. National programme for use of underground water.

8. An accelerated power programme. Super therm power stations under Central control

9. New development plan for development of handloo sector.

downward trend in prices whereas prior to emergency pr were spiralling higher up. The purchasing power of the farm and other sections of the population has increased. There been a significant improvement in the performance of Pu Sector. The output (Production) in all public sector conce has improved. The Government has curbed the right to str of workers, lockouts and illegal dismissals. Industrial indis pline in general has been eliminated.

A large number of officials charged with corrupt practic were compulsorily retired. Strong measures taken in vario fields had the effect of increasing the efficiency of gov rnment operations. Attendance at the offices became mo regular and the employees undertook to work more serious and systematically than before. Unauthorised construction an encroachments have been cleared. Trains are now running ve punctually, and so are the buses.

Those who took wrong advantage of the lascity of la enforcement and judicial rights are now dealt with severely Smugglers, hoarders, black-marketeers and others guilty o economic crimes are behind the bars and heavy punishment is imposed for such crimes. This has created a fear against such activities which have almost been eliminated. Social crimes have also reduced considerably.

On the whole a sense of discipline, determination to work, honest and fair dealing is prevailing in the country.

5 What are the conditions laid down for the pre-censorship of news ?

Ans When the newspapers, instead of co-operating with the people and the government, had started exciting the people, creating disaffection and disloyalty among the masses and playing in the hands of foreign agents and powers, the government of India was constrained to impose pre censorship of the Press. The Union Home Ministry issued an order on June 28, 1975 by which it was bound on the newspapers to get the news censored before : their printing and publishing. by this order (1) No news, comments or rumours or reports should be published unless it has been submitted for scrutiny an authorized officer (2) That no such publication shall be except in accordance with such conditions or restrictions the authorised officer may impose.

The press was made to realise the responsible role it had

to play in the changing circumstances. Its freedom was no satisfied, on the part of the press to play a positive construc tive and progressive role.

Q 6 What is Janta Party ?

Ans On the suggestion of Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan the hero of India's freedom movement, the four non commu nist opposition p rties, viz the Congress (O), the Jan Sangh the Bhartiya Lok Dal and the Socialist Party–had combinec into a single Janata Party. The alliance was formed to figh the elections to the Lok Sabha in 1977. Shri Morarji Desa was made the Chairman and Shri Charan Singh, Dy chairman The party has a green and saffron flag superscribed with the figure of a *Haldhar* (ploughman).

The party got clear majority in the Lok Sabha and ha: formed the Government in the Centre.

7. What was the strength of the fifth Lok Sabha ? Wha is the strength of the sixth Lok Sabha ? Give the state wise distribution of seats.

Ans. The fifth Lok Sabha had 525 seats in all (52: elective and 3 to be nominated) The Delimitation Commis sion appointed in terms of the Delimitation Act 1972 hac determined that the number of elective seats in Parliament may be raised from 522 to 542.

The State wise distribution of seats is given below :—

State	No. of Seats	State	No. of Seat:
1. Andhra Pradesh	42	12. Manipur	2
2 Assam	14	13 Meghalaya	2
3. Bihar	54	14. Nagaland	1
4 Gujrat	26	15. Orissa	21
5 Haryana	10	16. Punjab	13
6. Himachal Pradesh	4	17. Rajasthan	25
7. Jammu & Kashmir	6	18. Sikkim	1
8 Karnatak	28	19. Tamil Nadu	39
9. Kerala	20	20 Tripura	2
10. Madhya Pradesh	40	21 Uttar Pradesh	85
11. Maharashtra	48	22. West Bengal	42

Union Territories (17)

Delhi (7); Andamans (1 ; Arunachal Pradesh (2); Chandigarh (1); Lakshadweep (1); Dadra & Nagar Haveli (1) Goa (2); Mizoram (1); Pondicherry (1).

8. When was the term of 5th Lok Sabha due to expi In ordinary course ? Why and How many times was it extendec On which date was the fifth Lok Sabha dissolved ?

Ans (a) The term of the fifth Lok Sabha was to hav expired on March 18, 1976 in the ordinary course. It wa extended twice—by one year in February 1976 and by anothe year in November 1976 This was done in accordance witl the Art. 83 (2) of the Constitution which provides that whil a proclamation of emergency is in operation, the parliamen can pass a law to extend the life of the Lok Sabha for a period not exceeding one year at a time.

The fifth Lok Sabha was dissolved on January 18, 1977. The same day it was announced that election to the sixth Lok Sabha would be held in March 1977.

9. What is the strength of various political parties in the Rajya Sabha as constituted at present ?

Ans. The strength of the various political parties in the Rajya Sabha at present is :—

Congress	164	Jan Sangh	8
CPI	11	BLD	7
ADMK	4	Congress (O	5
CPM	3	Muslim League	3
DMK	2	Other parties	5
Independants	17	Nominated	8

Seven seats (Tamilnadu and Pondichery) are vacant.

10. Give the party wise position in the Lok Sabha (1977)

Ans. Name of the Party	No. of seats
Janata	270
CFD	28
CPM	22
Akali Dal	8
Others	32
Congress	153
ADMK	19
CPI	7
	539

to three remaining seats is still to be held)

11. When was the Internal Emergency revoked.

Ans. The outgoing Congress Government had advised the acting President Mr B. D. Jatti to revoke the internal emergency (promulgated earlier on June 25, 1975). This was done by the acting president on March 21, 1977.

12. **When was the state of external emergency in the country lifted? When was it imposed?**

Ans The acting President Mr. Jatti revoked the external emergency on March 27, 1977. It had been imposed on December 3, 1971 when there was a threat of external aggression.

UNION GOVERNMENT

President Vice President	Shri Basappa Dasappa Jatti (Acting President)
Speaker Lok Sabha	Shri Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy
Dy. Speaker "	Shri Gaude Murahari
Chairman Rajya Sabha	The Vice President (ex-officio)
Dy Chairman "	Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha

Council of Ministers
Cabinet Ministers

Shri Morarji Desai	Prime Minister–All Ministries and Departments not specified below.
Shri Charan Singh	Home Affairs.
Shri Jagjeevan Ram	Defence.
Shri Lal Krishna Advani	Information & Broadcasting
Shri Prakash Singh Badal	Agriculture & Irrigation.
Shri Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna	Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers
Shri Sikander Bakht	Works & Housing, Supply & Rehabilitation.
Shri Shanti Bhushan	Law, Justice & Company Affairs
Shri Prakash Chandra Chunder	Education, Social Welfare & Culture.
Shri Madhu Dandavate	Railways.
Shri Mohan Dharia	Commerce and Civil Supplies & Cooperation.
Shri George Fernandez	Communications.
Shri PurushottamKaushik	Tourism & Civil Aviation.
Shri Raj Narain	Health & Family Welfare.

CULTURE & ART

The People of Rajasthan

1. Write in brief about the people of Rajasthan.

Ans. Rajasthan had been essentially *the land of* Rajputs, but other classes of people also live here. The people f Rajasthan are of Indo-Aryan type. They are generally ill and fair-complexioned with dark eyes and a prominent ose. The people of Jodhpur, Bikaner and Jaisalmer have cythain features also. Rural people have Aryo-Dravidian eatures. They have light brown complexion and a broad ose. About 80% of the people live in villages. Their main ccupation is agriculture, but many of them are carpenters, otters, blacksmiths, shoe-makers and shopkeepers. Life in the illages is different from that in the cities. The density of opulation is very thin in the villages. The cities of Rajasthan re being fast modernised. Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Ajmer, Jdaipur and Kota are undergoing great transformation. In the esert part, whenever famines occur, the villagers go to eighbouring states in search of food and fodder, and come ack again when conditions improve. But the people are turdy and laborious.

2. Mention the various castes of people belonging to Rajasthan, with a brief description of each.

Ans. The main caste of people living in Rajasthan are Rajputs, Brahmin, Mahajans, Jat, Mina, Gujar (Ahir), Bhil, Jarasiya, Saharia, Kathodi, Banjara, Gadialohar, Rebari etc.

The Rajputs—The warlike Rajputs were very famous or their bravery and chivalry. There are innumerable tales which throw a flood of light on the heroism and self-sacrifice f Rajput men and women. Rana Pratap and Panna the *Nurse, are household words in Rajasthan. Most of the* erst-while states were ruled over by the Rajput rulers before ndependence. Rajputs have now taken to farming and other ccupations.

Charan and *Bhat* were the persons who used to sing in raise of the gallantry of their masters and if needed at the ime of wars they also fought bravely. They also used to keep

They tend camels, sheep and goats. They earn a lot by sel goats and other animals and by selling wool and ghee. T produce and eat *Bajra* They are a colourful people.

3. Give the name of the aboriginal natives of R sthan and Central India.

Ans. Bhils are the aboriginal natives of Rajasthan a Central India

4. What was the Symbolic ceremony which took pl at Chittorgarh on 6th April 1955?

Ans. The ceremony was the entry and reestablishme of the Gadia Luhars in the fort of Chittor Gadia Luha were formerly Rajputs who had taken a vow not to sett peacefully till they free the fort of Chittor from the enemie After independence, late Shri Manikya Lal Verma initiat them to settle at one place and establish their houses. *Gadi Luhars from all parts of the country gathered in Chittor* an ceremoniously entered the fort. Gadia Luhars were asked t settle in Chittor and the Government helped fully to settl them. Still most of the Gadia Luhars have not given up thei mode of living a nomadic life.

Food, Dress and Ornaments

5 What is the chief food of Rajasthani people?

Ans. In western desert parts of Rajasthan, the chief food is Bajra. Maize and Jowar is common in Udaipur and Kota divisions. In Jaipur and the eastern parts wheat and Barley is mostly used. Rice is an important food in Banswara and Dungarpur districts Besides the grains, cereals like Moong, Urad, Moth, Masoor etc. are commonly used in the form of 'dal' in all parts of the state, Vegetables are used where available, but in interior villages and desert parts vegetables are not available and only dal or curry is the common vegetable. '*Dal, bati* and *choorma*' are favorite special preparations of Rajasthani people. Mostly the people are vegetarians. Rajputs and Kayasthas use non-vegetarion preparations also.

6. Mention the common dresses of the Rajasthani people.

Ans. The dress of women in Rajasthan consists of a ., or *Lahanga* (skirt), a *Kanchli* (half sleeved bodice)

and an *odhni*—(multi coloured viel), which is gracefully worn over the head Odhni is given different names according to occasion and kind e g *Peela*, *Pomcha*, *Lugadi*, *Lahria Choondi*. Many lovers of art have been fascinated by the colourful costumes of Rajasthani ladies

Male costume is equally attractive It consists of a Dhoti and Angarkha It is either stringed or buttoned The buttoned coat or Jodhpuri coat was the official dress of Rajasthan. Now, the gentry are taking to Sherwanis and tight pyjama. These were fashionable during the Mughal rule The turban is of many styles. It is called Pagri, Peg, Phenta and Safa It differs from place to place and from community to community The pagri is worn generally by businessmen, while the safa is preferred by the Rajputs.

By the impact of modern fashion the people of Rajasthan are giving up their traditional costumes and the men are changing over to pants, bushshirts, shirt etc, and the ladies to sari. But recently Rajasthani dress is gaining place in fashion world, specially among the young girls

7. Mention some common ornaments and jewellery used by people in Rajasthan.

Ans. Jewellery—Rajasthan jewellery is famous throughout India. Both men and women wear jewellery, but with the passage of time, men are giving it up. Rich ladies are loaded with jewellery. They wear bangles and bracelets or necklace (*Haar*) of various designs. *Bor or Tika* in various designs, is used on the forehead. They Also wear armlets (Bajuband) nose rings (Nath) and ear rings (Jhumka , girdles (Tagri) or Karghani and anklets (Pajeb or Kada) Mina ladies wear heavy silver bangles and *haslis*. Rich women wear ornaments made of gold, while poor females wear ornaments made of silver or even baser metals For its exquisite designs and delicacy of art Rajasthan Jewellery is a rage not only for ladies of India, but also for ladies of foreign countries.

Gents are also fond of ornaments Villagers generally wear *murkis* in the ear, a *kanthi* around the neck, and *kada* in the arms and ankles A necklace or only a gold chain is very common among rich people even in the cities. Finger rings are used by almost all men and women Gold ornaments are mostly embedded with precious stones

5 Mosque with one minaret only Jodhpur.
6. Gulabkhan's Mosque Jodhpur.
7. Nalisar Mosque Sambhar.
8. Usha Mosque Bayana (Bhartpur)

10. Name some famous towers in Rajasthan.

Ans 1. Vijay Stambh, Chittor 2 Kirti Stambh, Chittor. 3. Isarlat (Sargasuli), Jaipur. 4 Safdarjang, Alwar. 5. Gamna Gazi, Jodhpur. 6 Nehar Khan, Kota 7 Gular Kalandan, Jodhpur. 8. Clock tower (Ajmer & Jodhpur).

11. Name some important Palaces in Rajasthan.

Ans. 1. Chandra Mahal, Jaipur. 2 Rambagh palace, Jaipur. 3. Jagmandir palace, Udaipur 4. Lalgarh palace, Bikaner. 5. Jagniwas, Udaipur. 6 Gopal Bhawan, Deeg.

12. Name some important forts in Rajasthan.

Ans. (1) Chittorgarh (2) Kumbhalgarh (3) Mandalgarh (4) Ranthambhore (5) Nahargarh (Jaipur) (6) Jaigarh (Amer) (7) Bikaner fort (8) Jodhpur fort (9) Mandore fort (10) Jalore fort (4) Bhatner fort (Hanumangarh) (15) Suratgarh (16) Taragarh (Ajmer) (17) Jaisalmer fort (18) Bundi fort (19 Indragarh fort (Kota) (20) Deeg fort.

13. Mention and briefly describe the important festivals celebrated in Rajasthan.

Ans. Rajasthan is not only a land of heroes and warriors, but also a land of colourful fairs and festivals It is through these fairs and festivals that the joys, hopes, aspirations, and passions of the people find expression. Some of the important festivals of Rajasthan are :

Gangaur—This festival, which falls in the month of Chaitra is celebrated when a great procession is taken out. The season is pleasant and the people are in a hilarious and joyful mood The famous *Ghoomar* dance is performed Sweets are prepared and sent to friends and relatives. The image of Parwati is taken out in procession. Daughters are invited to visit their parental homes

Teej—This festival is celebrated, on the 3rd day of the latter half of 'Shravana'. Like Gangaur it is also the festival ... On this day, businessmen who ...

families The image of Parvati is taken out in procession. is particularly colourful in Jaipur and Udaipur. Women p to God for the long life and prosperity of their husbands. weather is warm and pleasant and the atmosphere echoes w the romantic songs of women.

Dushera—Rajasthan, being the land of Rajputs, t festival of Dushera is celebrated with great pomp and sho It used to be celebrated with great grandeur by the kings ar princes, before the formation of Rajasthan State. The festiv reminds us of the victory of good over evil. Now-a-days wit the disappearance of princely states, it has lost much of it splendour. However, Ramlila is a popular feature durin Dushera days.

Deepawali—Deepawali, the festival of lights, is celebrated with great pomp and show. People decorate their homes with colourful pictures of various patterns and designs and in the night thousands of earthen lamps are lighted and the Goddess Laxmi is worshipped People visit the houses of their friends and relatives and exchange greetings.

Holi - Holi, the festival of colours, is celebrated with great joy and abondon. The occasion is accompanied, by songs and dances and merriment. At night 'Holika' is burnt.

The Chief Muslim festivals are Id-ul-zuha, Id-ul-Fitar and Shab-i-barat. At Jaipur Moharram is observed on a large scale and a large number of Tazias are taken out.

15. Mention the important Folk songs and Folk dances of Rajasthan

Ans The hopes and aspirations, the joys and sorrows, the feelings and passions of the people of Rajasthan find expression in their folksongs and folk dances. Certain songs are sung at the time of dance, while others are sung at the time of harvesting or on other occasions These songs are soul stirring and heart touching since popular, songs are popular legends. One song tells the story of a timid Rajput deserter He is taunted by his sister-in-law and mother, he goes back to the battle field and comes back victorious.

Dances—*'Ghoomar'* is a very popular form of dance in Rajasthan It is performed by ladi
sion. The spinning round of the d

Another important dance is 'Gher' dance which is pe formed by men and women, at the time of festivals

Panihari dance depicts the scene of a woman drawir water from a well and then balancing two or three earthe pitchers one over the other on her head. It brings out th supple, graceful form of the dancer.

Kachhi ghori and Lavani are other forms of dancin Rajasthani folk songs and folk dances are colourful and ad to the cultural heritage of India.

16. Mention some well known fairs held in Rajasthan.

Ans. (1) Pushkar Fair on Kartik Purnima. (2) Kail Devi Fair at Karauli in Chaitra. (3) Mahaveerji Fair (fo jains) on Chaitre Purnima. (4) Ramdeoji Fair near Pokarar in the month of Bhadon (5) Urs of Khwaja Muinuddir Chishti at Ajmer (6) Rani Sati Fair at Jhunjhunu Beside these, there are several local fairs at different places ir Rajasthan.

17. Write briefly about the Rajasthani Painting.

Ans. Rajasthani painting—Rajasthan is famous for its glorious tradition in painting There are various schools of painting in Rajasthan—Jaipur School, Bundi School, Kota School, Kishangarh School and Mewar School. All of them flourished during the 18th century. Rajasthani painting bears the stamp of Mughal art Jahangir himself was a great painter, and under his influence painting progressed in various states of Rajasthan Rajasthani painting is famous for swift movement and splash of colours.

19. (a) Name the temple in Mewar which is equally respected by Jains, Vaishnavas, Shivas, Bhils and Mohamedens.

(b) Where are the collection of Jain granths on Tad leaves available?

(c) Which palace of Rajasthan can be compared with Taj Mahal.

(d) Where is the biggest Jain Murti of India.

(e) Name the place which is known as Kailashpuri.

(f) Who has written (i) Prithviraj Raso (ii) Krishna Rukmani ri Beli.

(g) Name the first writer of Rajasthan and his work.

(h) Who wrote 'Dhola-Marvan ri bat'.

(i) What is the dialect of Mirabai's devotional songs?

(j) Which temple is known as 'the forest of pillars'?

Ans. (a) Temple of Rikhabdevji. (b) Jain temple of Jaisalmer. (c) Umed Bhawan Chhittar palace) of Jodhpur. (d) Naogajja in Rajgarh (Alwar) (e) Eklingji near Udaipur. (f) Chand Bardai. ; Prithvi Raj Rathod. (g) Shailbhadra Suri had written Bharat Bahubali Ras in 1185. (h) Jain Yati Kushal Chandra. (i) Marwari and Mewari. (j) Ranakpur temples.

20. Fill up the blanks :

(a Garasiyas are a scheduled tribe preponderantly found in the districts of ....in Rajasthan.

(b) ....is a spoken dialect of the rural population in Bharatpur and Dholpur region.

(c) .... is a famous folk dance of the Bhils of Rajasthan.

(d) The Marwari lady who forgot everything and was lost in the devotion of Lord Krishna.

(e) The temple of ....at Pushkar is the only one of its kind

Ans. (a) Dungarpur, (b) Mewati, (c) Banjara, (d) Meera Bai, (e) Brahma.

LITERATURE & EDUCATION

1. Mention the important writers and their works in Rajasthani Literature.

Ans. Rajasthan had been a centre of art and culture and has contributed much to the literature.

The oldest work is "Prithvi Raj Raso" by Chand Bardai. It is written in Dingal. The language is in heroic style and most suited to war-like themes. Prithvi Raj Raso by Chand Bardai, narrates the story of Prithviraj Chauhan's bravery.

· Another fine poem in Dingal is "Rau-Jaitasi Rau Chha- . by Vithu Sujo Nagarjota, which is an eulogy of the victory won by Rau Jaitasi of Bikaner.

Issar Dass wrote "Harirasa" which is very p
amorg the masses.

The most renowned work is "Veli Krishna Rukm
by Prithvi Raj Rathore. It has been called a rare
Rajasthani literature

Surya Mal's long poems "Vansh-Bhaskar" narra
history of the Chauhans of Bundi He was patronised
then ruler, Maharaja Ram Singh "Vansh Bhaskar" is a
larly work of about 3000 pages Suraj Mal was a great s
of Sanskrit, Prakrit, Dingal and Brij Bhasha and he ma
of them at different places.

The devotional songs of Mira Bai, are the proudes
tage of literature.

"Dhola-Maru ra Duha" is a soul-stirring love
Other famous poems are "Harji-ro-Vivahlo," "Ru
Mangala" 'Harji-Ro-Mahro', 'Jeen-Mata-ro Gita' and 'D
Jawaraji ro gita.'

Nainsi wrote Khyata, which is a prose chronicle
master piece of Rajasthani prose.

Baretha Kesari Singh Ji, Udai Raj Ujjal and Nat
wrote the nationalist poetry.

Thakur Ram Singh wrote Maru Mayanka, Meh
Dhara which revolve round the eternal values of life like
beauty, goodness and the beauty of nature. However, hi
famous poem in Rajasthani is "Matri Bhasha-ro Gita".

. "Patala and Pithal" by Kanhaiya Lal Sethia is
ballad. "Narsiji-ro-Mahero" is a very popular poem.

Mukul's "Sainani" and "Kodamde" are heroic b
which when sung thrill the listeners with delightful pr
the heroic deeds of Rajput men and women of the past.

Other famous poets of Rajasthan are Badri
Acharya, Murlidhar Vyas and Bhomraj. Chandra Sing
translated "Raghuvansha" of Kalidas into Rajasthan
great research is being carried on in Rajasthani and alm
classical works in Sanskrit like Shakuntala, Kumar
Ritu Sambar and Panchtantra are being translated
Rajasthani.

Shiv Charan Bhartiya has written a novel named "Kana Sundari—the story of the rise of Marwari Seths. "Abh Patki" and "Anokhi Kahani" by Sri Lal Joshi and Badı Prasad Sankaria are popular novels. Short stories by Lakshm Kumari Chundawat, Munna Lal Purohit, Agarchand Nahat and Gulab Chand Nagauri are famous for their idiomati language and racy style. Rajasthani Kahawatan" is a ver famous book written by Murlidhar Vyas and Narrottam Da Swami. Murli Das Misan has published a Rajasthani dictio nary. Various research journals are being published for the improvement and enrichment of Rajasthani literature.

Batan ri Fulwari is a well known collection of Rajasthani legends by Vijaydan Detha. Sri Detha is contributing very much to the Rajasthani literature.

Sri Komal Kothari is a Rajasthani folklorist who has been awarded Nehru fellowship (975) for studing Rajasthani folklore which will be published in a monograph "Folk heritage of Rajasthan "

2. Name the Universities in Rajasthan along with the names of their Vice Chancellors

Ans There are three Universities in Rajasthan :

University	Vice Chancellor
1. Rajasthan University, Jaipur.	Sri Govind Chandra Pandey.
2. Jodhpur University, Jodhpur.	Dr. S. C. Goyal.
3. Udaipur University, Udaipur.	Dr. Prithvi Singh Lamba.

3. Where is the Board of Secondary Education situated in Rajasthan ? Who is its Chairman ?

Ans. The office of the B ard of Secondary Education, Rajasthan is at Ajmer Sri S. P Singh Bhandari is the Chairman of the Board.

4. What is the importance of the following places :

(i) Pilani (ii) Vanasthali

Ans. (i) Pilani is a town in the Jhunjhunu District and is an educational complex. It can rightly be said to be a 'flower in the desert'. There is the Birla Institute of Technology and Science which has acquired the status of an

autonomous University. It provides the courses of study the Graduate, Post Graduate and Research degrees in (a) E neering (Electrical, Mechanical, Telecomunication, Civil Chemical) (b) Technology. (c) Science. (d) Pharmacy (e) Social Sciences

Higher Secondary Schools for girls and boys are also by the Birla Education Trust.

The Central Electronics Research Institute is also si ted in Pilani where research work in electronics is carried and television sets and their parts are being prepared.

Vanasthali—Vanasthali is a township near Niwai District Tonk. It is a well known educational complex est lished by late Pandit Hira Lal Shastri, the first Chief Minis of Greater Rajasthan. Vanasthali Vidyapeeth is a rare e cational complex for girls and caters to the educational nee of girls from primary to post graduate level. There is a B I College also. Girls are given training in all fields of li domestic as well as outdoors. Horse riding gliding, N C.(Paratrooping, mountaineering are some of the saliaut featu of this Vidyapeeth.

5. (a) Name the Medical Colleges in Rajasthan, wi their locations.

(b) Give the name and location of Engineering Colleg in Rajasthan.

(c) Give the locations of Ayurvedic Colleges in Ra asthan.

(d) Give the location of Agriculture Colleges i Rajasthan.

(e) Give the location of Veterinary College in Ra asthan.

(f) Give the location of Polytechnic Institutes i Rajasthan.

(g) Give the location of Sainik School in Rajasthan.

(h) Give the location of institutions for the e of Blind, Deaf and Dumb.

(i) Give the location of important Colleges of Teach Education.

Ans. (a) (i) Sawai Man Singh Medical College, Jaipur.
(ii) *Jawahar Lal Nehru Medical College, Ajmer.*
(iii) Ravindra Nath Tagore Medical College, Udaipur.
(iv) *Sardar Patel Medical College, Bikaner*
(v) Sampurnanand Medical College, Jodhpur.

(b) (i) M.B.M. Engineering College, Jodhpur.
(ii) Malviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur.
(iii) Birla Engineering College (Birla Institute of Technology and Science) Pilani.

(c) Government Ayurvedic Colleges at Jaipur, Ajmer & Udaipur.

(d) (i) S.K.N. Agriculture College, Jobner (affiliated to University of Udaipur).
(ii) Agriculture College, Udaipur University, Udaipur.
(iii) Agriculture College, Sangaria.

(e) Bikaner. (f) Jodhpur, Bikaner, Udaipur, Ajmer, Alwar and Kota. (g) Chittorgarh. (h) Ajmer and Jaipur.

(i) (i) Regional College of Education, Ajmer
(ii) Government Teachers Training College, Ajmer.
(iii) Government Teachers Training College, Bikaner.
(iv) Vidya Bhawan Teachers Training College, Udaipur.
(v) Gandhi Vidyamandir, Sardarshahar.
(vi) Vanasthali Vidyapeeth College of Education (for girls only).

6. Name the dignitories who were awarded honorary degrees by the Rajasthan University (1976)

Ans. The dignitories are :

(1) Dr. H. N. Sethna, Chairman of the Indian Atomic Energy Commission was awarded D. Sc.

(2) Shri Sumitra Nandan Pant, the famous Hindi poet was awarded D. Lit.

(3) Justice Hidayatullah Khan, ex chief Justice of Supreme Court was awarded the degree of Doctor of Law.

7. Name the persons who were awarded honorary degrees by the Jodhpur University in 1976

Ans. The following dignitories were awarded honorary degrees by the Jodhpur University on Jan. 19, 1976

(1) Sri Mohan Lal Sukhadia (ex-Governor of A
Pradesh, Tamilnadu and Ex-chief Minister of Rajasthan)

(2) Sri P. N. Singhal (Judge, Supreme Court, and ex
Justice of Rajasthan High Court)

(3) Sri Sita Ram L[illegible]s. (A Scholar of Rajasthani L
ture).

(4) Sri Nagendra Singh and (5) Sri Talasmi O'
Illyas (of Nigeria) Both Judges in the International Cou

8. Name two scientific inventers from Rajasthan, have been awarded prize on the Republic day 1976

Ans. (1) Sri Ram Kumar Saxena of Udaipur ( ) Sr
George of Pilani.

9 A dacoit undergoing imprisonment plays very go a folk musical instrument. He has given his performance French T.V. film recently. Name the dacoit and his fav folk musical instrument

Ans He is Karna Ram Bhil He plays on a folk m
instrument called 'Nad' (नड) He played it for the F
T. V. film 'Pabuji'.

10 Name the person whom Premchand Award was by the U. P. Government in the year 1976

Ans Prem Chand award was given to S Mani M
kar of Jaipur for Rs. 1500 on his novel *Bharatmuni Ke*

RESEARCH INSTITUTES

1. Name the two important Central Research Insti centres located in Rajasthan. Give their location functions.

Ans. The two Central Research Institutes a[illegible]
Rajasthan are

(1) The Central Electronic Research Institute, P[illegible]

(2) The Central Arid Zone Research Centre, Jodhp[illegible]

(1) **Central Electronic Research Institute,** P
Research work in electronics is being carried on in the
tute. The institute is also preparing T. V. sets, T. V. ,
tubes and other components In future it may give su
know-how for the manufacture of Electronic computers
other such instruments.

(1) **Central Arid Zone Research Centr** *shana Kendra)* Jaipur. The research centre is e ploring the means and potentialities in the deser stop its growth and converting it into a useful a area. The centre has tried to discover undergro has been able to pump it up to the ground for u proved and developed such seeds of Bajra and which can be easily grown in the desert area v water. Improvised methods of cultivation and made it possible to grow corn, vegetables and gra areas The centre has also invented some device of the solar heat (sun) energy in domestic purpos is abundantly available in the dry area. All thes going to convert the desert area into a prosperous tive land.

2. Where is the Oriental Research Institute ***Shodh Sansthan*) located and what are its function**

Ans The *Rajasthan Shodh Sansthan* (Orien Institute) is located at Chopasani (near Jodhpur) a ing at present under the University of Jodhpur. Singh Bhati is its Director. The main functions o tion are to survey, collect, preserve, and explore documents, paintings and arts objects. Thousand scripts in Prakrit Apbhransha, Rajasthani, Pali, B and Hindi have been collected. The institution ha publication of several rare manuscripts from t ples of Jaisalmer and other places It has brought "Rajasthan Puratan Granthmala". It is also p Rajasthani Dictionary (*Shabd Kosh*) compiled Ram Lalas.

3. Where is the Institution 'Roopayan' ? W functions ?

Ans *Roopayan* is a cultural and educat onal functioning in *Borunda* village of Jodhpur district in 1960 as a result of the co-operative eff rts of som

Name of Author	Names of Books
Bansi Lal Sharma 'Paras'	Puja ra Phool.
Brij Narain Purohit	Atarvan ; Vakil Sahab.
Brij Mohan Jawalia	Raja Rani (Translated)
Brij Lal Singh 'Gadan'	Mata ri Pukar.
Buddhi Prakash Pareek	Chuntkya ; Chabadka : Tirta Kaldar ; Inder Sun Interview
Bhagwan Dutta Goswami	Sodhi Nathi ra Gudha Arath Suraj ro Chanano ; Arvind ro Durga stotra
Bharat Vyas	Dhola Marwan (play) ; Rangila Marwar (play) ; Rimjhim (poems) ; Unt Sujan.
Bhanwar Lal Nahta	Bangi ; Padmini Charit Chopai ; Hamirayan ; Samaysunder Ras Panchak ; Kusumanjali.
Bhanwar Lal Suthar 'Bhramer'	Takado.
Bhanwar Singh Samor	Maran Tyuhar.
Bheem Pandya	Hath su Katar Leeno Borlo ; Loktantra ra Pali Roya ; Gareeb Karodpiti
Bhupati Ram Sakariya	Chheto (poems) ; Adhunik Rajasthani Sahitya
Bhomraj 'Mangal'	Moonga Moti ; Ek beeti.
Chhagan Mal Sharma	Jharokho.
Damodar Prasad	Pretatma re Preet.
Dinesh Misra	Bharat Surya
Deen Dayal Ojha	Rajasthani Sant Sudharak ; Bharat ra Nirmata ; Chhota Umar Mota Kam ; Des ra Gaurav ; Sant Kavi Peepa ; Rajasthani Kaviyitriyan; Rajasthan ka Vasantik Parva Gangor etc
Deena Nath Khatri	Achaldas Kheechi ri Vachnika ; Dayaldas ri Khyat (edited)
Dev Kishan Rajpurohit	Barjudi ro Tap ; Dant Katha nan ; Yaha Maan le Ka un

Name of Author	Names of Books
Devi Dutt Nag	Sapno (translated from Sanskrit)
Dhananjay Varma	Roop Madhuri.
Dhonkal Singh 'Anant'	Roop Mahima.
Gajanan Varma	Dharti ri Dhun ; Sono Nipje Ret Men, Barahmasa—Kavitavan ro Sangra.
Ganpat Lal Dangi	Lade Soorma Aaaj Ji ; Gadh Geet.
Geenda Ram Varma	Rajasthan ka Lok Nritya; Lokotsava; Lok Natya, Lokanuranjan; Lok Sangeet.
Gulabchand Nirwan	Khagya Balanjoga.
Gopal Singh Rajawat	Chheejan.
Gordhan Singh Shekhawat	Kirkar.
Govind Agarwat	Rajasthani Lok Kathayen.
Govind Lal Mathur	Satrangini; Shakespeare ri Kaniyan ; Panchtantra; Hitopdesh etc.
Ishwardan Aashiya	Veer Satsai.
Jagdish Mathur 'Kamal'	Jeen Mata; Sodhi Nathi ke Gudharih
Jagdish Singh Sisodiya	Bichhoh
Kamar Mewari	Jai Bangla Des.
Kanahiya Lal Mahrishi	Gurvanti; Uphar; Maru M yank; Baat Bhali Din Pa dhara
Kanahiya Lal Sharma	Hadoti Boli aur Sahitya, Hadoti Sahitya aur Swaroop; Tejaji—Lokgatha.
Kanhiya Lal Sahal	Nibalde Sultan; Draupadi Vinay; Veer Satsai; Choboli; Nato to Inho Mat; Rajasthani Kahawatan; Rajasthani L k Kathayen; Rajasthani Veer Gathayen etc
Kanahiya Lal Sethia	Ramniya ra Sortha; [illegible] Kun Kun; Galgachiya.

Name of Author	Names of Books
Karnidan Bareth	Shakuntala; Jhar-Jhar Kan Jhindiyo.
Kalyan Singh Rajawat	Ramtiya Mat Tod; Aa Jam Aapani; Minjhar
Kalyan Singh Shekhawat	*Meera Vrihat Padavali.*
Kastur Chand Kasliwal	Rajasthan ke Jain Sant; Jin d Charitra (ed.)
Kan Singh Rawat	Kanji ra Geet; Phagan Ge Majoor Karsan ra Geet; Kar Jagran ra Geet; Panchayat R ra Jagaran ra Geet etc.
Kishor Kalpanakant	Nast Need; Rut Samhar (trans lated ; Kunpal ra Phool; Saks pear ri Bataan; Vishwanath Sat yanarayan ri Bataan.
Keshav 'Pathik'	Mangal Geet; Saathida Sainaan Aapno; Baagan ra Phool (ed)
Krishna Kumar Sharma	Dhola Maru ra Duha; Bagrawat Lok Gatha.
Krishna Gopal *Sharma*	*Chetan ri Dhooni (Poems)*
Kheem Raj 'Pradeep'	Bagat ri Baat.
Lakshman Singh 'Raswant'	Rasaal; Minjhar.
Lakshmi Kumari Chundawat	Maanjhal Raat; Ravi Thakar ri Baatan; Amolak Bataan; Gir Uncha Uncha Garhan; Sansar ri Nami Kaniyan; Mumel; Kah re Chakwa Baat etc.
Madan Gopal Sharma	Gokhe Ubhi Gordi
Madan Mohan Parihar	Andharo.
Manohar Lal Sharma	Rajasthani Goonj.
Manohar Sharma	Araavali ki Aatma; Geet Katha; Kunwarsi Sankhlo; Rohide ra Phool; Kanyadan etc.
Manendra Kumar Muni	Jambu Swami ri Loor.
Mahendra Bhanawat	Gehro Phool Gulab ro; Devnarayan ro Bharat; Gavri Lok

Name of Author	Names of Books
	Natya; Lok Devta Tejaji; Takha Ambava ro Bharat; Ramdala ki Pad etc.
Madhav Sharma	Jhoomko, Kesar
Manak Tiwari	Aakharmal.
Mubarak Khan 'Azad'	Udgi Kurjan Pankh Pasar, Rakhi
Murlidhar Vyas	Barasganth, Ikkewalo, Rajasthani Kahawaten, Juna Jagta Chitram; Ujjwal Mania.
Mool Chand 'Pranesh'	Pardesi ri Gordi., Hiye tana Upava; Nagdaman. Ekalgid dadhaleri baat
Moti Lal Menariya	Hala Jhala ri Kundaliyan.
Narottam Das Swami	Rajasthani ra Duha (edited), Krisan Rukmani ri Veli (ed.)
Narsingh Raj Purohit	Punn ro Kam, Raasvasso, Ram Raj; Minakhpana ro Mol. Amar Chundi, Hansyan H ri Mile.
Nand Kishore Sharma	Longewale ri Ladai
Nagraj Sharma	Ib to Cheto, Birkha Beenani, Ram Milai Jodi
Nanu Ram Sanskarta	Kalavan, Samaya Vaayaro, Das Deva Das Dukh, Gyohi, Beat Baavani Ghar ki Rel, Ghar ki Gaaya etc
Narayan Dutt Srimali	Rajoiti ra Kavitta (edited)
Narayan Singh Bhati	Olyun, Sanjh, Jeevandhan, Kalap, Marwar ra Pargana ri Vigat, Param Veer, Durgadass etc
Nahar Singh	Suganrati Sujas, Jhalamand Satiyan ro Sujas, Mahesdas ra Duha etc.
Om Purohit	Panihari.
Omkar Pareek	[illegible]

Name of Author	Names of Books
Pat Ram Gaur	Veer Satsai and Choboli (edited)
Panna Lal *Sharma*	*Rajasthani Geeta; Naari Devi.*
Purshottam 'Pranatt'	Taaj Aur Talwar.
Purushottam Lal Menariya	Rajasthani Baatan; Rajasthani Lok Geet; Rukmani Haran (ed): Rajasthani Lok Kathayen etc
Rasheed Ahmad 'Pahadi'	*Meri Masal; Jhankar.*
Ramdeo Acharya	Sone ro Suraj
Ram Nath Vyas 'Parikar'	Manwar; Geet Sahkaar; Geetanjali (Translation); Lenin Kavya Kusumanjali, (Translated).
Ram Niranjan Sharma	Tamarak Tun.
Ram Prasad Dadhich	Ila Na Deni Aapni (ed.); Parshuram Saagar (ed.); Rajasthani Vatalarth (ed)
Rameshwar Dayal Srimali	Hadi Rani; Bavno Himalo.
Rawat Saraswat	Rajasthan ke Kavi; Aaj ra Kavi; Dalpat Vilas; Mahadev Parvati *ri Veli; Dingal Geet; Bansari* (All edited)
Rewatdan Charan	Chet Maanakha; Nehruji Ne Olamto; Dharti ra Geet
Satya Narayan 'Aman'	Seesdaan; Chunthiva; Jhankar.
Satya Prakash M. L. Joshi	Bol Bharmali; Laskar Na Thame; *Deeva Kaampe Kyun;* Bambi (Translated); Radha.
Sawai Singh Shekhawat	Saitan Sujas ; Peeru Prakas ; Gandhi Katha.
Sita Ram Maharishi	*Rimjhol; Preet Peed ri Paal*
Sumer Singh Shekhawat	Meghmaal.
Sri Lal Nathmal Joshi	Abhe Patki; Sabadka; Dhoran ro Dhori; Aapna Bapuji, Paniyodi Kanwari; Ek Beenani Do Beend etc.
Srimant Kumar Vyas	Gyarah Rajasthani Ekanki; Rajasthani Hasya Ekanki; Ramdoot.

Name of Author	Names of Books
	Mainst Mulke; Dharti T Hai; Dhan aur Dharti; Taka ri Char Baatan; Sp Meeting etc.
Shiva Raj Chhangani	Uniyara.
Tej Singh Jodha	Olyun ri Olyan; Hemani Deeth (ed) Rajasthani (ed
Trilok Goyal	Maskhari.
Udai Veer Sharma	Pirthiraj Surja.
Vijaidan Detha	Baatan ri Fulwari (many p Teedo Rao; Sahitya aur S etc.
Vishwa Nath Sharma	Sat Pakwani, Chhedkh Kucharni, Taskoli, Gee Ramkatha etc.
Vishambhar Sharma	Roonkhri
Vedvyas	Keerinagro; Dharti Helo M Gandhi Parkas; Param Gaatha etc
Yadavendra Sharma 'Chandra'	Hun Gori Kin Peev Ri, Sanjog. Tas ro Ghar.

Some Rajasthani Periodicals

1. Ladesar *2. Olmo* *3. Moomal* *4 Harawal*
5. Jaagti Jot *6 Jalambhom* *7. Maru Vani* *8 Maru Bh*
9. Varda *10 Jaamkari*

LANGUAGE

1. What are the chief languages dialects spoken Rajasthan? Mention the names with the areas where spoke

Ans The language spoken in Rajasthan is gener known as Rajasthani It can be considered to be a branc Hindi. Rajasthani is spoken and understood all over Ra than but its accent varies from place to place. As m 30 dialects may be distinguished, but the following main dialects —

1. Name the parts of Rajasthan, as they were known in the ancient time (7th century).

Ans. Rajasthan was divided into four parts during 7th century, when Chinese traveller Huen-Tsang visited India. These parts were known as—

1. Gurjar	2. Vadhari
3. Virat	4. Mathura

2 Name the earlier states which constitute the present state of Rajasthan.

Ans There were 22 feudal states (before independence) which were merged together to form the state of Rajasthan. The states were :

1 Jaipur	2. Jodhpur	3. Bikaner	4. Kota
5. Alwar	6. Udaipur	7. Jaisalmer	8 Bharatpur
9. Dholpur	10. Karauli	11. Bundi	12 Tonk
13 Jhalawar	14 Banswara	15. Dungarpur	16 Pratapgarh
17. Kishangarh		18. Sirohi	19 Shahpura

and some small chie ships (*Thikanas*), namely, Danta, Kushalgarh and Lava.

3. What was the name of Rajasthan during the British rule ? Why this name was given to this area.

Ans. The whole of the area constituting the present state of Rajasthan was formerly known as 'Rajputana'.

The various states in the area were then ruled by the *Rajputs* and so the area was known as 'Rajputana' which carries the meaning "abode of Rajputs".

4 Give the ancient names of the following erstwhile princely states :—Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Kota-Bundi

Ans. New name	Old name
Jaipur	Dhundhar
Jodhpur	Marwar or *Marubhumi*
Udaipur	Mewar
Jaisalmer	Mad or Vallamandal
Bikaner	Jangal
Kota-Bundi	Hadoti

His choicest soldiers were killed in the battle and he himself was covered with wounds It is said that he received as many as eighty wounds on his body He lost oneleg, one arm and one eye in the battle This battle shattered the hopes of Rajputs to establish a Hindu empire in northern India He died fighting for the freedom of his country

His son Udai Singh was mere child when Rana Sanga died Till he came of age, Banbir worked as the Regent He was very cruel and disliked by the people He wanted to usurp the throne of Mewar for himself When he came to kill Udai Singh, *Panna*, the faithful nurse, somehow managed to send Udai Singh out and pointed towards her own son, who was sleeping there disguised as Udai Singh The cruel Banbir killed Pann's son, mistaking him for Udai Singh. The story of Panna's sacrifice makes the proudest page of Rajput History Such an act of self-sacrifice is rarely found in the world. Akbar besieged the fort of Chittor and compelled Udai Singh to go towards the hills, where he founded the city of Udaipur

After the death of Udai Singh, Rana Pratap, took a pledge to free Chittor from the enemies He was a man who would break rather than bend He suffered untold hardships but never agreed to become a vassal of Akbar Akbar sent Man Singh, his Commander-in Chief, with a huge army to subdue him. A great battle was fought at Haldighati It is said that the Rana of Jhala performed a rare act of self sacrifice during the battle of Haldighati When Rana Pratap was surrounded by his enemies, the Rana of Jhala snatched the royal umbrella and raised it over his head The Mughal army mistook the Rana of Jhala for Rana Pratap and attacked him He was killed but he saved Rana Pratap

After Pratap's death, his son, Amar Singh accepted the supremacy of Jehangir after fighting many battles There was peace for about 17 years It was during this period [illegible] Mewar made a lot of progress in the field of art and [illegible] ture This period has rightly been called "the period [illegible] Rajput Renaissance"

Amar Singh's son Karan Singh offered shelter to prince Khurram (later Shah Jehan) who revolted against his Jehangir. The prince lived in the famous palace of [illegible] Karan Singh was succeeded by Jagat Singh, who got

5. Name the chief sects of Rajput and other rulers and the area (state) they ruled before the formation of Rajasthan.

Ans. There were different sects (*vansh*) of Rajputs who ruled over various parts of the erstwhile states in Rajputana.

Sect	States
Gehlot (Sisodias)	Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara
Kachhawaha	Jaipur, Alwar, Pratapgarh, Shahpura
Chauhan	Bundi, Kota, Sirohi
Rathore	Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kishangarh
Jhala	Jhalawar
Parmar	Danta.

Besides these, Yadava (*Ahirs*) ruled over the states of Karauli and Jaisalmer; Bharatpur and Dholpur were ruled by the *Jat* rulers; Tonk and Palanpur were ruled by muslims and Ajmer Merwara was a centrally administered territory under Britishers.

6. Write briefly the history of Mewar.

Ans. Mewar—Mewar was ruled by Guhilots of *Sisodias*. Mewar had the proud privilege of keeping alive the glorious tradition and continuing the undaunted struggle against the Muslim rulers, who cast greedy eyes at the sacred soil of their country. The founder of this dynasty was Bapa Rawal, who established it in the 8th century A.D. Other eminent rulers in this line were Kumbha, Sanga, Udai Singh, Pratap and Raj Singh.

After Bapa Rawal came Maharana Kumbha, who was an eminent scholar and brave warrior He defeated Sultan Mohmud Khilji of Malwa and built *Jaisthambha* or the tower of victory. He was a great patron of art and literature

Mewar reached its height of glory during the time of Sangram Singh, better known as Rana Sanga. He was a profile in courage and bravery He fought against the Muslim rulers of Malwa and Gujrat. He also defeated the forces of Ibrahim Lodi twice and captured the forts of Chanderi and Bayana and etablished his supremacy in Rajasthan. He fought against Babar on the battlefield of Khanwah but was defeated due to the use of artillery by Babar Babar had mortars and matchlock fire, while Rana Sanga's forces fought with swords and lances.

His choicest soldiers were killed in the battle and he himself was covered with wounds. It is said that he received as many as eighty wounds on his body He lost oneleg, one arm and one eye in the battle. This battle shattered the hopes of Rajputs to establish a Hindu empire in northern India He died fighting for the freedom of his country

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struggle against Aurangzeb and ultimately seated Ajit Singh on his ancestral throne Latter on he made a treaty with Bahadur Shah.

After that Marwar was ravaged by civil strife on the one hand and the attack of Marathas on the other hand Man Singh of Marwar and Jagat Singh of Jaipur both contested for the hand of the Princess of Udaipur The princess was poisoned because the father of the princess was very much afraid of both the parties Man Singh accepted the Subsidiary Alliance with the British in 1818

8 Write briefly the history of Jaipur (Amer) State

Ans Jaipur was the seat of Kachhwaha Rajputs Raja Biharimal of Amer entered into alliance with Akbar and gave his daughter in marriag to the emreror This alliance raised the influence of Biharimal on the one hand and secured the solid support of Rajputs for the Mughal empire on the other hand Biharimal's son Bhagwandas served as the piller of Mughal empire ard took a front line part in all military operations in Mewar, Gujrat Kashmir and even Afghanistan He also gave his daughter Man Bai in marriage to Prince Salim—who later became Jehangir Man Singh, the adopted son of Bhagwandas was the Commander-in-Chief of the army of Akbar. He was sent by Akbar to conquer Gujrat, Mewar, Afghanistan and Bengal It was during this period that the state of Jaipur rose to the height of glory He led the Mughal forces against Maharana Pratap in the battle of Haldighati. Another great ruler was Mirja Raja Jai Singh He fought for the Mughals in Deccan, Kandhar and Bihar He was not only a great warrior but also a polished scholar He knew Persian and Turki languages also It was he who compelled Shivaji to sign the treaty of Puranchar It is said that he was poisoned by Aurangzeb His son Ram Singh was not so effective as his father. His successor Bishan Singh was a weak person but his son Jai Singh II commonly known as Sawai Jai Singh was an able ruler He founded the city of Jaipur He established five observatories at Jaipur, Mathura, Delhi Ujjain and Benaras He invited astronomers from other countries to assist him He wrote a book on astronomy

Then came Maharaja Pratap Singh, an able administrat and a great poet He translated *Bharathari Shatak* ... [illegible]

Bhasha His books have been published by Kashi Nag Pracharini Sabha.

After him, this great power was torn by internal stri and attacked by Merathas. Ultimately during the time Maharaja Jagat Singh, it accepted the Subsidiary Allian with the East India Company in 1818.

9. Write very briefly what you know of the Chauh: rulers in Rajputana ?

Ans. The Chauhan R jputs were powerful in the 7t century. They first annexed Sambhar and then prog esse towards Ajmer and Jalore During the 12th Century A D they m de Delhi their capital Ajaya Pal was a famou Chauhan king He built the famous fort of Ajmer City Annaj Maharaj—the grandfather of Prithviraj Chauhan built Ann: Sagar Lake Vigrahraj IV built the famous sanskrit college a Ajmer, which was later damaged and converted into a mosqu and is now called *Dhai-Din-ka-Jhonpra*. Prithviraj Chauhar was a very famous king It is said that he defeated Mohmud Ghori a number of times, but set him free. Ultimately he was defeated by Mohd. Ghori. In this way this famous dynasty came to an end

10. Write briefly the history of Bikaner State during the Mediaeval period.

Ans Bikaner was founded by Rao Bika, son of Rao odha, the Rathore ruler of Jodhpur. He extended the empire owards Ajmer, Delhi and Eastern Punjab. His successor Jetsi vas defeated by Rao Maldeo of Jodhpur. The descendants of Bika sided with the Mughals against Jodhpur It was soon aken back from Maldeo Rai Singh the ruler of Bikaner ecame a very influential person at the court of Akbar. He ave his daughter in marri ge to prince Salim He ruled not nly over Bikaner but parts of Jaisalmer, Gujrat, Saurashtra nd Jodhpur also After his death Bikaner became weak ut again rose to power during the days of Aurangzeb. urangzeb tried to dethrone Karan Singh, and to instal anmali Das to the throne of Bikaner, but his plan misfired. ing the days of Anup Singh, Bikaner stayed in power. acted as the general of Aurangzeb and fought for him in D ccan During the days of Gaj Singh and Surat Singh it

Raja Man Singh—He was a ruler of the State of Am: His grandfather Bharmal had already made alliance wit Mughal emperor Akbar. Man Singh was loaded with honou: and titles by Akbar and was one of the powerful pillars of th Mughal empire. Akbar sent him to persuade Maharana Prata: to acknowledge his supermacy but the latter did not yield anc the result was the battle of *Haldighati*.

Mira Bai—She was the famous woman saint and poetess of India belonging to the royal family of Mewar—daughter of Ratan Singh, chief of Merta (near Jodhpur) and wife of Bhojraj, brother of Rana Udai Singh of Mewar. She was a devotee of lord Krishna. The Rana did not like her taking to the life of a saint and tried to persuade her to stay in the palace. As she could not be brought round, he felt greatly angered and tried to kill her. He sent a cup full of poison for her to drink, again a basket containing a deadly cobra expecting that she would be bitten by it, and many such attempts were made to get rid of her. But every time a miracle took place and nothing could harm Mira. There are numerous such legends relating to Mira. Her lyrics (*Pad*) devotional songs sung in the praise of Lord Krishna, are a heritage of the entire country.

Major Shaitan Singh—Shaitan Singh was a Major in the Indian Forces. He showed excessive courage and gallantry during the Indo-Pak war 1965. He was from Rajasthan. He sacrificed his life defending the motherland. He will be remembered for ever as a hero and a brave son of the motherand.

Sagarmal Gopa—He was a freedom fighter from Jaisalner. During the British regime when agitations against the overnment and political activities were banned Gopa was he leader of Praja Mandal, the activities of which were anned. He was arrested and imprisoned. He died in the il in mysterious and suspicious circumstances.

Jai Mal and Patta—They were two warriors in the royal of Mewar. When Akbar besieged the fort of Chittor Rana Udai Singh had to move to some inaccessible shelter. He left Jaimal, Patta and other warriors in for its defence. They could not however defend the 'l fighting with remarkable valour and bravery. It is

said that one night while Jaimal, with a *mashal* (torch) in his hand, was getting the wall of the fort repaired he was spotted by the enemy and was shot dead.

Rana Pratap—Rana Pratap was the ruler of Mewar, who ascended the throne after the death of his father Rana Udai Singh. He was a man who would break rather than bend. He suffered untold hardships, but never agreed to become a vassal of Akbar. Akbar sent Raja Man Singh (of Amer) his commander-in-chief with a huge army to subdue him. The famous battle of *Haldighati* was fought. It is said that when Rana Pratap was surrounded by the enemies, seeing him in danger a faithful noble Bida Jhala rushed to him, snatched the royal umbrella and raised it over his own head. The Mughal army mistook the Rana of Jhala for Rana Pratap and attacked him. He was killed but he saved Rana Pratap. Rana Pratap on his favourite horse *Chetak* escaped into the hills. He was defeated but still he was free and unsubdued. He took a pledge to free Chittor from the enemies and gathered forces again. He had undaunted heroism, inflexible fortitude and unlimited perseverance.

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2. Battle of Ranthambhore in the year 1301 was fought etween Allauddin Khilzi and Rana Hamir Siogh.

3. Battle between Sher Shah Suri and Raja Maldeo of farwar was fought in 1543 near village Jaitaran in Marwar.

19. **Between whom were the following battles fought nd what were their immediate and ultimate results :**

(a) Tarain near Thanesar (1192)

(b) Chittor 26th August 1303

(c) Khanwah 16th March 1527

(d) Battle of Haldighati, April 1576

Ans. (a) In the battle of Tarain near Thanesar (1192), Iohammed Ghauri defeated Prithvi Raj Chauhan. It was a rious and harmful blow to the Rajput power in India, which ltimately resulted into foreigner's rule over the country

(b) The battle was fought between *Alauddin Khilzi* nd the *Rana Ratan Singh* of Mewar The Rajputs were efeated. Allauddin tried to marry the beautiful queen *admini* for which the battle was fought The queen c m-itted *Jauhar* to escape capture.

(c) The battle of Khanwah in the year 1527 was fought etween *Babar* the mughal ruler and *Rana Sanga* of Mewar his was also a serious defeat of Rajputs by the Mughals

(d) The battle of Haldighati in the year 1576 was fought between the forces of Akbar (led by Raja Man Singh and Asaf Khan) and Maharana Pratap of Mewar The reason was refusal of Maharana Pratap to accept the sovereignty of Akbar Maharana Pratap was defeated and he took refuge in remote hills to reorganise his forces.

20 (i) Name the Mughal ruler who was defeated by enemies and fled towards Marwar but was refused shel er by Raja Maldeo of Marwar.

(ii) Who was the mother of emperor Jehangir ?

(iii) Who was the mother of emperor Shahjahan ?

(iv) Name the turkish engineer who helped Bah-Shah to Storm the fort of Chittor.

(v) To whom historians call 'Rana Kika'.

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Ans (i) Humayun (ii) Jodhabai (of Amer). (iii) A princess from Marwar. (iv) Rumi Khan. (v) Maharana Pratap.

PLACES OF HISTORICAL INTEREST

21. Name the places where ruins of prehistoric civilization were discovered, in Rajasthan.

Ans. Relics of prehistoric civilisation have been discovered at Kalibanga, Bigod, Bogor, Ahar, Gilunde and Noh.

22 Name the places where :

(i) Rana Sanga took shelter after getting defeat from Babar in the battle of Khanwah

(ii) Sir Thomas Roe, the envoy of king James I of England met Jehangir for the first time.

(iii) Dara and Auranzeb fought for succession.

(iv) Pandavas lived in exile, in Rajasthan.

(v) Ajeet Singh was brought up after being saved from Aurangzeb

Ans. (i) Baswa village (ii) Ajmer (iii) Dorai, near Ajmer. (iv) Pandu Pol near Alwar (v) Kalindri (near Sirohi)

23 What was the name given to the city of Chittorgarh after its capture by Alauddin Khilzi ?

Ans. It was named as Khizrabad, (after the name of his son Khizra Khan.

24. Indicate the historical importance of the following places

(a) Kalibanga (b) Bairath (c) Ahar (d) Bayana.

Ans (a) Kalibanga is a place where relics of ancient civilization have been discovered

(b) Bairath is a very ancient town. It has now been renamed as *Viratnagar*, because it had been the capital of King *Virat*, under whom the *Pandavas* served incognito for some time during the period of their exile, as has been described in *Mahabharat*. Their hiding place called *Pandupol* is situated near this town Two Ashokan inscriptions have been discovered in the nearby hills.

(c) Ahar had been the capital of *Mewar* before the city of Udaipur was founded It is situated near Udaipur. It is a

ice of archaeological importance, as relics of civilization of out 2000 B C. have been discovered there It has also the mation ground of the rulers of Mewar

(d) Bayana is situated about 58 km away from Bharatr The fort of Bayana has been frequently mentioned in the story of mediaeval India The plain of Khanwah, where the toric battle between Rana Sanga and Babar was fought in 18 is near Bayana Some coins of Gupta period have been und here There are two towers One is wrongly supposed to a monument of Gupta period and the other commemorates performance of a yagya (Sacrifice) by Varik Vishnu rdhan Pundarik in 428 Vikrami era

25 Give the importance of the following places in the tory of Rajasthan

(a) Ajmer (b) Chittor (c) Haldighati (d) Dilwara Ranakpur (f) Ranthambhore

Ans (a) Ajmer—Ajmer was founded by Ajay Raj auhan in the 7th century The word Ajmer is derive from o words. Ajay+Meru, which means an unconquer hi ountain It is a beautiful city surrounded by hill and flanked lakes It was the capital of the Chauhans It was annexed the Mughal ruler in 1556 A D, subsequently it was annexed the British Government. In the year 1956 it was merged th Rajasthan Ajmer's famous Muslim Shrine, *Dargah* *waja Sahib*, is a famous place of pilgrimage for the Mus is. They come from various parts of the country Akbar d also come here on foot from Agra for the pilgrim when was blessed with a son prince Salim

(b) Chittor—It is a historical city, the old capital of war (Udaipur) state. Some say it was founded by one of the Pandavas, namely Bheem, others say the founder was Chitrangad Maurya. Bappa Rawal won the fort of Chittor in 734 A D and after that Maharana Kumbha Rana Sanga and other brave Sisodia rulers have ruled over it It was always proud of stories full of bravery and sacrifice During Mughal period it was besieged and raked by Alauddin 1303), Bahadur Shah (in 1523) and Akbar (in 1568) R jpu warriors fough unto death and the ladies committed *Jauhar*, but did not surrender to the Mughals There are several monuments worth seeing in the Fort, e g Vijay Stambh

Stambha, Meera Mandir, Palace of Padmini, and many other temples.

(c) **Haldighati**—A valley in the Aravallies near Udaipur, which was the venue of the historical battle between Akbar and Maharana Pratap in 1576. It is said to be "Thermopylae of Rajasthan."

(d) **Delwara**—It is a place near Mt. Abu. There are the famous and magnificent Hindu and Jain temples of the 11th and 13th century It is a place of pilgrimage and of tourists interest for all

(e) **Ranakpur**—It is also a place near Abu, where there are ancient Jain and Hindu temples. It is also a holy place for them and a place worth visiting for all.

(f) **Ranthambhore**—An historical town near Sawai Madhopur. It is famous in the history in connection with the battle between Rana Hamir and Alauddin Khilzi, fought here in 1301 There is a strong and inaccessible fort. Also there is a famous temple of Ganesh which is visited by people from all parts of the country on Ganesh Chaturthi

26. **What and where are the following :**

(1) Hawa Mahal. (2) Gopal Bhawan (3) Pothikhana. (4) Jantar Mantar (5) Chandra Mahal. (6) Dhai din ka Jhonpra (7) Kirti Stambh (8) Vijay Stambh

Ans. (1) **Hawa Mahal**—Meaning the 'palace of winds', it is a palace in Jaipur built for use of the royal family during summer It is a unique and unrivalled picturesque building of red sand stone and is the only of its kind in the world. The lovely and daring pyramidal form of its seven storied building in pink masonary having ornate facade, peculiar and exquisite arches and domed pavillions, attract large number of tourists and is really a feast to the eyes

(2) **Gopal Bhawan**—It is the name of the beautiful palace at Deeg, the ancient capital of Bharatpur state. It is a fine specimen of Mughal architecture, surrounded by beautiful garden which is still in good condition. It is an attraction for the tourists.

(3) **Pothikhana** It is the name given to the private library of the Maharaja of Jaipur. It has a collection of several old manuscripts, specially in Sanskrit and Persian. There is a Persian translation of Mahabharat, by Abul Fazal,

and microscopic editions of Gita and lingpuran. There are also several rare paintings and portraits of the rulers of Jaipur.

(4) **Jantar Mantar**—It is one of the four astronomical observatories established by Sawai Jai Singh of Jaipur. One is at Jaipur, and the other three are at Delhi, Banaras and Ujjain. There are some big instruments constructed in such a way so as to give accurate informations and calculations

(5) **Chandra Mahal**—It is the name of the residence of the rulers of Jaipur. In the heart of the city of Jaipur, it is beautifully situated. The main gate is called Tripolia, while the gate to the east is called *Sireh Deodhi* Gate. It is a seven storeyed building in yellow colour. There are best quaint painting, floral decorations, and beautifully fixed mirrors which present fine example of Rajput architecture There is a temple of Govind devji (Lord Krishna) just opposite the palace at its back.

(6) **Dhai Din ka Jhopra**—It is a fine building in Ajmer. Originally it was built as a temple and housed a Sanskrit College also. In 1192 A.D. Mohammad Ghori attacked it and converted it into a mosque within two and a half days (Hence the name) It presents a mixture of Hindu and Muslism art and culture.

(7) **Kirti Stambh**—It is a tower erected by Rana Kumbha, at Chittor, in the memory of his victory over Mohammad Khilji.

(8) **Vijay Stambh**—It is a famous tower at Chittor. It was also built by Rana Kumbha in 1450 A D. to commemorate his victory over the Muslim armies of Malwa and Gujrat. It is a marvellous piece of architectural splendour of Rajasthan. It is 122 ft. high having nine storeyes.

PLACES OF IMPORTANCE

Alwar—It was founded by Rao Pratap Singh in the year 1775. It is one of those princely states which have contributed a lot to the cultural heritage of Rajasthan Important pl worth visiting are Mathuradhish ka Mandir, Vijay Sagar lake Nikumbh Mahal, Salim Sagar, Suraj Kund and Suraj Mahal. The Alwar fort stands atop and is magnificiently built Alwar and its surroundings, are famous for their natural beauty the panoramic view. Sariska wild life game sanctuary 32 kilometres away, where one can hunt and see

Bundi—Bundi was founded by Rao Dev ... it from Bunda Mina, the chief of the Minas A thick wall runs along the perimeter of the city. The famous Bundi palace stands on the stop of the hill. It is famous for its beauty and grandeur. Bundi enjoys the proud privilege of being the birth place of the famous poet Surajmal. Bundi has its own distinct style of painting.

Bhinmal, is also quite near to Sanchore which indicates that the place was a great centre of civilization in ancient times. Chinese traveller Huentsang had visited Bhinmal in the 7th century.

Bijolia—An historical place in Udaipur district related to the Parmar Rajputs. Famous for old Jain temples, all of which are now in ruined conditions The first revolution in Rajasthan on the principle of *Ahimsa* (non-violence) started at this place.

Baroli—It is about 48 kilometres from Kota, is famous for its splendid Jain temples of the 8th century, Jhalawar, near Kota is the birth place of Udai Shanker Sharma and Girdhar Sharma, the former a great dancer and the latter a great Sanskrit scholar.

Chittorgarh—Chittorgarh is a very ancient town. It was the capital of old Mewar State

The fort of Chittorgarh is one of the splendid and ancient forts of India It stands at a height of 500 ft. It covers an area of 700 acres

Rana Kumbha's palace is an excellent specimen of Rajput architecture. The temple of the famous woman saint Mira Bai the sweet singer of Rajasthan, Jaistambh or the tower of fame and Padmini Palace will enchant tourists.

Hanumangarh (Bhatner)—A town 216 km north of Bikaner. It has a fort which was known as Bhatner in the past When Taimur attacked India in 1398, he had passed from Bhatner.

ose pink sandstone. Its uniformity of colour and design adds much to its grace and beauty. It is rightly called the "Paris of India." The city has eight gateways, which are all uniform in design. The symmetry, design, colour and perfect planning make it one of the most beautiful cities of the world.

There are many places worth seeing. Hawa Mahal, or the Palace of Winds is famous for its architectural s lendour. The observatory at Jaipur is the biggest in India and speaks volumes for Sawai Jai Singh's love for learning and astronomy. The city palace contains a beautiful museum, showing Rajasthani costumes, jewellery etc. The Museum is surrounded by Ram Niwas Garden. The Museum contains rare specimen of Rajasthani arts and crafts. Besides there is a zoo and an aviary, also. Ram Niwas Garden with its bush, green lawns and tall Ashoka trees is a feast to the eyes.

Nahargarh fort stands upon a hill in the north west of Jaipur and is built of yellow marble. Gaitor is a burial ground for the rulers of Jaipur. S sodia Garden is an ideal holiday resort. Galtaji is a famous place of pilgrimage for Hindus. Jaipur is famous for its gem industry, marble carving; tie and dye work, Sanganeri prints, ivory work, sandle wood work, toys and jewellery. Gem cutting, slicing and polishing done by the artisans of Jaipur is famous not only in India, but all over the world. Marble carving is also very famous.

Jalore—An old city with a fort on the mountain. It has a strat gic importance, being a border district of Rajasthan nearer to Pakistan. Its fort and Jain temples are worth seeing. The fort was attacked by Altamash and Alauddin Khilzi. Jalore is famous for its sturdy and fast horses.

Jahazpur—A town in Shahpura subdivision. It is the place where *Janmejaya* had performed the holy *Yagya*. Therefrom it has derived its name. Some ancient *Shila lekh'* have been discovered here of the time of Chauhans.

Jobner—A town near Jaipur, is known for the college of Agriculture Science, affiliated to the University of Udaipur.

Jodhpur—It is situated in the north western part of Rajasthan, which stands second among the cities of Rajasthan as population is concerned. It was built by Rao Jodhaji year 1469. There is the famous fort of Jodhpur encir... ne old city. It is one of the best forts of Rajasthan

(x) The pl ce where the idol of Sri Nathji of Nathdwara s kept to save it from the attack of Aurangzeb.

Ans. (i) Jaipur. (ii) Makrana (iii) Jaisalmer. (iv) elwara. (v) Sambhar. (vi) Dungarpur (vii) Dungarpur. iii) Jaisalmer. (ix) Pilani (x) Chopasani (near Jodhpur).

3. (i) Name the beloved horse of Rana Pratap.

(ii) What was the Muslim name given to the city of ittor after its capture by Allauddin Khilzi.

(iii) Name two most important princely dynasties of ijasthan.

(iv) The place where the scheme of democratic decentralisation was first of all inagurated by Sri Nehru on Oct. 1969.

(v) Name the symbolic ceremony which took place at ittorgarh on 6th April, 1955

Ans. (i) Chetak. (ii) Khizirabad. (iii) Sisodiya (or ahilot) and Rathore (iv) Nagaur. (v) Return and settlement of *Gadiya Luhars*.

4. In which district of Rajasthan are the following cated ?

(i) Lalgarh Palace (ii) Ranthambhor Fort. (iii) Pandu le. (iv) Sri Nathji's temple. (v) Mahi Project. (vi) andore (vii) Sahelion ki Bari. (viii) Vanasthali Vidyapeeth) Dhai Din ka Jh npra

Ans (i) Bikaner (ii) Sawai Madhopur. (iii) Alwar.) Nathdwara, in Udaipur district (v) Banswara (vi) dhpur (vii) Udaipur (viii) Niwai—district Tonk. (ix) mer.

5 Give the old/alternative name for ·

(i Jaisalmer (ii) Jodhpur (iii) Brijnagar. (iv) Biyana.) Karauli (vi) Sanchore. (vii) Mandore (viii) Hanuman-rh (ix Mewar. (x) Jai Samudra.

Ans (i) Mad (ii) 'Marubhumi' (Marwar). (iii) alrapatan. (iv) Sri panth. (v) Gopalpal (vi) Satyapur.) Mandaudri. (viii) Bhatrer. (ix) Medpat. (x) Dhebar ake